REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

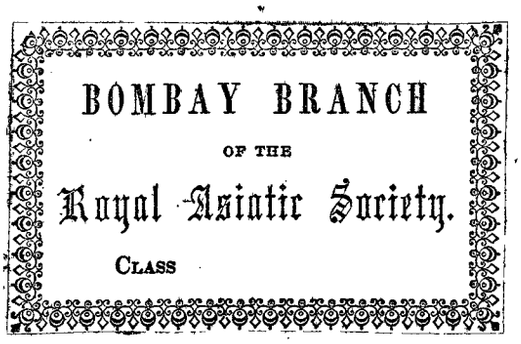
1882-83.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

00134020

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1883.



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

20
1
13

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

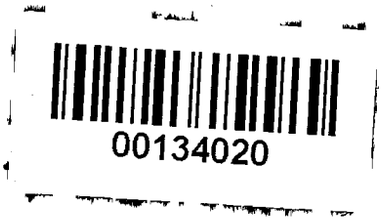
DURING THE YEAR

1882-83.

134020

I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

20/1/13



MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1883.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PAGE

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Changes in Council ... ... (3)
Presentation of the Star of India to the Maharajah of Travancore ... ... (3)
Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda ... ... (3)
Annual movement to the Nilgiris ... (3)
Governor's Tour ... ... (3)
Travancore State ... ... (4)
Cochin State ... ... (5)
Godávari Agency ... ... (6)
Vizagapatam Agency ... ... (6)
Ganjam Agency ... ... (6)
Pudukóta State ... ... (7)
Banganapalle State ... ... (7)
Sandúr State ... ... (8)
Political Pensions ... ... (8)

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Land Revenue, Annual Settlement ... (8)
Land Revenue, Administration ... ... (9)
Census ... ... (10)
Surveys ... ... (11)
Settlement ... ... (11)
Inam Commission ... ... (11)
Court of Wards ... ... (12)

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation ... ... (12)
Police ... ... (13)
Rewards ... ... (14)
Arms Act ... ... (14)
Crime and Offences ... ... (14)
Criminal Justice ... ... (15)
Salem Riots ... ... (15)
Jails ... ... (20)
Vagrancy ... ... (21)
Public Charities ... ... (21)
Civil Justice ... ... (22)
Registration ... ... (22)
Registration of Joint Stock Companies ... (23)
Military ... ... (23)
Marine ... ... (23)
Agricultural Protection ... ... (24)

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops, Prices, Wages, &c. ... (24)
Mineral Resources ... ... (25)
Government Agriculture ... ... (25)
Government Horticulture ... ... (26)
Government Cinchona ... ... (26)
Forests ... ... (26)
Trade ... ... (28)
Public Works—Buildings and Roads ... (29)
Public Works—Irrigation ... ... (31)
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ... (33)
Railways ... ... (33)
Imperial Post ... ... (34)
District Post ... ... (34)
Imperial Telegraph ... ... (34)

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Receipts and Expenditure ... ... (35)
Remittances and Circulation ... ... (35)
Land Revenue ... ... (35)
License Tax ... ... (35)

PAGE

Abkári ... ... (35)
Sea Customs ... ... (35)
Land Customs ... ... (36)
Salt ... ... (36)
Stamps ... ... (36)
Condition of taxation generally ... ... (36)
Public Works ... ... (37)
Postal ... ... (37)
Telegraph ... ... (37)
Military ... ... (37)
Decentralization Scheme ... ... (37)
Local Funds ... ... (38)
Fettered Funds ... ... (38)
Excluded Funds ... ... (38)
Loans ... ... (38)
Currency Transactions ... ... (39)

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Sanitary Statistics—General ... ... (39)
Sanitary Statistics—*Jails* ... ... (39)
Sanitary Statistics—Municipalities ... (39)
Sanitary Statistics—Local Fund Circles ... (40)
Vaccination ... ... (40)
Emigration ... ... (40)
Civil Hospital and Dispensaries ... ... (40)
Lunatic Asylums ... ... (40)
Madras Lock Hospital ... ... (41)
Health of Troops ... ... (41)
Military Lock Hospitals ... ... (41)

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Madras University ... ... (41)
High Schools ... ... (42)
Primary Education ... ... (42)
School Fees ... ... (43)
Grants-in-Aid ... ... (43)
Normal Schools ... ... (43)
Schools and Scholars ... ... (43)
Expenditure on Education ... ... (43)
Government Book Depôt ... ... (43)
Book Registration ... ... (44)
Medical College ... ... (44)
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum ... ... (44)
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations (44)
Madras School of Arts ... ... (44)
Government Central Museum ... ... (44)
Meteorological Department ... ... (45)
Madras Observatory ... ... (45)
Government Architecture ... ... (45)

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Operations of the year ... ... (45)

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Administration of Local Fund Circles ... (45)
Municipal Administration—Madras Town. (46)
Municipal Administration—Mofussil ... (46)
Ecclesiastical ... ... (47)
Stationery ... ... (47)
Government Press ... ... (47)
Lawrence Asylum Press ... ... (47)
District Presses ... ... (47)
Chemical Examiner's Department ... (47)

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

	Page
Travancore State.	
Legislation	1
Civil justice	1
Criminal justice	2
Criminal courts	2
Police	2
Jails	2
Registration of assurances	3
Revenue	3
Forests	3
Trade	3
Public works	3
Postal department	3
Education	4
Museum	4
Medical	4
Revenue survey	4
Mint	4
Press	4
Finance	4
Cochin State.	
Legislation	4
Civil justice	4
Criminal justice	5
Jails	5
Police	5
Revenue	5
Forests	6
Registration	6
Education	6
Public works	6
Medical	6
Ports	7
Postal	7
Financial	7
Godavari Agency.	
General	7
Civil and criminal justice	7
Abkári	7
Opium	7
Roads	7
Education	8
Muttas	8
Hill tours	8
Vizagapatam Agency.	
Tours	8
Muttas	8
Government officials	8
Police	9
Education	9
Judicial	9
Public works	9

	Page
Ganjam Agency.	
General	9
Hoddogodo Mutta	10
Temple endowment in Gumma	10
Disturbances	10
Boundary disputes	10
Public works	10
Education	10
Civil justice	10
Criminal justice	10
Miscellaneous	11
Pudukota State.	
Season	11
Financial	11
Public works	11
Registration	12
Civil courts	12
Sessions court	12
Police	12
Jails	12
Education	12
Hospital	12
Vaccination	12
Chinna Arenmanai jágír	12
Resumption of the western palace jágír	13
Disputed boundary settlement	13
His Excellency the Rajah's debts	13
Banganapalle.	
Administration	13
Courts	13
Civil justice	13
Criminal justice	13
Police	13
Jails	13
Registration	13
Occupied and cultivated areas	13
Revenue	13
Charges	13
Vital statistics	14
Education	14
Post office	14
Sandur.	
Season	14
Forest	14
Financial	14
Crime	14
Police	14
Dispensary	15
School	15
Political Pensions.	
Carnatic stipends	15

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Page
Government and Alienated Lands.	
Land revenue	16
Permanently settled revenue	16
Shrotriem jodi	16
Ryotwari holdings	16
Cultivation	17
Second-crop assessment and water-rate	17
Remissions	17
Net land revenue, ryotwar	18
Miscellaneous revenue	18

	Page
Total land revenue	18
Arrears	19
Charges	19
Coercive process	19
Civil suits	19
Irrigation and Canal Company	19
Ruined tanks	19
Advances under the Land Improvement Act	19
Advances for the purchase of seed-grain	19
Process	20
Lands acquired by public servants	20
Census.	
Previous censuses	20
Preliminary steps	20
Preliminary census	20
Final enumeration	20
Demeanour of the people	21
District opinion as to accuracy	21
Former cause of error	21
Census office	21
Cost of census	21
Compilation and tabulation	21
New subjects	21
Famine	21
Towns.	
Ten chief provincial towns	22
Villages.	
Total number of villages	22
Inhabited villages	22
Increase or decrease of inhabited villages	23
Houses.	
Total occupied and unoccupied	23
Explanation of decrease	23
Occupied houses in famine and non-famine districts	23
Population.	
Total result	23
Urban and rural population	23
Birth-place	23
Density of the population	23
Density in other Indian provinces	23
Density in European countries	24
Extremes of density	24
Density to culturable area	24
Proximity of the people	24
Persons per occupied house	24
Floating population	24
Increase or decrease of population.	
Actual decrease	25
Its cause	25
Estimated decrease allowing for 1871 omission	25
Estimated loss allowing for normal increase	25
Comparison of famine and non-famine districts	25
Vizagapatam	26
Movements in Madras compared with other provinces	26
Increase and decrease in different races	27
Religion.	
General distribution	27
The three principal creeds	27
Comparison with 1871	27
Comparison of rural and urban proportions	28
Comparison of sex proportions	28
Hindus.	
Hindu sects	28
Caste	28
Influence of proselytizing	29
Proportion of decrease due to conversions	29
Muhammadans.	
Increase of Muhammadans	29
Increase in Malabar	29
Muhammadan sects	30
Divisions of Muhammadans	30
Sub-division of immigrant Muhammadans	30
Christians.	
Increase of Christians	30
Geographical distribution of Christian population	30
Increase and decrease of Christians in the several districts	31
Comparison with other provinces	31
Number of Romanists and non-Romanists compared	31
Other religions.	
Jains	32
Buddhists	32
Jews	32
Brahmos and Theists	32
Europeans.	
Male and female Europeans	32
Decrease in European population	32
"Country-born" Europeans	32
British-born population.	
Proportion of sexes among British-born	33
Nationality of British-born	33
Conjugal condition of British-born	33
Ages of the British-born	33
Europeans other than British.	
French and German residents	33
Eurasians.	
Decrease of Eurasians	34
Proportion of the sexes.	
Improved returns of females	34
Gradual improvement in successive censuses	34
Proportions in the different "religions"	34
Proportions in the Indian provinces and in England and Wales	34
Civil or conjugal condition.	
Numbers single, married, and widowed	34
Proportions of single, married, and widowed	34
Comparison with other provinces	35
Marriages under 15 years of age	35
Marriages over 15 years of age	35
Proportion of husbands to wives	35
Actual distribution to the decennial age periods.	
Numbers in decennial periods	35
Language	35
Occupation.	
Proportions in the several classes and orders	37
Occupation of the British-born	38
Education.	
Education of males	38
Education of females	39
Infirmities.	
Proportions of all afflicted	39
Surveys.	
Outlay and outturn	39
Results of expenditure in outturn of work	40
Strength of the establishment	40
Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed	40
Distribution of parties	40
Central office	40
Tests of accuracy	40
Boundary Act	40
General remarks	41
Revenue Settlement	41
Inam Commission	43
Court of Wards.	
General	44
Holdings	45
Demand, collection and balance	45
Receipts and expenditure	45
Public works	46
Debts	47
Education of minors	47
Forests	47

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Page
LEGISLATION	48
POLICE.	
Strength of police force	48
Punitive police	48
Departmental punishment	49
Rewards	49
Police officers convicted	49
Enlistments and casualties	49
Education	49
Convicts guarded in jails	49
Escapes and recaptures	49
Buildings	50
Processes served by police	50
Violent and unnatural deaths	50
Suicides	50
Accidental deaths	51
Fires	51
Known depredators and suspected persons	51
Old offenders reconvicted	51
Detection of offences	51
Murders	51
Dacoities	51
House dacoities	52
Robberies	52
House-breaking	53
Cattle theft	53
Offences against revenue laws	53
Cases referred	53
Inspections	53
Casualties of superior officers	53
REWARDS	53
SULPHUR LICENSE	54
ARMS ACT	54
CRIME AND OFFENCES.	
Number of offences	56
Penal Code	56
Offences against public tranquillity	56
Offences by public servants	56
Contempt of lawful authority	56
False evidence, &c.	56
Offences relating to coin, &c.	56
Offences relating to weights and measures	57
Offences affecting public health and safety	57
Offences relating to religion	57
Offences affecting the human body	57
Offences against property	57
Offences relating to documents	57
Offences relating to marriage	57
Criminal intimidation, &c.	57
Offences against revenue laws	57
Offences against sanitation	58
Race of offenders	58
Sexes of offenders'	58
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.	
Appeals	58
Average duration	59
Capital sentences submitted for confirmation	59
Persons how dealt with for the past 3 years	59
Cases referred for revision	59
Applications for revision	59
Persons dealt with in 1881 and 1882 compared	59
Calendars of trials and appeals	59
Applications for transfer, &c.	60
Lower court appeals	60
Ten years' comparison of appeals and persons dealt with	60
Appellants how dealt with	60
General result of appeals	60
Average duration	61
Revision cases—In sessions courts	61
In district magistrates' courts	61
PRISONS.	
Admission and disposal of prisoners	61
Religion	62
Age	62
Previous occupation	62
Length and nature of sentences and previous convictions	62
Escapes and recaptures	62
Jail offences and punishments	62
Education	63
Foreign convicts	63
Employment of women	64
State prisoners	64
Lunatics	64
Remission system	64
Juvenile offenders	64
Financial	64
Employment of convicts	65
Manufactures	65
Net cost of prisoners	65
Buildings	65
Diet	65
Health of prisoners	65
Health and weighment of convicts	67
Subsidiary jails	67
Employment of convicts in subsidiary jails	68
Health of prisoners in subsidiary jails.	68
VAGRANCY	68
PUBLIC CHARITIES.	
Monegar Choultry and connected charities.	68
Lunghurkhana	69
CIVIL JUSTICE.	
High Court, original jurisdiction	69
Miscellaneous	69
High Court, appellate jurisdiction	69
Appeals from original decrees	70
Appeals from appellate decrees	70
Miscellaneous	70
Appeals to Privy Council	70
Small Cause Court	71
Village Munsifs' courts	71
Regular courts	71
Miscellaneous	72
Subordinate courts, appellate jurisdiction	72
Probates	72
General	73
REGISTRATION.	
Registrations in Books I and IV	74
Registrations in each district	74
Nature of instruments registered	74
Remarkable documents	75
Aggregate value of transactions registered.	75
The average value of transactions registered	75
Compulsory and optional registrations	75
Wills and authorities to adopt	76
Registrations on payment of fine	76
Copies and searches	76
Refusals to register	76
Appeals	76
Arrears	76
Documents destroyed	76
Unclaimed documents	76
Documents impounded	77
Prosecutions	77
Sub-registry offices	77
Alterations in the rules and table of fees	77
Changes in the department	77
Departmental improvements	77
Buildings	78
Financial results	78
Amount to the credit of the department	78
Average registration fee	78
Inspections	78
REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	78
MILITARY.	
Strength of the army	79
Ordinary relief of troops	79
Disbandment of regiments	79
Increase of the establishment	79
Reduction and redistribution of garrison in Burmah	79
Movement of troops to Kalahandi	79

	Page
Movement of troops to Salem	80
Movement of troops to Egypt	80
Re-designation, &c., of commands	80
Promotion	80
Pioneer corps	80
Recruits	80
Health of British troops	80
Health of Native troops	81
Lock hospitals	82
Ordnance department	82
Military Account department	82
Clothing department	83
Pension and Family Payment department	83
Commissariat department	83
Remount Depôt	83
Mule-breeding	83
MARINE.	
Navigation	84
Straits lights	84
Boat rules	84
Madras port limits	84
Quarantine	84
Light-houses	85
AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.	
Advances under the Land Improvement Act.	85
Destruction of wild animals	86

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and rainfall	87
Cultivation	88
Cotton	90
Indigo	90
Health of cattle	91
Prices	91
Wages	91
Mines	92
Manufactures	92
GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE.	
General	93
School of Agriculture	93
Exhibition	93
Sugarcane mills	93
Cattle disease inspection	93
Distribution of ploughs in the districts	93
District ploughing trials	93
Seed distribution	94
The experimental farm at Saidápet	94
Experiments—Fodder crops	94
Unirrigated corn crops	94
Irrigated cereal crops	94
Industrial and other crops	95
Indigo	95
Arrowroot	95
Colocasia antiquorum	95
Typhonium oriwense	95
Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*)	95
Chillies	95
Casuarina trees (*Casuarina muricata*)	95
Salt-bush (*Atriplex nummularia*)	95
Divi-divi	96
Eucalyptus	96
Manures	96
Live stock	96
Butter-making	96
Cheese-making	96
Boro-glyceride	96
Pisciculture	96
Sericulture	97
Model farm	97
Finances	97
GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE.	
General	97
Ootacamund Botanical gardens	97
Sim's park	98
Barliyár garden	98
Kalhatti garden	99
Medicinal garden	99
Miscellaneous	99
GOVERNMENT CINCHONA.	
Season and rainfall	99
Permanent plantations	100
Nurseries	101
Crop	101
Buildings, new	101
Repairs	102
Firewood plantations	102
Labor	102
Receipts	102
Sales	102
FORESTS.	
(*a.*) General.	
The Forest Act	104
Reorganization	104
Miscellaneous	104
(*b.*) Northern Circle.	
Establishment	104
Reserves	105
Leased forests	105
Plantations	105
Topes	105
Breaches of forest rules	106
Fire protection	106
License and voucher system	106
Yield of the forests	107
Boundaries and surveys	107
Financial results	107
(*c.*) Southern Circle.	
Reserved forests	108
Plantations	109
Breaches of forest rules	109
Fire protection	109
License and voucher system	110
Yield of forests	110
Special duty	110
Financial	111
TRADE.	
Total sea-borne trade	112
External trade	112
Exports	112
Hides and skins	113
Raw cotton	113
Coffee	113
Indigo	114
Sugar	114
Seeds	114
Spices	114
Rice and paddy	115
Other grains	115
Cotton piece-goods	115
Oils	116
Kopra and cocoanuts	116
Coir, yarn and rope	116
Timber and wood	116
Tobacco	116
Living animals	116
Tea	117
All other articles	117
Re-exports	117
Imports	117
Cotton piece-goods	118
Cotton twist and yarn	118
Grain and pulse	118
Metals	119
Liquors	119
Spirits	119
Wines	120
Malt liquors	120
Apparel	120
Timber and wood	120
Railway materials	120
All other articles	121
Treasure	121
Government stores	121

	Page
Government treasure	121
Internal trade	122
Treasure	122
Customs revenue	123
Foreign shipping	123
Coasting shipping	124
PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL	125
PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.	
Imperial—Military	126
Other services	127
Provincial—Civil buildings	128
Communications	130
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	130
Local—Civil buildings	130
Communications	131
Godávari quarries	131
Presidency Public Works stores and workshops	131
Plans and publications	131
Madras harbour	131
Mangalore harbour	132
Calicut pier	132
Beypore harbour	132
Proposed Pámban ship canal	132
Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, and Vizagapatam harbours	132
Cocanada harbour	132
Tramways	133
Wynaad communications	133
Improvements at Ootacamund	133
Improvements to the Chepauk park, Madras.	133
Tirumala Naick's palace at Madura ...	133
Preservation of national monuments, Hampi.	133
Minor irrigation works	134
Strength of establishment	134
Executive changes	134
Engineer appointments reserved for pure Asiatics	134
Honorary assistant engineers	135
Appointment of surveyors	135
Expenditure	135
PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.	
Classification	135
Alterations in preparing revenue accounts...	136
Productive public works.	
Capital account	136
Revenue account	136
Area irrigated	137
(1). Godávari delta system.	
Capital account	137
Sanction of completion estimates ...	137
Formation of a temporary division ...	137
Revenue account	137
Receipts in P.W.D.	137
Area irrigated and revenue derived ...	137
Financial results	137
General remarks	137
(2). Kistna delta system.	
Capital account	137
Temporary division	138
Revenue account	138
Receipts in P.W.D.	138
Irrigated area	138
Financial results	138
General remarks	138
(3). Penner anicut system.	
Capital account	138
Revenue account	139
Receipts in P.W.D.	139
Area irrigated	139
Financial results	139
General remarks	139
(4). Sangam anicut project.	
Capital account	139
Revenue account	139
(5). Kurnool canal.	
Transfer of the canal to Government ...	139
Expenditure under "capital" and "revenue"	140
Revenue account	140
General remarks	140
Receipts in P.W.D.	140
Revenue	140
Traffic	140
Financial results	140
(6). Cauvery delta system.	
Capital account	140
Temporary division	140
Revenue account	140
Receipts in P.W.D.	140
Financial results	141
(7). Srivaikuntham anicut system.	
Capital account	141
Revenue account	141
Receipts in P.W.D.	141
Financial results	141
Imperial irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, but which are not classed as productive.	
Capital account	142
Revenue account	142
(1). Chembrambakam tank system.	
Capital account	142
Revenue account	142
Receipts in P.W.D.	142
Financial results	142
(2). Palar anicut system.	
Capital account	143
Revenue account	143
Receipts in P.W.D.	143
Financial results	143
(3). Pelandorai anicut system.	
Capital account	143
Revenue account	144
Financial results	144
Provincial irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	
Capital account	144
Revenue account	144
Revenue derived	145
(1). Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project.	
Capital account	145
Revenue account	145
Maintenance and repairs	145
Receipts in P.W.D.	145
Financial results	145
(2). Buckingham canal.	
Capital account	146
Revenue account	146
Receipts in P.W.D.	146
Financial results	146
Irrigation and navigation works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	
(*a*). Original works, major	146
(*b*). Original works, minor	147
(*c*). Repairs	148
Agricultural works	148
Protective works	149
PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.	
(*a*). General.	
General working	149
Block system	149
Comparison of work done by Madras railway and South Indian railway	149
Works in progress	150
Lines under survey or projected	150
Fuel	150
(*b*). Madras Railway.	
Open mileage	150
Capital expenditure	151
Condition of way and works	151
Bridges	151
Stations	151
Accidents	151
Collision	152
Damages to line	152
Capital transactions	152
Revenue transactions	152
Train service	152
Comparison of earnings and working expenses	152
Passenger traffic	153
Goods traffic	154
Grain traffic	154
Cotton traffic	154
Salt traffic	154
Work done	154
Working expenses	155

	Page
Maintenance	155
Fuel	155
Locomotive	155
Rates and fares	155
(c). South Indian Railway.	
Open mileage	156
Stations	156
Capital expenditure	156
Bridges	156
Accidents	156
Collisions	156
Damages to line	156
Capital transactions	156
Revenue transactions	156
Train service	156
Unpunctuality of trains	157
Comparison of earnings and working expenses	157
Passenger traffic	158
Goods traffic	158
Comparison of unit mileage	159
Working expenses	159
Rates and fares	159
Pondicherry line	160
IMPERIAL POST	160
DISTRICT POST	162
IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH	162

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	
Gross income and expenditure	164
Opening and closing balances	164
Debt and foreign transactions	165
Remittances to other provinces	165
Supply of different kinds of money	165
Mode of keeping accounts	166
II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	166
(1)—*Imperial Services*—(*A*) Civil.	
(1). Land revenue	169
(2). Assessed taxes	169
(3). Excise	169
(4). Customs	170
(5). Salt.	
Administration	170
Legislation	170
Excise system	170
Receipts	170
(6). Stamps	171
(7). Other heads	171
Imperial Services—(*B*) Public Works	172
Imperial Services—(*C*) Postal and Telegraph.	
(*a*). Postal	173
(*b*). Telegraph	173
Imperial Services—(*D*) Military	174
(2)—*Provincial Services.*	
(*a*). Provincial proper	175
(*b*). Unfettered Local Funds	176
(3)—*Fettered Local Funds*	176
(4)—*Excluded Funds*	178
III.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Loans	178

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL.	
Registration	180
Births	180
Deaths	180
Deaths in town and country population.	181
Deaths according to age	181
Deaths according to classes	181
Causes of death	181
General history of chief diseases—Cholera.	181
Small-pox	182
Fevers	182
SANITARY STATISTICS—LOCAL FUND CIRCLES	182
SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.	
Births	185
Deaths	185
Expenditure	185
EMIGRATION	188
MEDICAL RELIEF.	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries	188
Buildings	188
Agents in charge	188
Patients treated	188
Mortality	188
Diseases	188
Surgical operations	189
Administration	189
Finance	189
Presidency hospitals	189
Lunatics asylums—Accommodation	189
General results	189
Criminal lunatics	189
Civil lunatics	189
Forms of insanity	190
Mortality	190
Asylum buildings	190
Sickness of lunatics	190
Finance	190
Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital	190
VACCINATION	191

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
I.—General statistics.	
Number of schools and scholars	194
Distribution of schools according to agency.	194
Education in relation to population	195
Race and sex of pupils	195
Languages studied	195
Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles	196
School fees	196

	Page
Average fees	196
Cost of Government and aided schools ...	197
Progress of the grant-in-aid system ...	197
Classification of the grant-in-aid expenditure	197
The new Grant-in-aid Code	197
Vaccination	198
Instruction in agriculture...	198
Physical training	198
Cost of the University	198
Expenditure on educational buildings ...	198
Educational Building Fund	199
Total expenditure from Provincial and Educational Building Funds	199
Local Fund and Municipal expenditure ...	199
Distribution of expenditure from all sources	200
II.—University education.	
Changes in bye-laws	200
University endowments	200
Affiliated institutions	201
Examinations	201
(a).—*Arts.*	
M.A. degree	201
B.A. degree	201
F.A. examination	201
Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. examinations ...	201
Attendance in arts colleges	202
(b).—*Law.*	
Faculty of law	203
(c).—*Medicine.*	
Faculty of medicine	204
(d).—*Engineering.*	
Faculty of civil engineering	204
Madras Civil Engineering College ...	204
III.—Secondary education.	
(a).—*High schools for boys.*	
Matriculation examination	204
Comparative examination of the fifth class.	205
(b).—*High schools for girls.*	
Number and strength of high schools for girls	205
(c.)—*Middle schools for boys and girls.*	
Middle schools for boys	205
Middle schools for girls	206
Comparative examination of the lower fourth class	206
Comparative examination of the third class.	206
IV.—Primary education.	
Number and strength of primary schools ...	206
Primary schools attached to colleges, &c. ...	207
Primary schools in the hill tracts of Ganjam	207
Education in Jeypore	207
Schools in Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks	207
Muhammadan schools	207
Local Fund schools	207
Municipal schools	207
Schools aided on the combined system by Local Fund Boards	208
Schools aided on the combined system by Municipalities	208
Aided and unaided elementary results schools	208
Government girls' schools	208
Local Fund girls' schools	208
Municipal girls' schools	208
Aided and unaided primary schools for girls	209
Summary of results grants	209
Percentage of passes in reading, writing and arithmetic	209
V.—Schools for special or technical training.	
Number and strength of schools for special or technical training	209
(a).—*Normal schools for masters.*	
Number and strength of normal schools for masters	209
(b).—*Normal schools for mistresses.*	
Number and strength of female normal schools	210
Government female normal school, Madras	210
Free Church Mission Christian female normal school, Madras	210
Trichinopoly S.P.G. female normal school.	210
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker female training institution	210
(c).—*Industrial schools.*	
School of ordnance artificers	210
Industrial school, Black Town	210
Industrial orphanage, Ramnad	210
Industrial school, Nazareth	210
Industrial school, Erukadantcheri ...	210
VI.—Scholarships.	
Government scholarships on the results of the University examinations	211
Government scholarships in secondary and primary schools	211
The Prince of Wales' Sanskrit scholarship...	211
Albert Edward scholarships	211
Registration of Books	211
Government Book Depot	212
Medical College	213
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	
Male branch	213
Female branch	213
Farm	214
Health	214
Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations ...	214
Arts and Sciences.	
Madras School of Arts	215
Government Central Museum.	
Museum grounds and buildings	216
Popular scientific lectures	216
Amsterdam Exhibition	216
Fisheries Exhibition, London	216
Calcutta International Exhibition	216
Specimens acquired	216
Public library	216
Madras Meteorological Department	216
Madras Observatory.	
Meridian circle	218
Extra-meridional pursuits	218
Instruments	218
Public time signals	218
Public electrical clocks	218
Meteorology	218
Government architecture	218

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology 219

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page
ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT IV OF 1871	220
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.	
Receipts	222
Incidence of taxation	222
Charges	223
Dispensaries	223
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN.	
Revision of the Municipal Act	224
Concession to telephone company	224
Financial	224
Loans	224
Wharf	224
Drainage	225
Diversion of sewers from Cooum and canal.	225
Water-supply	225
Maintenance—Drainage	225
Water-supply	225
Education	225
Hospitals and dispensaries	226
Vaccination	226
Conservancy	226
Sewage farms	226
Lighting	226
Public parks—People's Park	227
Repayment of debts	227
Payment for Red Hills water	227
ECCLESIASTICAL.	
Ordinations	227
Consecrations	227
Visitation	227
Vacancies	227
Voluntary contributions	227
Financial	228
STATIONERY DEPOT	228
GOVERNMENT PRESS.	
Printing	229
Binding	230
Letter-casting and stereotyping	230
Penitentiary branch	230
Private presses	230
LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS	230
DISTRICT PRESSES	231
CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.	
Medico-legal section	232
Arsenical cases	232
Other poisons	232
Cattle cases	232
Miscellaneous	232
Cinchona barks	232

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

DIVISION I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PAGE

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year 1882-83 v
2.—Character of the surface for the year 1882-83 viii
3.—Climate for the year 1882 ix

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—Native States for the year 1882-83 x
2.—Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year 1882-83 x

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83 xii

D.—POPULATION.

For the year 1882-83 xviii

E.—FISCAL.

1*a*.—Particulars of survey for the year 1882-83 xx
1*b*.—Settlement for the year 1882-83 xxi
2.—Particulars of surveyed and assessed area in acres for the year 1882-83 xxii
3.—Varieties of tenures held direct from Government for the year 1882-83 xxii
5.—Register of transfers for the year 1882-83 xxiii
6.—Land revenue for the year 1882-83 xxiii

DIVISION II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year 1882-83 and sanctioned as required by law xxvii
2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year 1882-83 xxvii
3.—Statement of draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1882-83 xxviii

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

1.—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year 1882, with the cost of tribunals xxix
1.—(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing separately the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year 1882 xxix
2.—(Criminal)—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence during the year 1882 xxx
3.—(Criminal)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the districts of the Madras Presidency during 1882 xxx
3.—(Criminal)—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the town of Madras during 1882 xxxi
4.—(Criminal)—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxi
5.—(Criminal)—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxii
6.—(Criminal)—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxiii
7.—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxiv
8.—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxv
9.—(Civil)—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxvi
10.—(Civil)—Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxvii
11.—(Civil)—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxviii
12.—(Civil)—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxix
13.—(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the province of Madras in the year 1882 xxxix
14.—(Civil)—Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year 1882-83 xl

C.—Prisons. Page

1.—Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in jails during the year 1882 ... xlii
2.—Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year 1882 xlviii
3.—Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in jails on the 31st December 1882 ... l
4.—Statement showing the convicts in jails on the 31st December 1882 according to the nature and length of sentence ... lii
5.—Statement showing the convicts in jails on 31st December 1882 who had been previously convicted ... liii
5a.—Statement showing the convicts admitted in jails during the year 1882 who had been previously convicted ... liv
6.—Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year 1882 ... lv
7.—Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from jails for the year 1882 ... lvi
8.—Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year 1882, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs ... lvii
9.—Statement showing the employment of convicts in jails during the year 1882 lviii
10.—Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails during the year 1882 lix
11.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails during the year 1882 ... lx
12.—Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails during the year 1882... lxvi
13.—Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners in the jails during the year 1882... ... lxvii

D.—Police.

1.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police during the official year 1882-83 ... lxviii
2.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for the year 1882 ... lxx
3.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police force during the year 1882 ... lxxi

E.—Military.

1.—Statement showing the strength, &c., of the army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year 1882-83 ... lxxii

---

DIVISION III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—Account of the gross and net revenue for the year 1882-83 ... lxxv
2.—Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year 1882-83 ... lxxvi
3.—Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year 1882-83 ... lxxvi

B.—Public Works.

1.—Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year 1882-83 ... lxxvii
2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of irrigation and navigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1882-83 ... lxxix

C.—Railways.

For the year 1882-83 ... lxxx

D.—Marine.

1.—Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year 1882-83 ... lxxxi
2.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the year 1882-83. lxxxi

E.—Agriculture.

1.—Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year 1882-83 ... lxxxii
2.—Statement showing the live and dead stock for 1882-83 ... lxxxvii

F.—Produce and Labor.

1.—Price of produce at the end of the year 1882-83 ... lxxxviii
2.—Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per day for 1882-83 ... xci

G.—Mines.

Mines and quarries for 1882-83 ... xcii

H.—Manufactures.

For the year 1882-83 ... xciii

I.—Trade. Page

1.—Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years 1881-82 and 1882-83 xciv
2.—Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 civ
3.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 cxiv
4.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the presidency in the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 cxv
5.—Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year 1882-83, compared with the totals of the year 1881-82 cxvi
6.—Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year 1882-83, compared with the totals of the year 1881-82 cxviii
7.—Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the year 1882-83, compared with the totals of the year 1881-82 cxx

K.—Coinage and Paper Currency.

1.—Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year 1882-83 cxxi
2.—Paper currency, Madras and Calicut, for the year 1882-83 cxxi

L.—Charitable Institutions.

For the year 1882-83 cxxii

DIVISION IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denominations for the year 1882-83 cxxv

B.—Education.

1.—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for the year 1882-83 cxxvi
2.—Return of colleges, schools and scholars for the year 1882-83 cxxvi
3.—Return of expenditure on educational establishments for the year 1882-83 cxxviii
4.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations during the year 1882-83 cxxviii

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1882-83 cxxx
2.—The Press for the year 1882-83 cxxxi

DIVISION V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Births and Deaths.

Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts during the year 1882 cxxxix

B.—Hospital Returns.

Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries for 1882 cxxxix

C.—Vaccination.

Return of vaccine operations during the past three years cxl

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

Statement I.

Table showing the average prices of food in the Madras Presidency during 1880, 1881 and 1882, compared with the average of previous nine years ending 1879, exclusive of 1877 cxlii

Statement II.

Table showing the comparison of monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1880, 1881, and 1882, with the average of nine years ending 1879, exclusive of 1877 cxlvi

Rainfall and Food Price Diagrams.

Birth and Death-rate Diagrams.

SKETCH MAP SHOWING LINES OF RAILWAY, EXISTING AND PROPOSED, IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (*facing page* 160).

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

NOTE.

THE "Standing Prefaces" are not printed in this volume, as a separate volume will issue shortly, entitled "Manual of the Official Administration of the Madras Presidency."

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

DURING the official year 1882-83 the Right Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Presidency. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, *Bart*, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., was Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council. The Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honorable William Hudleston, C.S.I., vacated his seat on the expiry of his term of office on the 12th June 1882, and the Government were pleased to record in the official *Gazette* their high sense of his zeal and abilities throughout an Indian career extending to nearly 37 years. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael continued to hold his seat in Council throughout the year, and the Honorable H. E. Sullivan, provisional Member of Council, was appointed ordinary Member of Council.

On Thursday, the 1st February 1883, His Excellency the Governor presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to which His Highness had been previously nominated by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The ceremonial of presenting the Insignia took place in the Banqueting Hall. Their Highnesses the Senior Rani of Travancore, Lakshmi Bayi, C.I., and the Junior Rani, Parvati Bayi, His Highness the Prince of Arcot, the principal Civil and Military officers stationed at the Presidency, with the ladies of their families, and a number of European and Native gentlemen, members of the non-official community, were present on the occasion.

Mulhar Rao, the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, who was brought down to Madras in April 1875 and had been residing at Doveton House ever since, died at Madras on the 26th July 1882 of dysentery.

The Government made their annual movement to the Nílgiris in the beginning of April and returned to the Presidency town in the beginning of November. 23 councils were held at Ootacamund exclusive of extraordinary meetings, the first on the 14th April and the last on the 26th October.

Four tours were made by His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff during the official year under report. *First tour*—His Excellency left Ootacamund for Trichinopoly on the 3rd July, stopping at Erode and Karúr, and visiting the town of Bhaváni. From Trichinopoly he went to Dindigul, and thence to Tanjore, where visits were exchanged with the Princess of Tanjore. He thence proceeded to Vellore by rail, and from there to Chittoor, where he opened a bridge over the Payani. From Chittoor His Excellency passed to Ranipet, Arcot and Wálajápet, and thence to Arkónam and Bellary. From Bellary he visited the ruins of Vijayanagar, encamping at Kamalápuram. From Kamalápuram he traversed the Sandúr valley, and was met by the Raja of Sandúr at a point not far from his capital, and exchanged visits with him. On his return to Bellary the troops at that station were paraded for inspection. From Bellary His Excellency went to Gooty, where

he visited the cenotaph of Sir Thomas Munro. Leaving this he proceeded to Anantapur, Tadpatri and Cuddapah. From Cuddapah he returned to Ootacamund on the 26th July, taking advantage of the long delay at Arkónam to visit Conjeeveram. *Second tour*—On the 28th August His Excellency left Ootacamund on a visit to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin and the Southern Districts. He arrived at the Residency on the Island of Balghatty on the 30th August, where he was visited by the Raja and Eliya Raja of Cochin. He returned the visits of the Princes at the Palace in Ernacolum where a durbar was held. He next visited British Cochin, Quilon and Tangacheri. At Quilon he received intimation of the death of His Highness the Mootha Tamburan, which event prevented his visit to Travancore being of a public character. From Quilon His Excellency passed on to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum he proceeded to Kuttálam and thence to Tinnevelly and Madura and returned to Ootacamund on the 20th September. *Third tour*—His Excellency again left Ootacamund for Mysore on the 27th October, going down by the Sígúr ghat. At Mysore he received and returned the visit of the Maharaja. Next he visited Seringapatam and Bangalore where a parade of the troops was held on the morning of the 31st. From Bangalore he passed to Hosúr, where he visited the Remount depôt, and returned to Madras on the 5th November. *Fourth tour*—His Excellency embarked from Madras on the 3rd February 1883, and landed at Gopálpur on the 6th February. From Gopálpur His Excellency went to Chatrapur, and thence to Ganjam, Rambha on the shores of the Chilka Lake and Aska. His Excellency next proceeded to Berhampore, and on the 13th went on a visit to an encampment of the Goomsur Paiks, who had come down to the number of about thirteen hundred. In the evening all the Zemindars within reach came to a levée. He next went to Haripur in the Mandasa Zemindari, visited the Parlákimedi Estate, proceeded on the 19th to Sitapetta in the Vizagapatam District, and passed through the Pálkonda Taluk, Párvatipur, Bobbili and Sálúr. He then went up the Potinghy ghat to Potinghy and descended by another ghat to Tadivalsa and Sálúr and proceeded thence to Vizianagrum, where he was received by the Maharaja. From Vizianagrum he went to Bimlipatam, and thence to Waltair, where he was visited by the Maharaja of Jeypore, and held a levée on the 28th. His Excellency returned the visit of the Maharaja of Jeypore on the 1st March and sailed on the same day for Cocanada, at which port he arrived on the 2nd. Here he held a levée and then left for Dowlaishweram and Rajahmundry. On the 8th he left for Ellore and Bezváda, visited Guntúr and returned to Bezváda, where also a levée was held. His Excellency left Bezváda on the 13th for Masulipatam and held a levée at the Collector's house at that station. He left Masulipatam on the 16th by the *Chinsura* and reached Madras on the afternoon of the 17th March 1883. At nearly every station visited His Excellency received, and replied to, addresses from Municipal and other bodies, and the points touched upon both in the addresses and in the replies were forwarded to the departments concerned for necessary action being taken.

During the year 3 new Regulations were passed in the Travancore State. The first was to raise the jurisdiction of the Munsifs from Rs. 200 to 500 and to empower them to dispose of small cause cases to the value of Rs. 20. The decisions of the Zillah Judges in cases of the value of Rs. 50 were also made final. The second was to remodel the chief court of the State by which the

number of Judges were increased from 3 to 5; to provide division benches consisting of 2 Judges to hear and dispose of all appeals from the decisions of the Zillah and Session Court; and to constitute a Judicial Committee of 3 Judges for the disposal of appeals preferred to His Highness the Maharajah from the decisions of the division benches. The third was for the destruction of old and useless records. His Highness the Maharajah made a tour to Upper India during the year for the purpose of visiting His Excellency the Viceroy. The Munsifs were graded into 3 classes, and their pay as well as that of the Zillah Judges raised. The number of Zillah Judges was reduced from 14 to 9, but the number of courts continued unaltered. A leading native member of the Madras Bar was appointed Chief Justice. The total number of cases for disposal in all the courts was 39,525, of which 87 per cent. were disposed of. The reorganization of the police was completed during the year. The average mortality in the jails was 4 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1056. The Conservancy Department was strengthened to meet the requirements of the capital. The Educational Department continues to show good progress. 41 pupils passed the Matriculation, 9 the F.A. and 15 the B.A. Examinations. One obtained the M.A. degree and another passed the B.L. Examination. The value of articles exported amounted to nearly 76 lakhs of rupees and that imported nearly 130¼ lakhs. Owing to adverse season the land revenue and customs were below average. The expenditure in the Public Works Department was Rs. 4,76,958 and in the Maramut Department Rs. 4,24,764. Cholera and small-pox prevailed in the southern part of Travancore, but their progress was soon arrested by the precautionary measures taken. 78,114 persons were vaccinated. The gross receipts of the year were Rs. 59,24,963 or Rs. 2,78,873 less than that of 1,056. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,35,328 or exceeded the receipts by Rs. 3,10,365. The sexennial Moorajapum ceremony and the tour of His Highness the Maharajah to Upper India necessitated an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 3,67,664, but for this there would have remained a surplus of Rs. 47,299. The total amount remaining to the credit of the State was nearly 50 lakhs of rupees.

In the Cochin State the working of the Civil Courts showed a marked improvement in the disposal of suits. The Munsif and Zillah Courts disposed of 7,527 original cases, of which 1,721 were contested. There was a decrease in the average duration of suits as compared with the preceding years. The number of decrees executed by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts was 2,838 against 2,758 in 1056. The collection of institution fee and stamp penalties amounted to Rs. 80,036. There was an increase in the number of criminal cases committed to the courts by the police. The average duration of a case was 8 days, being the same as last year. The jails continued healthy; the average daily number was 153·50. No death was reported. 15,157 documents of the value of about Rs. 54 lakhs were registered. The receipt of fees from registration exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 11,376. The schools are progressing. There were 1,047 boys in the high and district schools. 16 boys passed the Middle School Examination, 14 the Matriculation and 6 the F. A. Examinations, and 4 pupils who passed the F. A. Examination in 1879 took degrees. The number of in and out patients in the Ernacollum and Trichoor hospitals increased from 6,797 to 7,799. Small-pox prevailed to some extent at Trichoor and the adjoining villages, and some

cases of cholera were reported at the former place and Chittoor. 5,015 persons were successfully vaccinated. 97 vessels touched at the ports of Narakel and Maliapuram during the year. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels was 76,582, and the collections on account of port dues amounted to Rs. 6,335 or Rs. 916 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 2,56,131. The total receipts for the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,78,830 and the disbursements to Rs. 14,10,290. Rs. 2,00,000 have been invested in Government securities in the year under review. The total amount remaining to the credit of the State at the close of the year in cash, Government securities, and value of stock was Rs. 32,31,372.

Towards the end of the year a severe form of cattle disease broke out in Bhadráchalam Taluk in the Godávari Agency and many cattle were lost. The people of Bhadráchalam having, during the year under report, complained of the delay in the disposal of their civil suits owing to the frequent movements of their Tahsildar through his taluk, the Naib Tahsildar also was appointed to exercise the powers of a District Munsif. In the Koya and Reddi villages of Bhadráchalam Taluk the arrack was leased out to the villagers themselves, while in the rest of the taluk and in Rampa it was rented out to the highest bidders. 169 miles of road were kept up or improved at a cost of Rs. 5,053-12-9.. Eight works were executed from the Road and Dawk Fund of the Bhadráchalam Taluk and from its Surplus Pound Fund, and four roads were made from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle, of which Rampa forms a part. There were 13 schools during the year with an average daily attendance during 1882-83 of 253. During the year Kulla Makka Reddi, Muttadar of Vemulakonda, died, and his brother, Kulla Abboyi Reddi, was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Winterbotham has revised the rents in the Antada Mutta in the Vizagapatam Agency. The Bastar question, touching the attitude of that feudatory towards Jeypore, and indeed towards our Government, is gradually assuming serious importance. The Pottinghy ghat road has made excellent progress during the last year; the whole road will be opened to wheeled traffic within 12 months. The work on the other ghat called Turner's ghat is also well forward, and will be finished during this year.

The boundary dispute between the Mohangiri Muttah of Kalahandi and the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs of Ganjam was settled in December 1882. The award was accepted by the Superintendent of Affairs of Bhavanipatna on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces and has been confirmed by the Government of India. A dispute regarding a boundary line between the Daspalla state in Orissa and the Goomsur Maliahs in Ganjam was also settled and the decision therein passed was confirmed by the Government of India. A land dispute, which might have led to a serious disturbance, occurred in the Muttah of Budaguda. Some thatching grass was cut on land between Kurupakya of Kuditili and Burangya of Budaguda. The land seems to have been in the occupation of Kurupakya people, but it was Burangya property. The Burangya men carried off this thatching grass and were caught by the way by the Kurupakya party. A fight ensued, and the ultimate result was that two Burangya men were slain. The Budaguda khonds, who rose in arms to avenge their deaths, were restrained by their Patro with great difficulty.

The offenders have been tried and punished and the Patro awarded a gold bangle worth Rs. 100. Raghunadha Deo Tat Raz of Goddapur, the most important Hill Chief in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs, who died in April 1882, was succeeded by his son, Suryanarayana Deo. The minor, Tat Raz, was invested with a Sadhi (a pair of silk cloths) on the 13th February 1883 at Berhampore by His Excellency the Governor. The estate is managed by two individuals appointed by the late Agent. On the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this district some 700 khonds descended from the hills to Berhampore to show their loyalty. They came from all parts and formed a novel feature in the spectacle. The establishment of 3 sub-treasuries in the Maliah Sub-Magistrates' offices has greatly facilitated the exchange of silver and copper coins in the hills.

The season was unfavorable during the year in the Pudukóta State. Public health was fair, but cholera prevailed to a slight extent in the cold season and guinea-worm to a considerable extent in the hot weather. Irrigation works are in good order. The work of the Police, Registration Department and the Rajah's college was satisfactory. The Judicial Department has also shown steady improvement as regards regularity and punctuality of work. Out of a total area of 682,091 acres in the State, 139,314 acres were under assessment, 142,240 were immemorial waste, 113,225 were uncultivated, 97,565 belonged to temples, 9,580 belonged to alms-houses and 180,167 were inam. The receipts derived from temple lands are Rs. 1,36,181 and the expenditure Rs. 1,03,043. A part of this is spent on hospitals and a part on education. The actual money collection was Rs. 7,29,654, the expenditure Rs. 6,75,480. The principal items of excess were the purchase of three State jewels, and extensive repairs to a portion of the palace which had for a long time been in a ruinous condition. The western palace jaghire villages were resumed with the sanction of Government. A *pro rata* and final payment to the creditors of His Excellency the Raja was effected during the year, and that matter is now closed.

The disposal of civil and criminal justice in the Banganapalle State was on the whole satisfactory. 33 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 61 in the preceding year. The number of deeds registered during the year under report amounted to 75 and the value of property involved to Rs. 9,217, against 61 documents and Rs. 10,058 respectively in 1881-82. Out of the total extent of 106,200 acres (whereof 73,800 acres are arable) 69,280 acres were under occupation against 68,880 acres in the previous year. The total demand for the year was Rs. 1,66,019 against Rs. 1,67,829 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,82,750 and the charges to Rs. 20,234 against Rs. 1,76,176 and Rs. 21,493 respectively in 1881-82. Little or no progress was made either towards road-making or improvement of irrigation works or construction or repairs of buildings, &c. The population of the State, according to the information furnished by the Nawáb, was 27,921 against 27,603 in 1881-82. The number of births registered was 616 and that of deaths 298, against 589 births and 543 deaths; and public health was much better than in the previous year. The total attendance for the year was 63 pupils in the 2 elementary schools. Besides these there are 10 indigenous schools in the State, attended by 160 boys. Altogether 2,603 letters, &c., and 87 money orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box for transmission to Koilkuntla post office. The postage collected amounted to Rs. 137.

In Sandúr the only administrative changes during the year have been, *first*, the final abolition of certain monopolies which operated injuriously as restrictions on trade; and, *secondly*, arrangements by which the State will secure a more equitable remuneration for forest privileges. The stringent measures adopted to suppress the setting fire to forests have this year been attended by very encouraging results. The total receipts of revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 38,875-12-9, and the total expenditure was Rs. 33,124-6-2, thus leaving a balance of only Rs. 6,383-13-4 for the payment of debts and the carrying out of necessary State measures. The inefficiency of the police has conclusively shown that something must be done to improve this branch of the service, and measures are in contemplation with that object in view. From the 1st of April 1882 to the 31st March 1883 1,846 patients were treated at the State dispensary for various diseases. The large number of 1,308 were discharged as cured, and 11 died. The Rajah opened an Anglo-vernacular school in Sandúr, in which English and Telugu are taught. The fees are merely nominal, from one to two annas per mensem; but notwithstanding these low fees, the attendance has not averaged more than 25 pupils per mensem.

In 1882-83 Rs. 3,71,625-10-0 was actually paid to Carnatic stipendiaries. The number of stipendiaries, inclusive of those paid at outstations, on 1st April 1883 was 1,715; 66 died in 1882-83.

SECTION II.—LAND REVENUE, ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

The land revenue demand for Fasli 1291 or the revenue year ending 30th June 1882 amounted to Rs. 445,90,210, made up of the following items: Peishcush on permanently settled estates, Rs. 51,31,879; shrotriem jodi or quit-rent payable on villages held on favorable tenure, Rs. 6,09,564; assessment of lands held on ryotwar tenure, Rs. 347,53,089; miscellaneous revenue, Rs. 40,95,678. Owing partly to the addition of Rumpa and Totapalle estates and partly to sub-division the number of permanently-settled estates increased from 743 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81) to 750 in the year under report. The total area of the estates is about 19 millions of acres and the revenue realizable by the zemindars about 149 lakhs of rupees. More than three-fourths of the estates pay less than Rs. 5,000 a year, and there are only 8 estates which pay more than a lakh of rupees. The number of puttahs or holdings under ryotwar tenure was 2,543,036 against 2,529,587 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81) and the extent of the holdings, excluding South Canara for which information is not available, amounted to acres 18,772,370 against acres 18,932,679 in the previous year. The decrease which amounted to over acres 160,000 occurred chiefly in Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Nellore and Cuddapah. Over $15\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres or 84·1 per cent. of the holdings were actually cultivated as against 83·6 per cent. in Fasli 1290 (1880-81) and 88·1 per cent., the average of 2 years immediately preceding the famine. After deducting remissions, fixed and occasional, the net ryotwar demand amounted to Rs. 347,53,089 or less than the revenue of the preceding year by a little over 7 lakhs of rupees. Compared with the average of 5 years before the famine, the revenue of the year shows a decrease of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but allowing for the deduction of Rs. 5,29,400 made on account of

religious institutions and of Rs. 66,619 transferred to the village service fund on account of Government contribution for Faslis 1287 to 1291 in the Chingleput District, the revenue of the year amounts to Rs. 353,49,108 or about half-a-lakh more than the average demand before the famine. The occasional remissions granted during the year on account of waste, short produce, withered crops, &c., amounted to Rs. 13,58,631, or Rs. 2,98,675 more than in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). A portion of the remission, viz., Rs. 1,26,227, represents a temporary abatement of the demand on account of the enhanced assessment under the new settlement in Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts where the increased rates have been ordered to be introduced gradually. Calculated on the net demand and excluding the water-rate which is charged separately in the Godávari and Kistna deltas, the average rate of assessment for the presidency amounted to Rs. 1-1-6 per acre of dry land and Rs. 4-13-7 per acre of wet land. The miscellaneous revenue which consists chiefly of quit-rent on minor inams, charge for Government water supplied to zemindari and inam lands, assessment on lands cultivated after Jamabandi, revenue from rented villages, process service fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 40,95,678 against Rs. 40,76,118, or Rs. 19,560 more than in the previous year. The total land revenue demand for the year thus amounted to Rs. 445,90,210 against Rs. 452,81,360 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). About Rs. 214,76,000 or 48·2 per cent. of the revenue was derived from irrigated, Rs. 160,96,086 or 36·1 per cent. from unirrigated lands, and Rs, 70,18,124 or 15·7 per cent. from lands with regard to which information as to whether they were irrigated or unirrigated is not available. Including arrears amounting to Rs. 105,47,732, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 551,37,942, of which Rs. 447,01,729 or 81·07 per cent. were collected within the year and Rs. 10,73,794 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,62,419 or 17·0 per cent. on the 30th June 1882. Subsequent collections and remissions to the end of February 1883 amounted to Rs. 66,64,774 and reduced the balances to Rs. 26,97,645, of which Rs. 3,73,038 have been sanctioned by Government but not yet written off the accounts, and Rs. 3,40,290 have been recommended to be written off as irrecoverable. The value of property attached and sold during the year for arrears of revenue was Rs. 10,11,041 against Rs. 11,29,550 in the previous year. The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 32,73,036 or 7·32 per cent. on the revenue realised as against 7·14 per cent. in Fasli 1290 (1880-81).

The following were the more important administrative measures discussed or carried out during the year: (1) to relieve the Public Works Department of the labor of maintaining the numerous small irrigation works scattered all over the presidency, it was suggested that the up-keep of those irrigating small areas might be made over to the ryots holding lands under them, the assessment of the lands being slightly reduced to compensate them for the trouble of keeping the works in repair. Government have ordered enquiries to be made to ascertain how far the ryots are willing to take advantage of these proposals, and have, as an experimental measure, sanctioned the introduction of the scheme as regards tanks irrigating 10 acres and less in the sub-division of Cuddapah; (2) at the suggestion of the Government of India the question of altering the scale of instalments, by which land revenue is payable, underwent further discussion during the year, and it was considered undesirable to alter the existing scale; (3) the committee appointed to

prepare a draft Famine Code submitted their report together with the draft code. The code was generally approved by Government and forwarded to the Government of India; (4) the draft bill for regulating "*Kudimaramut*," prepared by the committee appointed in 1881-82, was referred during the year under report to the Legislative Department in view to action being taken thereon; (5) a committee was appointed during the year to amend the Rent Recovery Act (VIII of 1865).

The preliminary census was taken between the 15th and 30th November 1880. The final census was taken on the night of the 17th and the morning of the 18th February and was everywhere finished within 24 hours. There was no final census in the Agency tracts. The tabulation shows a total population (including the State of Pudukóta) of 31,170,631, of whom 15,421,043 were males and 15,749,588 females. There were 495 males and 505 females in every 1,000 of the population. Classified under the head of "Religion" 28,497,666 were Hindus, 1,933,571 Muhammadans, 711,072 Christians, 24,962 Jains, leaving 3,360 under the general head of "Others." Classified by "Nationality" there are in every 10,000—9,369 Hindus (including Buddhists, Jains, and Native Christians), 620 Muhammadans, 7 Eurasians, 3·5 Europeans, and 0·5 others including "Not stated." The Hindus have decreased by 1·75 per cent., due to famine; the Mussulmans increased by 3·56 per cent., owing to the numerous conversions in Malabar; Europeans decreased by 25·98 per cent., owing to temporary reduction of the garrison; Eurasians have decreased by 17·09 per cent., due chiefly to defective enumeration in Malabar. The area occupied by this population is 141,001 square miles, giving an average density of 221 per square mile. The number of towns and inhabited villages was 52,648. The number of occupied houses was 5,711,531, which gives an average population to a house of 5·5. The present census shows an aggregate decrease in the population on the same area since 1871 of 462,897. There were 471,412 fewer males and 8,515 more females. The loss inflicted by the famine is estimated to be 3½ millions and occurred chiefly among the very young and very old as shown by the life tables. Of the population 14,175,066 or 45 per cent. are unmarried, 13,055,114 or 42 per cent. are married, 3,940,451 or 13 per cent. widowed. The proportions for the two sexes are—of single 55 males to 37 females, married 41 males to 42 females, widowed 4 males to 21 females. The total number of widows is about six times that of widowers, and this proportion is common to the several religions. There are 81,043 Hindu widows under the age of 20. The Hindu population is returned under 257 sub-heads of caste. There were in all 19,044 different caste names returned. 73 languages find place in the schedules, of which 48 are Asiatic and 25 non-Asiatic. Those principally spoken are the Dravidian (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Tulu), Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí. 28,853,267 or 92·56 per cent. speak Dravidian languages. Of the Aryan family Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí are spoken by 1,128,495,696,103, and 230,006, or 3·62 per cent., 2·23 per cent., and 0·74 per cent. respectively. 95·6 per cent. of the people were living in the districts in which they were born. There were 229,406 (or 0·74 per cent.) immigrants from parts of India outside the presidency and 13,929 (or 0·04 per cent.) from places beyond India. Of Madras people in other parts of India and in Ceylon there were 637,996. There were 459 heads of "Occupations of the people," grouped under 6 main classes, viz. :—(i) Professional, (ii) Domestic, (iii)

Commercial, (iv) Agricultural, (v) Industrial, (vi) Indefinite and Non-productive. The last class includes the great proportion of females and juveniles, and 46 per cent. of the total population is shown under this head as of "No occupation." Of the remainder, which represents the workers, male and female—65·2 per cent. are agricultural, 20·1 per cent. are industrial, 8·0 per cent. are laborers, 1·4 per cent. is learned professions. Under the heads Government service (Civil and Military) "Commerce" and "Domestic," there are altogether only 5·3 per cent. of the total working population. 3 per cent. of the agricultural population have returned themselves as following other occupations in addition to that of agriculture. Of the 31 millions nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions were more or less educated or under instruction, 133 out of every 1,000 males and 8 out of every 1,000 females. The increase in females is about 266·04 per cent. or about $2\frac{2}{3}$rds of the educated female population in 1871. Exclusive of the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, there were 10,098 lunatics or 1 in 2,993 of the population, 49,497 blind or 1 in every 611, 16,699 deaf-mutes or 1 in 1,810, and 14,175 lepers or 1 in 2,132. 47·52 per cent. of the imbeciles and insanes in the famine districts have disappeared. The total cost of the census was 5 lakhs of rupees, so that it may be said to have cost 3 pies per head of the population.

The Survey department continued its operations in 10 districts. The total area of the presidency, as per latest information, has been estimated at 140,885 square miles. Of this area, 50,775 square miles have been surveyed on the scale of 16 inches to a mile and 45,289 square miles on smaller scales. The area mapped on the 16-inch scale during 1882-83 was 1,303·99 square miles and the area mapped on smaller scales 1,878·68 square miles. Four quarter sheets for the Atlas of India have been compiled and forwarded to the Surveyor-General of India. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,03,607.

The operations of the Settlement department were continued during the year and embraced the same 6 districts as in last year. Cuddapah was completed, and the number of districts in which revised rates of assessment have been introduced was thus raised from 9 to 10. The introduction of the settlement was in progress in the North Arcot District. In the Nílgiris 4 villages were settled and 5 in progress. The classification of the Goomsur Taluk in the Ganjam District was completed, and in Madura the classification of 2 taluks was completed and that of a third was in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,32,177, or Rs. 45,281 more than in the preceding year. The total cost of the department for the years that it has been in existence up to the end of the official year under report was Rs. 72,49,818, and the net increase of land revenue for the year under report in the settled districts was Rs. 12,01,580 on the revenue of the years preceding settlement. This represents a return of 16 per cent. on the cost of settlement.

The administration of the Inam department was entrusted to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture. The enfranchisement of the village service inams of Wálajápet Taluk in North Arcot District and of the sub-division taluks of Cuddapah District was in progress during the year. The number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner was 5,970, of which 5,086 were for village service inams in Coimbatore, and 60 for similar inams in Cuddapah, Kistna, and Chingleput. Of the remaining 824 title-deeds, 359 were for religious and charitable

endowments, and 465 related to special tenures settled as personal inams in Cuddapah, and to a few cases which remained undisposed of in other districts. The total extent covered by the title-deeds issued during the year amounted to 110,427 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,01,014, and the additional quit-rent secured by the enfranchisement was Rs. 56,822. The total cost of the commission from the commencement of operations to the end of 1882-83 was Rs. 13,81,699, whilst the additional annual revenue secured, including the assessment of inams fully charged (Rs. 1,39,111), and the new quit-rent charged on enfranchised village service inams was Rs. 17,44,536.

There were 37 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of Fasli 1291 (1881-82). 5 were handed over to their proprietors on their attaining majority, and 5 were newly taken under wardship. Of the estates restored to their owners, those of Vassireddi and Naragunti, which had no balance to their credit when they came under the Court's charge, were handed over with an increased rent-roll and with cash balances amounting to over Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively. In Naragunti, debts to the extent of Rs. 21,800 were also paid off, and Rs. 18,750 were spent on irrigation works during the 15 years the estate was under management. In Urkád, which was 9 years under management, debts to the extent of Rs. 64,000 were paid off, and Rs. 21,400 were expended on irrigation works, and the cash balance increased from Rs. 575 to over Rs. 68,000. The total extent of the holdings in all the estates under wardship settled on ryotwari principles or on joint rent was 540,265 acres. The total demand, both current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 27,77,512. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,81,771, and the total charges to Rs. 33,81,158. The debts due by the estates (18 of which are free from liabilities) amounted, at the end of the year, to Rs. 20,22,780. Of this sum 69·6 per cent. or Rs. 14,08,164 represents the loan due to Government from the Ramnad Zemindari after deducting the payment made during the year to the extent of nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The debts due to the several estates amounted to Rs. 3,61,242. The balance to the credit of the estates at the end of the year was Rs. 38,61,611, exclusive of the value of grain on hand amounting to Rs. 1,78,900. More than 85 per cent. or Rs. 32,93,400 of the surplus balance stood invested in Government promissory notes, the remainder (Rs. 5,68,211) being in cash. Of the proprietors of the several estates, 7 are females, of whom 1 is of unsound mind, 3 are grown up ladies, and the other 3 are under private tuition. Of the male wards, 2 are of unsound mind, and 5, who were too young to be sent to school, were reading under private tutors or their guardians.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

During the official year 1882-83 6 Acts were passed as required by law. Of these, Act III of 1882 was an Act to provide that an increase to the general police force shall be occasionally made at the expense of the inhabitants of the part of the country where such additional police force may be employed. The cause of this Act was the serious riots at Salem, and its object to enable Government to establish a punitive police force in places where the inhabitants are turbulent. Act IV of 1882 was an Act to amend Act I of 1882 (Madras). The second sentence of

Section 15 of Act I of 1882 was at variance with Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. The defect was therefore removed by this Act. Act V of 1882 was an Act to make provision for the protection and management of the forests in the Presidency of Madras. The object of this Act is to enable Government to carry out effectually the conservancy of the forests of the Presidency, and to systematize and regulate the action of the Forest Department. Act VI of 1882 was an Act to provide for the levy of harbour dues in the harbour of Madras. This Act was passed with the object of levying a toll on all goods landed or shipped within the harbour limits in order to cover the interest to be paid on the capital outlay for the construction of the Madras harbour. Act VII of 1882 was an Act for the amendment of the Madras Jails Act, 1869. At the instance of the Government of India, this Act was passed with the view of amending the provisions of the Madras Jails Act in order that the mode of executing sentences of whipping awarded for jail offences under this Act might be brought into harmony with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882. Act I of 1883 was an Act to remove doubts as to the extent of Madras Act IV of 1864. Doubts had arisen whether Madras Act IV of 1864, which provides for the levy of a cess in lieu of village service fees, which are ordinarily payable by the people towards the maintenance of village offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, might be extended to the Nílgiri District, and it was accordingly resolved to extend the Act by legislation. "An Act to provide for the conduct of business by the Board of Revenue" was forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General on the 29th March 1883. The object of this Act is to provide that each member of the Board, under such limitations as Government may think right to impose, may conduct the business of one or more departments in the Board with the object of expediting work in the Board's office.

The strength of the police on the 31st December 1882 was 23,696, *i.e.*, 102 below the sanctioned strength. It consisted of 20,556 mofussil police, 1,208 police of Madras town including marine police, 672 of the salt preventive force, 224 connected with land customs, and 1,036 jail guards. The total cost was Rs. 38,67,218. The proportion of police to population (excluding the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,470. In towns the proportion was 1 to 592 and in rural parts 1 to 1,609. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average annual cost of a policeman was Rs. 168$\frac{11}{16}$ or 2 annas per head of the population. There were 440 policemen employed by banks, public companies and private individuals, &c., at a cost of Rs. 37,435. The foregoing figures include the actual strength and pay of the punitive police in Salem and Trichinopoly. The following statement gives the strength and cost, inclusive of clothing, &c., of the punitive police employed in Salem and Trichinopoly on the 31st March 1883 under Madras Act III of 1882. Column 4 shows the recoveries made from the inhabitants on account of the same.

1	2	3	4
——	No.	Cost.	Recoveries.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	127	18,561 3 6	51,654 1 6
Trichinopoly	26	1,386 7 6	1,656 5 0

The departmental punishments are decreasing year by year. The decrease during the year would have been more prominent had it not been for the large

number of men dismissed in Salem in connection with the riots. The number of rewards by promotion was 129 and by money 662. 219 police officers including 22 head constables were convicted by Magistrates and 15 head constables and constables by Sessions Courts, against 266 by Magistrates and 2 by Sessions Courts in 1881. 2,510 men were enlisted during the year. The casualties consisted of 554 discharges on pension or gratuity, 466 resignations, 452 dismissals, 72 desertions, 297 deaths and 1,379 discharges. The death-rate (3·5 per cent.) was highest in Jeypore. 69 per cent. of the force can read and write, and 44 police officers passed the Inspectors' Test against 32 in 1881. The number of illiterate head constables has decreased from 105 to 90. 245 huts, 29 station-houses and 30 miscellaneous buildings were built at a cost of Rs. 60,533, and Rs. 36,712 were spent on repairs. The police served 47,233 warrants and 477,102 summonses under the Penal Code, and 330,241 in other cases. The total number of violent and unnatural deaths for the three preceding years was 11,931 in 1881, 11,679 in 1880 and 15,007 in 1879. The decrease under this head is chiefly attributable to the diminution in the number of murders. As usual there was a large number of female suicides, the number being 983 against 664 males. 5,631 of the accidental deaths were by drowning, and were mainly owing to the unprotected state of the wells in certain parts of the country. The number of fires reported was 7,329 against 7,932 in 1881, and the number of lives lost was 76 against 110. The total number of houses burnt was 42,607, and the property destroyed amounted to Rs. 11,75,112. There were 17,436 known depredators, 4,167 suspected persons, 665 receivers, and 23,409 wandering gangs. The number of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishmennt was 1,538 against 1,948 in 1881. The percentage of detection has slightly improved, being nearly 60 per cent. In the town of Madras it has been very good, being 80 per cent. But the percentage of property recovered, though only a little better than last year, has on the whole not been good. Out of 203,917 cases reported, only 121,264 were detected. Out of 348,498 persons arrested 162,383 were convicted. Property lost was Rs. 12,33,911 and that recovered was Rs. 2,67,087. 6,562 cases were referred by Magistrates to police under Sections 110 and 146, Criminal Procedure Code, against 6,371 in 1881 and 5,750 in 1880. The number increases yearly. Out of the 6,562 cases 4,711 were struck off as false. 13,127 cases were referred by the police for orders under Sections 117 and 125. Of these, 12,710 were struck off as false, 3,437 were prosecuted by the police as apparently true but were found to be false by the courts. 29 cases were thrown out by the Sessions Court as false.

Rs. 1,866 were disbursed as rewards by Magistrates, Rs. 1,749 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 60 by the Inspector-General of Jails. The total thus paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,675 against Rs. 5,577 in the previous year.

The total number of licenses of all descriptions issued during the year under the Arms Act was 14,286 compared with 16,298, the number issued in 1881.

The number of offences under the Penal Code was 102,049, and under special laws 101,868 against 99,420 and 99,745 respectively in 1881. In Penal Code cases 69·5 per cent. were convicted against 68·6 in 1881, and 52·1 per cent. of persons tried were convicted against 51·7 in 1881. The percentage of property recovered (21·5) is still very low, though better than in 1881. In special law cases the percentage of conviction is very nearly the same as in 1881, and of

convictions of persons it is also good. There is a slight falling off in the percentage of recoveries as compared with 1881. The increase in offences against the public tranquillity is owing to the number of riot cases. The increase in offences affecting public health, &c., is owing to increased endeavours to enforce sanitary laws. There were 41,704 cases affecting the human body, of which 58·1 per cent. were convicted and 40·5 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of these offences 252 were murders, Ganjam showing 25 cases and Malabar 21. Out of the total number of cases, 28,589 are cases of criminal force and assault. There were 44,667 cases against property. 71·1 per cent. were convicted and 53 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of the above there were 164 cases of dacoity, 3 cases with murder; 150 were cases of ordinary dacoity. 9,657 cases against revenue laws were registered against 10,273 in 1881. The offences against salt laws have decreased from 7,187 in 1881 to 6,561 in 1882, showing that the prevention of the new Salt Department is taking effect. 60,484 cases against sanitation were registered against 58,908 in 1881. Of persons convicted of grave crimes under the Penal Code, 6 were Europeans and 18 East Indians, while 12,142 were Hindus, 761 Muhammadans, 667 Moplahs, 788 Maravers and Kullers, and 105 criminal castes. The High and Sessions Courts tried 1,276 cases, in 818 of which convictions were obtained. 2,394 persons were concerned and 1,244 convicted. 177 cases were committed by first-class magistrates, 1,064 by second-class magistrates, and 35 by third-class magistrates. Only 7 were under special and local laws. 150,432 adult males were convicted against 142,062 in 1881. 1,362 juvenile males were convicted against 1,867 in 1881. 10,419 adult females were convicted against 11,325 in 1881. 170 juvenile females were convicted against 249 in 1881.

434 appeals were received by the High Court compared with 481 in the previous year. In 65 cases sentences of death were referred for confirmation, in which 86 persons were concerned, and 4 such cases were pending at the close of the previous year. In 58 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 21 the sentences were commuted to transportation for life, in 2 cases a new trial was ordered, and in 5 the sentences were reversed. The jury system with regard to the trial of certain offences against property has been recently extended to all districts, those comprised in the agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari alone excepted. There were 127 courts exercising jurisdiction as courts of appeal. In these courts 3,398 appeals were received, compared with 3,053, the number received in 1881.

The riots at Salem between Muhammadans and Hindus were a noteworthy feature in the crime of the year. The town of Salem is the capital of the district of the same name, having a population of 57,000. The Muhammadans of Salem are poor, and are out-numbered by the Hindus by about 12 to 1. Early in 1878, the Muhammadans set about building a mosque in Shivapet, as the western quarter of the town is called. The site selected was their own; but as the Hindus of the neighbourhood were apprehensive that a mosque in that locality might possibly come to interfere with processions from numerous adjacent pagodas, it was arranged that the District Magistrate's order should be obtained before the building was commenced. The order passed ran as follows:—"January 17th, 1878. The District Magistrate hereby grants permission to the Mussulmans of Shivapet to erect a masjid in the place indicated in the petition now read, subject to the conditions herein stated by them, viz., that they agree to allow free passage to all processions (Hindu and others) while passing and repassing this masjid; *and under the order*

of Government, dated 9th May 1874, *the District Magistrate hereby directs that all music shall cease while any porcession is passing or repassing the above masjid.*" In 1874, a serious affray occurred at Gooty in the Bellary District between the Muhammadans of that town and certain Hindu processionaries, on which occasion the Government of Madras, then presided over by Lord Hobart, took the opportunity of desiring that " in the case of similar processions, all Magistrates shall make it an invariable condition that the music shall cease playing while the procession is passing any recognised place of public worship, to whatever denomination belonging, except of course the place of worship appertaining to the processionaries themselves." Three years ago it was suggested to the Government that the foregoing instruction might be altered as follows, viz., to disallow the music during service hours only, in cases where the noise may, from the proximity of the church, pagoda, or mosque to the road, be calculated to disturb the worshippers. District officers were accordingly consulted on the point, but the weight of opinion and arguments being strongly in favor of the directions of 1874, no change was made. Meanwhile the principal Hindus of Shivapet, aggrieved by the Magistrate's orders enforcing the cessation of processional music opposite the mosque, instituted a suit in the Court of the District Munsif to obtain a declaration of their right to use music while processions passed that building. They obtained a decree, and this being set aside by the District Judge on appeal preferred by the Muhammadans, they took the case before the High Court in a second or special appeal. The case was heard on the 30th January 1880 and stood over for consideration till the 11th October following, when judgment was delivered declaring the order impugned by the plaintiffs to be *ultra vires*, the Magistrate not having *generally* authority to declare the law on the subject of processional music, and anticipate a breach of it by a prohibitory order. The plaintiffs were authorised to use their music " on all lawful occasions and in a lawful manner, so as not to disturb the respondents or other persons assembled for the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies." The authority of the Magistrate, however, to override temporarily the plaintiffs' right and to interdict its exercise, when he apprehends that it may lead to civic tumult and he doubts whether he has available a sufficient force to repress such tumult or to render it innocuous, was clearly recognised, it being added that " the duration of this authority in the Magistrate is co-extensive with the emergency that justified the exercise of the authority." As soon as this judgment was communicated to the Government, copy was furnished to all District Magistrates and to the Inspector-General of Police, who were instructed to note that, in the opinion of the highest Judicial authority, the order of Government of the 9th May 1874 went too far. After this, in October 1881, a petition was received from the Muhammadans of Salem enclosing the fatwah, or formal opinion of the chief moslem doctors at Madras, that mosques are open for prayer both day and night, and that, whether a congregation was worshipping or a single person only, the music of a procession would be equally a disturbance to a religious duty and equally insulting to the dignity and honor of the sacred edifice. Finally, the petitioners called upon the Government to disregard the judgment of the High Court in such affairs. The reply furnished, after setting out what had occurred, concluded as follows :—" If petitioners think fit, they are at liberty to memorialise the Governor-General in Council praying that legislation may give them relief against the decision of the High Court, but meanwhile this decision must regulate the matter." To the Government of India the petitioners addressed themselves accordingly.

Thereupon the Madras Government were requested to favor the Governor-General in Council with their opinion on the case generally. The reply concluded as follows : —"His Excellency the Governor in Council will be well pleased to see it declared to be law that in case of all religious processions their music shall cease playing while the procession is passing any recognised place of public worship to whatever denomination belonging, except the places appertaining to the processionaries themselves. If His Excellency the Governor-General thinks proper to give his sanction under Section 43 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Governor in Council will be prepared to bring before the Legislative Council of this Presidency a short Bill for declaring the law as above suggested." Before the reply of the Government of India was received, the Madras Government determined, in view of alarming and constantly-recurring disturbances in some of the large towns, to instruct the magistracy to issue a *special* prohibition in every case where they might apprehend serious tumult from any particular action intended to be taken by processionaries. In G.O., dated 1st June 1882, it is laid down : "In regard to the police force available to a magistrate, the Governor in Council observes that it is *nowhere sufficient* to render a threatened tumult innocuous in any populous town where the sensibilities of a numerous sect are shocked and exasperated by learning that a rival sect is permitted by the Magistrate, regardless of ancient custom and practice, to conduct its procession down a certain street or in a certain manner under circumstances which the processionaries well understand must prove highly irritating, scandalous, and offensive to the persons alleging themselves to be aggrieved thereby. Some magistrates indeed have recently, on such occasions, called in to the town where the obnoxious procession was to pass several hundred police from the rural districts—a proceeding which, however well calculated to secure the object in view, is one which the Government are unable to approve, the evils resulting therefrom being far from compensated by the success immediately attending it. It is impressed, therefore, on all magistrates that they will, in the opinion of Government, show a sound discretion by availing themselves of the authority which the High Court declares to be vested in them on every occasion where the ordinary police of the locality is insufficient to repress tumults—and that tumults are certain to arise where the long-standing custom which has regulated the action of rival processionaries towards each other is infringed."

The District Magistrate of Salem, Mr. Macleane, took charge of his office a fortnight after the issue of the foregoing order. On the 19th July the Muhammadans of the town sent a petition to him complaining that the Town Sub-Magistrate had authorised the Hindus to take the car of the goddess Mariyamma, with music playing, by an unusual route which would pass in front of petitioners' mosque during the Ramazan fast, and that this permission would inevitably lead to an affray. The District Magistrate immediately telegraphed to the Town Sub-Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police prohibiting the music being played while the procession passed the mosque, and the next day (21st idem) issued a written order to the same effect. The immediate cause, however, of the riot which ensued on the 28th idem originated in the attempt of certain members of the Hindu washerman caste to pass, with tom-toms beating before them, in front of the mosque in preparation of a funeral. During the absence of the District Magistrate from the town his Head Assistant (Mr. Hammick) telegraphed to Bangalore for troops, who arrived on the morning of the 30th. The District Magistrate arrived himself by the

same train ; fighting was still going on between the Muhammadans and Hindus. On the 4th August the troops were sent back, the town appearing to have resumed its ordinary condition. The number of killed and wounded was returned as follows :—Killed 1 Muhammadan and 1 Hindu ; wounded 17 Muhammadans and 84 Hindus.

On the 9th August, or 5 days after the departure of the troops, the District Magistrate went into camp to join the Local Forest Committee who had been waiting a fortnight for him. He left his Head Assistant (Mr. Mullaly) in charge, with precise instructions as to street disturbances and processions. Before leaving, he advertised a public meeting for the 12th August, on the subject of the recent riots, and of preventing similar riots in future, by means of a compromise between the rival factions. He returned and held this meeting, retiring from it after giving his views, being advised that those present would discuss the matter more freely in his absence. Towards the close of the afternoon some of the Hindus and Muhammadans went together to the mosque and returned. The sarishtadar, or native manager of his office, then brought him the terms of a proposed compromise, which was that the road should be diverted and that shops should be built between the new road and the mosque. He was told that a week's time was required to settle details, and he announced another meeting for the following Saturday, the 19th. On the 16th the mosque was fired and destroyed, and every species of outrage inflicted on the Muhammadans of the town. The authorities were completely duped ; the Muhammadans equally so. With the cognizance of scores of Hindu officials, whose duty it was to give information, the plot was carefully prepared ; meetings were held, subscriptions levied throughout the town, and bands of villagers, at a considerable distance from the town, warned to come in. Amongst the papers seized in the house of Sundram Chetty, the principal conspirator, who is now at the Andamans under sentence of transportation for life, were found lists of villages, subscriptions, arms, &c., showing the whole campaign completely organised, and some of it committed to writing. The mob, having had one day of looting, wished to repeat it on the 17th, but that morning two companies of sepoys from Bangalore and two more from Trichinopoly arrived and dispersed the crowds that still remained in the streets. In the early morning of the 16th, the whole adult male Hindu population, augmented by contingents from out-villages, turned out as one man, armed and animated by a common purpose, that purpose being an attack on the persons and property of Mussulmans. The riot began in Salem and quarters *other than Shivapet*, and it was begun apparently simultaneously in different quarters. No evidence of immediate provocation by the Mussulmans has been found, and there is direct evidence that no Mussulmans were about or fighting. In Salem, in the morning, houses were wrecked and burnt. Muhammadans were chased and stoned, beaten, and at least one was foully murdered. At 11 o'clock Shivapet was still quiet. At 12 o'clock, however, crowds began to gather, the police inspector became uneasy, and made a fresh disposition of his men. But he and his men were shortly afterwards swept into a corner, and huge crowds rushed into the square from east and west, occupied the mosque, defiled, wrecked, and burnt it, and pulled down its walls. They looted and burnt Muhammadan houses, beat and chased any unhappy Muhammadan that showed himself, murdered at least one man, and, it is said, threw one or two Mussulman children into the burning mosque. There was an armed body of men protecting those who were engaged on the work of destruc-

tion. The police fired without effect, and more than once there seemed a disposition on the part of the armed guard of rioters to attack the police. Powerless to control or check the mob, the officers stood for 3 hours with their demoralised police hemmed into a corner—helpless spectators of the work of outrage. At 5 o'clock, wearied out with 10 hours' constant work and exposure, they withdrew their men, leaving the ruined mosque and flaming houses to the mercy of the infuriated mob. The official returns show that besides the mosque 69 houses were burnt, and that 9 men were killed and 40 wounded. Two Muhammadan children are missing. When Mr. Mullaly found that the mosque could not be saved, he confined his endeavours to preventing a conflict between the Hindus and Muhammadans and drew the police across the street leading to the quarters of the latter. The theory of the prosecution was that the leaders, having set the mob on the mosque, got away before the European officials arrived. The first man to mount the mosque was Kumarasawmi Iyen, clerk in the Collector's cutcherry. The cases of loss of life on the 16th, which would answer the technical description of murder, were 4, as follows:—Saiyid Ismáíl was stabbed in Pávady Street at 11 A.M.; Saiyid Jalál was shot in Gogai at 1 P.M.; Saiyid Qádir Husain, idiot, son of Saiyid Pír Sahib, was hacked to pieces by the crowd inside his house; Pedda Charry was shot by Muhammadans at 5 P.M. The Mussulmans nearly everywhere gave in at once. They sent off their women to the mosques in Salem, and betook themselves to the upstair houses of their wealthier brethren, and only in two instances do any of them seem to have contemplated defending themselves. The Muhammadans complain that their obedience to orders, Mr. Mullaly having urged them to stay within doors, prevented them from defending their place of worship. It was explained to them that this was done to prevent them losing their lives as well as their mosque.

The difficulty of the situation at the close of the riots is known only to those who were on the spot at the time. With the exception of the Muhammadans who had suffered, and who were almost as much in the dark as the executive, and of a few persons apprehensive for their property, who, however, could give no information, the whole town was against the authorities engaged in endeavouring to detect crime. At last, on the 30th August, those believed to be the ringleaders were arrested. Besides strengthening the police and magistracy, the Government Pleader and another Barrister were deputed to Salem to conduct the prosecution of the cases committed to the sessions. As the time of the District Judge of Salem is pretty fully occupied by his ordinary functions, it was deemed desirable to appoint the Judge of the adjoining district of Coimbatore to proceed to Salem under a special commission for the trial of all session cases arising out of these disturbances. He concluded his duties on the last day of November. The number of persons tried before him was 124, of whom 85 were convicted. Of these 77 appealed to the High Court with the following results:—Sentences confirmed 57, sentences reduced 5, convictions reversed 15. Numerous minor cases were convicted by the magistracy. The total number of convictions standing after appeals made is 154. One Muhammadan was convicted (for preferring a false charge); the rest were Hindus. In one important particular there occurred a singular miscarriage of justice in regard to the leading conspirators. The Sessions Judge, while convicting them on some minor counts, decided not to hold them responsible for the deaths caused by the rioters whom they abetted on the ground that murder was no part of the design and did not flow directly

from the abetment. From his judgment of acquittal on this head Government were advised to appeal to the High Court. They did so; but, owing to a misapprehension by the Government Pleader of something that fell from the Chief Justice during the trial, the Government withdrew the appeal. Had it been pressed, it appears from the judgment pronounced by the Chief Justice that every one of these men would have been sentenced to transportation for life. Such a punishment would, no doubt, have been well deserved, but it is believed that the punishments actually inflicted have been sufficient to check the rising spirit of religious intolerance and lawlessness. A very sensible warning has been conveyed to all sections of the community by the prompt and judicious action taken by the officers engaged in the prosecution of the rioters and the punishment of disloyal members of the police force and other public establishments, followed, as these measures were, by the fine imposed on the town for the maintenance of an additional force of 200 constables, under Act III of 1882 passed on 28th August 1882. In the case of Salem the special tax amounts to about one rupee per head per annum on the average. The value of the property destroyed in the riots of August was Rs. 70,927 ; but there is no indication, now that peace is restored, that the damage and discredit to the town will be permanent. Up to the end of the year the town returns showed a temporary check to industry and trade, but the figures have since recovered. An unusually fine harvest has stimulated, in and about Salem, the carrying business and the grain trade.

The causes of the Salem riots may be stated briefly as follows. The Hindu party read in the declaration by the High Court of their abstract civil rights a cancellation of the magisterial authority which had hitherto restricted them in those rights. Various circumstances confirmed them in this erroneous view during a period of several months. When at length the necessity arose for using magisterial restriction, they resented the check thus imposed and taking the law into their own hands committed the crime here detailed. Sundram Chetty's last act in dealing with the authorities, prior to inciting the castes to attack the mosque, was to make the impossible demand of them that they should recall troops so as to line the streets and thus enable the Hindu car to be taken past the mosque under that unusual sanction; this incident alone shows the strange frame of mind into which circumstances had led the Hindu religionists. In spite of the outbreak at Salem, the Government are of opinion that magisterial restriction is the only permanent basis under present circumstances for maintaining the peace in processional questions, and the orders of the 1st June 1882 have therefore been distinctly re-affirmed, attention being more particularly directed to Section 49 of Act XXIV of 1859, under which the police under the general control of the Magistracy take the initiative in regulating processions. Now that the intentions of Government are plainly understood, it is considered that the best guarantee has been afforded for the avoidance of future disturbances.

At the end of 1882 there remained in the jails 8,146 convicts, showing a decrease of 1,150 convicts, compared with numbers remaining in the jails on the 31st December 1881. During the year 46 males and 3 females were executed, and 183 males and 15 females were transported beyond the seas. There were 374 convicts remaining in jail at the close of the year under sentences of transportation for life. The number of reconvicted convicts admitted into the jails was 2,222, of whom 1,365 had been only once previously convicted. The percentage of reconvicted

persons to the total admissions was 20·19 compared with 22·1, the percentage in 1881. The number of offences committed by convicts in breach of jail discipline in 1882 was 4,142 compared with 5,588 in the previous year, while the percentage to the average daily strength fell by 6 per cent. Percentage of floggings to total punishments on male convicts in 1882 was $6\frac{2}{3}$ in central jails, 11 in penitentiary, and $14\frac{1}{3}$ in district jails, against $9\frac{1}{3}$, 11, and 22, respectively, in 1881. There were 4 escapes during the year under review; in every case a recapture followed. Of those who escaped in previous years, 40 still remain at large. Though slow, progress has been made in the matter of education among the convicts. There were 212 foreign convicts; 191 were life and 21 were term-transport prisoners. There was an increase in admission of lunatics, the number being for the current year 196, for the previous year 162. The admissions of juvenile offenders show a satisfactory decrease, having been 241 compared with 251 in the previous year; 219 were boys and 22 girls. The gross cost of maintenance per head in 1881 (Rs. 71-10-6) was the lowest on record for several years. In the year under report the cost per head in central jails was Rs. 77-5-11, in district jails Rs. 76-4-9, in the European jail at Ootacamund Rs. 570-12-3. The manufactures show a decrease in profits, the profits being Rs. 88,941 against Rs. 94,821 in 1881. The death-rate in the Trichinopoly jail was 176·77 per mille. The death-rate among all classes of prisoners in the jails was 42·69 per mille compared with 40·9 per mille in 1881. Including subsidiary jails, the death-rate per mille among the total jail population was 41·7, which is higher than that of last year. But, excluding the returns from Trichinopoly central jail, it will be found that the death-rate per mille was 28·4; it is, therefore, to Trichinopoly that the high death-rate is almost entirely due. There are 304 subsidiary jails. There passed through these jails during the year 65,180 males and 5,050 females. The total amount expended on subsidiary jails was Rs. 79,511.

During the year 68 persons were declared vagrants, 9 remained in the Workhouse at the close of last year, making a total of 77. Of these, 21 obtained employment, 32 were deported—16 to England and 13 to Australia, 3 to Ceylon; 18 were otherwise disposed of and 6 remained in the Workhouse at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,690-7-5 against Rs. 25,653-1-7 in 1881.

No new admissions were made to the money-dole to Muhammadan poor. A fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. The numbers fell from 66 to 64 owing to the death of 2 female recipients. The expenditure was Rs. 1,488-8-0 as against Rs. 1,557-8-0 the preceding year. The average daily number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 94 against 103 in 1881, and of patients in the Native Infirmary 97 against 86 in 1881; in the Foundling Asylum the number of children was 8 against 9 in 1881.

The Triplicane Lunghurkhana relieved 3,758 paupers against 3,571 in 1881-82, the in-door paupers numbering 116 and the out-door paupers 3,642, against 99 and 3,472 the previous year. The receipts, including a balance of Rs. 128-12-9, amounted to Rs. 4,984-9-0, and the charges to Rs. 4,983-6-6. Admissions are made by the Commissioner of Police after inquiry into the antecedents and means of the applicants.

There were 636 suits for disposal in 1882 as against 754 in 1881, showing a decrease of 15·63 per cent. Of these, 370 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 266 at the end of the year. The total number of references to take accounts, to make inquiries, &c., was 49. The total number of applications for execution of decrees were 246 for disposal. The total number of insolvency cases was 234 for disposal. The High Court disposed of 1,347 interlocutory applications in suits, and received 77 pauper petitions, 117 petitions for probate, 14 claims to attached property, and 47 other petitions. The total number of appeals from original decrees on the file for disposal was 354 as against 328 for 1881. The number of second appeals, filed in 1882, was 1,084 as against 1,002 in 1881 and 898 in 1880, showing an increase of 8·18 per cent. over the institutions of 1881 and of 20·71 per cent. over those of 1880. The total number of civil appeals of all classes disposed of during the year under review exceeds that in 1881 by 212 cases, or 18·79 per cent., and the average for the preceding 11 years by 275 cases, or 25·85 per cent. Act No. XV of 1882, consolidating and amending the law relating to the Presidency Court of Small Causes, came into force on the 1st of July 1882. 21,296 suits were instituted in 1882, as compared with 1881, the net decrease being 3,176 suits. 71,045 ordinary suits and 82,591 small causes, in all 153,636 suits, were instituted in 1882. Out of 153,636 suits, 135,436 or 88·16 per cent. were instituted in the courts of the District Munsifs. Including 87 appeals received by remand and 114 re-admitted, the aggregate number of appeals filed during the year was 7,491. Of these, 172 were instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 7,319 in District Courts. The files of 1882 show an increase of 701 appeals upon those of 1881 and an increase of 738 appeals on the average of the 10 preceding years. The Nílgiri District was included within the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Court of Coimbatore, and the District Magistrate constituted an additional Sessions Judge, invested with power to try all offences not punishable with death or transportation for life. A Subordinate Judge's Court was at the same time established at Ootacamund with jurisdiction throughout the Nílgiri District. The rules of the High Court on the subject of copyists' establishments were promulgated on 7th December 1882, but their operation was necessarily postponed to an advanced period in the succeeding year. The Legal Practitioners' Act, which it had long been contemplated to introduce into the Madras Presidency, was brought into force on 1st April 1882. Rules under Sections 6, 7 and 27 of the Act were framed by the High Court, and were, with the sanction of Government, promulgated on 13th March previous.

The benefits of the registration laws are in some directions becoming more appreciated and their operation expanding. The aggregate registrations in Books I and IV (434,412) exceeded those of 1881-82, the highest on record, by 1·8 per cent. Optional registrations which have advanced steadily for some years increased during the year by 13,305, the percentage of optional to total registrations being 50 per cent. The aggregate value of the transactions in Books I and IV was 1,215 lakhs against 1,255 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of gifts registered of 222, and in the number of wills presented of 83. The number of refusals to register was 1,639, or 1 to every 266 registrations against 256 in 1882-83. The number of appeals from orders of refusal to register was 284, or 1 to every 1,533 registrations. Only 28 documents remained uncopied

into the registers on the last working day of the year. The number of documents lying unclaimed after registration was 1,291, being 337 less than in 1881-82, although the number of registrations was larger. The number (35) of prosecutions fell by 12·5 per cent. 16 new sub-registry offices were opened during the year and the Revenue Department was relieved of 31 offices. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 550,353 or 96 per cent. on receipts against 82·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The average registration fee fell from Rs. 1-2-4 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1-1-9 in 1882-83.

Thirty-six companies in all were registered during this year with a nominal capital of Rs. 63,15,480.

The reduction of the Native army in this presidency involved the disbandment of 8 Infantry regiments and the abolition of 5 military stations. The strength of each remaining corps was, however, increased from 600 to 720 privates. Owing to this augmentation, the Native garrison at Burmah was reduced from 5 regiments of 3,560 bayonets to 4 regiments of 3,328 bayonets. Besides the ordinary annual movements of troops, certain corps were despatched to Kalahundi in the Central Provinces to aid the civil power in suppressing an outbreak of the Khonds. Troops were also moved to Salem, to put down disturbances between the Hindu and Muhammadan population. 2 companies of Sappers and Miners embarked at Bombay for service in Egypt, and the 4th and 31st Regiments N. I. proceeded to Aden. The 2 companies of Sappers took part in the campaign. The conversion of 2 regiments of Native Infantry into Pioneer corps was sanctioned conditionally. At the close of the year, the strength of the British army was 10,876 against 11,212 at the beginning, and that of the Native army 28,530 against 30,215. The revised military budget estimate was Rs. 2,67,63,849, and the expenditure Rs. 2,69,45,422. The charges incurred on account of the Egyptian expedition, for which no provision was made in the sanctioned estimate, amounted to Rs. 3,63,174. The value of the balance of stock in the Army Clothing Department on the last day of the year was Rs. 6,96,491, and on the same date there were 32,175 military pensioners on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,54,848. The new transport scheme, sanctioned for all India, was introduced into this presidency from 15th October 1882, and 5 officers were appointed to the transport branch of the Commissariat Department. No rum was purchased during the year, the stock in hand amounting to 6 years' consumption. 500 steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds. 399 horses (all Australians) were purchased for the Remount depôt, at an average price of Rs. 545-15-10 each being about Rs. 6 less per horse than in the preceding year. The number of horses remaining at the depôt at the end of the year was 272.

The marine charges for the whole year was, for the first time, debited to port fund, and the receipts fully covered the charges, although an extraordinary charge of Rs. 1,17,576, being the cost of the steam tug *Madras*, was met from the same. The port fund showed a credit balance of Rs. 7,64,449-1-11 at the close of the year. The number of vessels which called at the different ports of the presidency was 37,864, of which 2,757 were British, 612 foreign, 34,495 native. Their total tonnage was 4,954,331 tons, which was 1,717,001 tons in excess last year's, and the amount of dues collected was Rs. 1,87,815 at the outports, and Rs. 1,27,780 at Madras, showing a total of Rs. 3,15,595, or an increase of Rs.

33,518 over the port dues receipts of last year. The value of the trade of the ports at this presidency amounted to Rs. 20,66,99,957, or Rs. 1,43,92,147 more than the previous year. In the 21 casualties among shipping recorded for the year, there was the loss of only one life on board the barque *Stree Runganayagee*, which was stranded in a heavy gale near Ponáni on the west coast. At Madras, there were two collisions in the roads, and one case of total wreck, viz., the *Southern Monarch*, which vessel, in fine weather, while approaching the roads, ran ashore and was totally lost.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Act amounted to only Rs. 1,200 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,00,000. A Bill was framed by the Government of India to facilitate the grant of loans and to remove the obstacles alleged to stand in the way of the successful working of the present enactment, but it seems doubtful whether, even under the proposed law, loans will be more frequently taken than at present.

2,176 wild animals were destroyed against 1,436 in 1881-82, showing an increase of 51·53 per cent., due to the payment of the maximum rewards without reference to the circumstances of each case and without prior reference to divisional officers.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season of 1882-83 was, on the whole, favorable for agriculture. The average rainfall for the Presidency was 49·21 inches against 36·10 inches in the preceding year, and 45·96 inches, the average of 6 years previous to the famine. In Kurnool, the Sunkesula anicut breached just after the work was taken over from the Irrigation Canal Company. In Kistna, the river rose 20·04 feet over the crest of the anicut and inundated the low-lying country on either side. In Godávari, the highest fresh in the river rose to 19¾ feet above the lock-sill at Dowlaishweram or only 1½ feet below the highest recorded flood. The area cultivated in permanently-settled estates is not known. The extent cultivated under first crop on ryotwar and inam lands was acres 21,474,685 against 20,556,412 in 1881-82, and under second crop acres 1,314,969 against 1,219,616. Compared with the previous year the area cultivated both under first and second crops shows an increase of 1,013,626 acres or 4·6 per cent., which occurs in all the districts except Vizagapatam and Godávari. Compared, however, with the average before the famine, the cultivation still shows a decrease of 5·53 per cent., which is principally confined to the districts in which the loss of population was heaviest owing to the famine. The average yield of crops for the whole Presidency was estimated at more than three-fourths of a full crop taking irrigated and unirrigated lands together. The average prices of the principal food-grains and of salt for the whole Presidency were lower than those which prevailed in the two preceding years, and, except as regards wheat and salt, were also lower than the average prices of the year preceding the famine. The decrease in the price of salt was the result of the reduction of the duty from Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian maund to Rs. 2 made in March 1882. The wages of all classes of laborers remained stationary in 7 districts. The wages of skilled laborers rose in 10 districts but declined in 2. The lowest rate, viz., Rs. 10-8-0 per month, earned was in Trichinopoly; the highest rate is Rs. 30 in Nílgiris.

The total value of all minerals worked during the year, consisting chiefly of gravel and stone, was Rs. 7,52,835 against Rs. 6,45,118 in 1881-82. The total value of iron produced during the year was Rs. 38,751 against Rs. 46,577 in 1881-82. Of this amount, Kurnool, Salem, and Malabar alone contributed Rs. 35,007 or 90 per cent. In Nílgiris there were 12 gold mining companies at work, but the results cannot be said to have been satisfactory hitherto. 17 applications for mining and prospecting grants in the district were received during the year, of which 8 were refused or withdrawn. As to the right of the State to minerals in land in the occupation of peasant proprietors, this Government expressed the opinion that the State cannot claim any exclusive right to such mineral produce, but that it can only claim a share therein. As to minerals in inam lands, it was held that no claim should be made on behalf of the State in the case of enfranchised inams and religious service inams, confirmed on perpetual service tenure. In the case, however, of inams held on service tenure, *i.e.*, as wages for public service, it was decided that the holders of such tenements have no right to the minerals under the soil. The rules for the grant of mining leases for diamonds and other precious stones were modified during the year. The principal changes were: (1) the term of lease has been extended from 1 to 5 years, (2) the maximum area of blocks which may be leased has been increased from half an acre to 50 acres, (3) the system of auction sale of the right to mine has been dispensed with, leaving the applications to be dealt with in the order of receipt, and (4) a fixed annual rent of Rs. 15 for an acre or portion of an acre in addition to the assessment has been made payable in arrears, advance payments being dispensed with.

The crop season at the Saidápet farm was unfavorable owing to the unequal distribution of the rains, more than half the quantity having fallen in the one month of November. Acres 71·26 were cultivated with fodder crops, which yielded on the average 2,970 lb. per acre against 3,307 lb. in 1881-82. Planters' friend, cumbu, and horse-gram yielded fodder well. *Reana luxurians* gave the heavy outturn of 38,400 lb. per acre, but its fodder is watery and of little value, and by reason of the frequent irrigation required, the cost of production is great. Experiments were made in jaggery and sugar from the Minnesota Early amber sugarcane. The average outturn of jaggery was fairly satisfactory, but the yield of crystallised sugar was, as usual, low. The average outturn of cotton (chiefly Orleans) was low, about 223 lb. equal to 75 lb. of clean lint to the acre, but the proportion of lint to seed cotton was one-third as against one-fourth in the case of the indigenous species. Several experiments were made to extract fibre from the Manilla hemp stem (*Musa textilis*), but the cost compared unfavorably with the value of the clean fibre produced. The Aden and the Kerry cows gave a better proportional return of milk than the Nellore breed. Some experiments were made in cheese-making, but the results were not satisfactory. The demand for improved implements continued to increase. 81 improved country ploughs, 74 Swedish ploughs, and 25 other ploughs were sold during the year. 250 Swedish ploughs were imported, of which 183 were distributed to the different districts, 1 for each taluk. At the School of Agriculture there were 69 pupils at the end of the year as against 41 at the beginning. 18 districts sent students to the college. The number of students supported by Native States, Zemindars, &c., increased from 12 in 1881-82 to 23 in the year under report. At the request of the Muhammadan community, 6 scholarships were founded, exclusively for Muhammadans. The charge of the veterinary hospital was

transferred to the newly-appointed Inspector of Cattle Diseases. A large central exhibition was held in Madras in the month of February, which was fairly successful. Further experiments were made in Bellary with the Beheea sugarcane mill, showing it to be superior to the country mill. The total expenditure on the farm and school was Rs. 77,443 or Rs. 71,394 in excess of the receipts (Rs. 6,049) and was met from the moiety of the Surplus Pound Fund collections and the balance to the credit of agricultural services. During the year the Superintendent of the farm was appointed Agricultural Reporter to Government, and the department was placed under the control of the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

During the year under report 2,086 fruit trees and economic plants, 7,874 timber trees, 11,908 ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, 3,194 packets of vegetable and flower seeds, 40 bouquets and 160 baskets of cut-flowers were sold by the Botanical gardens. The actual amount from the sale of plants, seeds, &c., from the Ootacamund, Barliyár, Medicinal and Kalhatti gardens was Rs. 3,439-0-4, which is an increase over the gross receipts of last year of Rs. 412-6-0. The medicinal rhubarb plants continue to grow very slowly. A quantity of taraxacum root was supplied to applicants during the year at 1 anna per pound of green root. The *Castilloa elastica* has apparently got established. The *Cinchona calisaya Ledgeriana* made a most satisfactory growth. A new fodder plant was introduced last year, viz., the Salt bush of New South Wales (*Rhagodia Billardieri*) which is said to withstand long periods of drought. The Ipecacuanha for the first time bore seed.

The year was a most unfavorable one for cultivation and collection of cinchona crop, and the monsoon was altogether unprecedented. High winds occurred on all 4 estates and a very large number of trees were blown down. A severe frost affected 2,000 of the trees. Enormous damage was done to roads, bridges, and buildings. At Naduvatam thousands of the old succirubras had to be cut down to save the bark. During the year under report 87,902 plants were permanently planted out at Naduvatam to the extent of about 40 acres. In the Hooker estate 70,020 plants, mostly *C. officinalis*, were put out. The planting was almost entirely a failure, owing to the effects of the monsoon. At Dodabetta 84,860 plants were put out, consisting of *C. officinalis* and *C. magnifolia*. 61,500 plants, principally *C. officinalis*, were put out in the Wood estate and about 8,000 succirubras as renewals. 231,000 plants were actually used up, some for the public and the rest for Government during the year. 2,000 calisaya plants were transferred to Wood estate. An extensive nursery in Naduvatam, containing over 100,000 of *Eucalyptus globulus* seedlings, was completely destroyed by the rain, the seedlings having all rotted, while out of 9,400 eucalyptus plants permanently put out, only about 1,000 are living, the rest having died off. The total crop for all 4 estates amounted to 135,016$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of dry bark including 5,304 lb. of bark, the balance in stock on the 31st March 1882. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,08,425-13-11 against a total expenditure of Rs. 83,350-15-11 showing a net profit of Rs. 1,25,074-14-0.

The chief events of the year relating to Forests were the coming into force of the Madras Forest Act (Madras Act V of 1882) on the 1st January 1883 and the amalgamation of the Jungle Conservancy Fund with the Forest Department, which took place on the 18th December 1882. Two circles were formed, the northern

and the southern, each under a conservator. The conservators were made inspecting and consulting officers, with authority in matters of finance and establishments; and they themselves were placed under the Board of Revenue, through whom they communicate with Government. The district forest officers were placed under the orders of Collectors as the virtual heads of the forest branches of their offices. Many minor matters of reorganization were introduced at the same time, among others the system of submission of weekly diaries, which are intended to keep the conservator fully informed of all that is going on in the district under his charge. The visit of the Inspector-General of Forests, on special duty, in Madras, terminated in February 1883. The orders regarding the sending of students to the forest school at Dehra-Dun will enable the department to gradually secure a staff of trained forest rangers, the want of whom is now so severely felt. Collections of forest produce have, during the year, been made for the Amsterdam Exhibition and the Madras Agricultural Exhibition, and since its close, the Calcutta International Exhibition has required the collection of more, to be afterwards permanently located at the Calcutta Imperial Museum. Information on various subjects connected with the forests has also had to be collected, such subjects embracing bees, cochineal, silk, divi-divi, and other matters. Major Campbell Walker was in charge of all the forests in the presidency not under jungle conservancy up to the end of 1882, when he handed over those of the northern circle to Mr. Gamble, the newly appointed junior conservator.

The northern circle includes (1) Ganjam, (2) Vizagapatam, (3) Godávari, (4) Kistna, (5) Nellore, (6) Cuddapah, (7) Kurnool, (8) Bellary, (9) Anantapur and (10) Nílgiris. At the same time as the new circle was constituted, the staff of the department was reorganized and the officers were reclassified on the same principle as, and on rates of pay similar to, that in force in the other provinces of India. Instead of only one class, viz., "deputy conservator," two classes, "deputy" and "assistant," were formed, and the officers of the department graded afresh in grades under these two classes. For the subordinate staff an establishment, to include both the "forest" and "jungle conservancy" staff, was sanctioned at a monthly maximum rate of Rs. 6,511. The number of sub-assistant conservators is 4; 2 are in charge of district forest offices, and the other 2 hold important charges in Nílgiris and Nellore. The number of forest rangers actually employed was 14 only on the 31st March. The return of area of reserved forests *under the Act* is blank. As regards forests reserved previous to the passing of the Forest Act, an area of 812 square miles in the northern circle was under management by the Forest Department or the Jungle Conservancy Fund, and it will be principally at first from this area that the new reserved forests will be selected. There are two areas of leased forest in the northern circle, viz., Sandur forest and Mudumali forest. Before the year under review very little has ever been done in the important work of fire protection. The number of topes in the northern circle is 415. The total yield of the forests in the northern circle amounted to Rs. 51,910. The collections under the license and voucher system are much larger than in the previous year; they were Rs. 2,64,468 against Rs. 2,43,163 in 1881-82 for the northern circle. The revenue of the year was Rs. 3,89,112 and the expenditure under A. 1,27,047 and under B. 1,24,276, giving a total of Rs. 2,51,323 and leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,37,789, which is a good result, the *net* being more than one-third of the *gross* revenue.

The southern circle includes the districts of (1) Chingleput, (2) North Arcot, (3) South Arcot, (4) Salem, (5) Trichinopoly, (6) Tanjore, (7) Coimbatore, (8) Madura, (9) Tinnevelly, (10) Malabar, and (11) South Canara, and embraces 15 separate forest charges, eleven of the first class under officers of the controlling grade, and four of the second under sub-assistant conservators. The number of officers available is at present below requirements, and several important districts remain unprovided for in consequence. The extent of reserved forests in the southern circle was 1,970 square miles. This year 58 different tracts, aggregating (by estimate) 550 square miles, were added to the area of proposed reserves in Salem District. Many portions of existing reserves have been included or re-arranged by the new selections, and allowing for this, the gross area of proposed reservations in the Salem District up to date is estimated at 554,240 acres or 866 square miles, of which 48,672 acres or $76\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$ square miles represent tracts specially selected for railway fuel supply. The area protected from fire in the southern circle was 218,614·42 acres, the amount expended during the year being Rs. 4,763. The total yield of forests in the southern circle amounted to Rs. 1,93,183. The area of regular plantations and cultural operations on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to 43,155 acres, of which 11,243 belonged to the Forest Department and 31,912 to jungle conservancy. The amount realized by the license and voucher system in the southern circle amounted to Rs. 2,95,694. The increase of Rs. 1,37,353 is mainly due to the addition of jungle conservancy revenues. In the southern circle the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,14,802, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,85,235.

The receipts and charges for the whole department (*i.e.*, northern and southern circles, including jungle conservancy figures) are Rs. 9,03,914 and Rs. 6,36,558 respectively, and, apart from jungle conservancy receipts, the year is financially the most successful one yet recorded.

Excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1882-83 amounted to a little over 20 crores and 8 lakhs, and is the highest on record, omitting the famine years, 1876–78, when the imports were abnormally high. The bulk of the increase, 135 lakhs, occurred in the foreign trade, which amounted to a little over 12 crores and $82\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 64 per cent. of the total trade of the presidency. In the coasting trade the increase was $38\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 5·6 per cent. The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British and with British ports in other presidencies, amounted to over 17 crores and $56\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, being an advance of more than 1 crore and $32\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 8·15 per cent. on the trade of 1881-82. The exports contributed nearly 10 crores and $57\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 60·2 per cent., and the imports over 6 crores and $98\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 39·8 per cent. of the total value. The increase in the exports and imports compared with 1881-82 amounted to $63\frac{3}{4}$ and $68\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or 6·4 and 10·9 per cent. respectively. The exports of Indian produce and manufacture increased by 66 lakhs or 6·7 per cent., while those of foreign goods decreased by over 2 lakhs or 22·1 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. More than a sixth (18·4 per cent.) of the total exports of Indian produce consisted of hides and skins. Raw cotton and coffee contributed 15·7 and 12·9 per cent. respectively, and indigo, sugar, seeds, spices, and grain and pulse from 4·9 to 7·4 per cent. each. These eight articles constituted 77·8 per cent. of the total export trade. The imports of foreign merchandise increased by 78 lakhs,

while those of Indian produce declined by about 9½ lakhs, resulting in a net increase of 68½ lakhs in the total value of the imports. By far the most important items under imports are cotton, piece-goods, and twist, which contributed during the year over 2 crores and 1½ lakhs or 28·9 per cent., and 1 crore and 49½ lakhs or 21·4 per cent. respectively of the entire imports, and over 32 lakhs or 46·9 per cent. and nearly 29½ lakhs or 42·9 per cent. of the entire increase. The articles next in importance are grain and pulse, metals, liquor, and apparel coming in for 73½, 42¾, 21, and 17 lakhs or 10·5, 6·1, 3, and 2·5 per cent. respectively. The foreign trade of the presidency amounted to a little over 12 crores and 82¼ lakhs or 1 crore and 35 lakhs (11·8 per cent.) in advance of the trade of 1881-82, and 1 crore and 72½ lakhs (15·5 per cent.) more than the trade of 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The United Kingdom contributed more than 867 lakhs or 67·6 per cent., France 107¾ lakhs or 8·4 per cent., Ceylon 106 lakhs or 8·3 per cent., and Egypt, the United States, Straits Settlements, Austria, and Italy, together 154⅖ lakhs or 12 per cent.

A sum of Rs. 37,773 was spent on improvements to the station of Ootacamund, and in the Presidency improvements to the south beach promenade and the bridges on the beach road were in progress, and Rs. 24,023 were spent during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,634 was incurred on the conservancy of the Cooum river and in opening and closing the bar.

The total expenditure during the year on the Madras harbour works amounted to Rs. 4,98,081. Although the serious damage caused by the storm of 12th November 1881 put a stop to all progress towards completing the design of the harbour, a considerable amount of work in the way of repairs, block-making, and protecting the shore was carried on. Mr. Thorowgood, Superintendent, returned on 8th March 1883 from twelve months' leave, and on instructions from home, with the approval of the Madras Government, he at once stopped all work, except repairs to plant, and reduced the staff as much as possible. At present the details of the design for restoring the damaged harbour and resuming active operations are under consideration both in London and in Madras.

The new mouth which was opened for the Mangalore harbour across the sand-spit a little to the south of a point opposite the custom house, and which for a long time not only promised the best results, but was for several months used by cargo boats with great advantage to the trade, showed signs of closing in January and February. The effect of a late heavy flood has opened a new mouth about 2,000 feet wide in this direction at a point 400 yards south of that of last year, but it remains to be seen whether the draft towards it will suffice to close either of the northern mouths and establish a sufficient depth of water on the bar.

The capital outlay on the Calicut pier amounted to Rs. 73,000. The Government last August made over the pier to a company of merchants for maintenance, and in so doing allotted as a final contribution double the amount which might be advanced by the said company for the repair of the work, and a deed of conveyance on a ninety-nine years' lease was executed.

Erosions occurred immediately south of Beypore and at one time seriously threatened the Madras Railway line, which is here carried close to the sea. Short groynes of rough stone, which were at first thrown out in the hope of maintaining the line of coast by the arrest of the travelling sand, failed to produce any sensible effect. A longitudinal revetment of rough stone had to be undertaken, but before

the work had been carried far the action of the sea moderated, and nothing has since occurred to cause apprehension for the line of railway. Government decided that the cost of protecting the railway devolved on the company, and should not be debited to provincial funds.

The question of the provision of light railways in those parts of the country in need of such means of communication, more especially the famine zone of the presidency, engaged considerable attention during the year, the various local authorities concerned being consulted as to the routes to be followed, the character of the lines, probable cost, and estimates of traffic receipts. Much information on this subject has been received and laid before the Government of India.

The restoration of Tirumala Naick's palace at Madura and the preservation of the monuments at Hampi were carried on.

The unsatisfactory condition of the minor irrigation works of the presidency has, for a long series of years, been a source of discussion and of no small anxiety to Government; the subject had, moreover, not unnaturally attracted the serious attention of the Famine Commission. Opportunity was taken of the presence of the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Honorable Major Baring, at Madras last November to discuss the subject. A scheme has, as the result of the conference, been placed before Government with the following objects: (1) to bring up the tanks throughout the country to the proper standard of efficiency, providing weirs and sluices where these are wanting or defective; (2) to maintain in future the works when thus brought up to the proper standard. As a general guide it has been assumed that, including second crop, the assessment of wet land averages 6 rupees per acre, and that 8 per cent. on this, or 8 annas per acre, would furnish an approximate guide to the total charge for the contemplated improvements. At this average the latter would amount to about 440 lakhs, or, adding one-fourth for establishment and tools and plant, to 550 lakhs. The Government of India have decided that the grants under 33, Irrigation and Navigation, for this presidency will be provided to the following extent:—

	Rs.
1883-84	19,78,300
1884-85	21,28,300
1885-86	22,78,300
1886-87	25,28,300

The Government of India laid down that appointments to the Engineer establishment from Indian Civil Engineering Colleges should be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin, who should qualify according to the college standard; if, however, a sufficient number of natives did not qualify, the appointments would be open to European and Eurasian competitors at the same examination. Memorials from upper subordinates were submitted and forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Government of India.

The original grant under provincial was Rs. 22,11,216. This amount was reduced during the year to Rs. 21,29,000, and in determining the amount of the revised estimate near the close of the year a further reduction of Rs. 6,00,000 was made. The revised estimate thus amounted to Rs. 15,29,000. The outlay amounted to Rs. 17,16,767, or Rs. 1,87,767 in excess of the revised estimate. The surrender of Rs. 6,00,000 from the provincial grant was, owing to the emergency of the demand, made in a lump sum without reference to details.

The total outlay in the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department during 1882-83 was more than in the previous years, as (1) the estimates for several projects were sanctioned, (2) the Kurnool canal was purchased from the late Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and (3) the annual grant for works other than productive was increased by Rs. 5,00,000, on a special representation being made to the Government of India.

The outlay on the Godávari delta system, capital account, was Rs. 2,20,034, making a total capital outlay of Rs. 92,39,974 from the commencement of the works in 1847. The total outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 110,20,241. Revised estimates for completing the delta works, amounting to Rs. 130,32,653, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The area irrigated under the anicut during the fasli year 1882-83 was 504,213 acres, or 17,360 acres less than in the previous year. The irrigable area is 612,000 acres. The revenue amounted to Rs. 15,45,198, and the total charges, including interest, amounted to Rs. 6,99,368, leaving a profit of Rs. 8,45,830. The surplus revenue to the end of the year was Rs. 156,55,895. The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 458 miles. The outlay on the Kistna delta during the year was Rs. 2,00,948, making a total capital outlay of Rs. 58,74,768, or Rs. 63,30,628 including indirect charges from the commencement of the works, the total amount sanctioned by the Secretary of State being Rs. 138,99,784 for direct charges. The system irrigated 261,158 acres, or 25,869 acres less than in the previous year. The total irrigable area is 475,000 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 8,69,678, and the charges, including interest, amounted to Rs. 5,15,388, leaving a profit of Rs. 3,54,290. The surplus revenue to the end of the year is Rs. 55,56,555. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 278 miles, the proposed length being 349 miles. The Sangam anicut works have been vigorously carried out during the year. The body wall of the anicut to a length of 1,003 feet and the rear retaining wall to a length of 250 feet were raised to the full height of the latter. The river embankment on the right side was nearly completed. The front piers of the head sluice were built 9 feet high, and the flooring was nearly completed. 4 miles of the Kanigiri main canal were excavated; a drop and a bridge were nearly finished; and the improvements to the Kanigiri tank, and the construction of the head sluices for the eastern and central channels, were in progress. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,25,847, making a total capital outlay of Rs. 7,57,154 to the end of the year. The outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 8,02,073, the amount of the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 35,69,049.

The transfer of the Kurnool canal to Government, from the late Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, was made on the 6th July 1882, and a sum of Rs. 176,25,050 was contributed by the Secretary of State towards the purchase of the canal. The Soonkesala anicut breached in July 1882, owing to very heavy floods in the Toongabhudra river, and the supply of water in the Kurnool canal was insufficient both for irrigation and navigation. The breach was successfully closed. The area irrigated was 16,138 acres, or 8,545 acres less than in the previous year. The length of the canal from Kurnool to Cuddapah is 191 miles. The revenue derived was Rs. 76,023, and fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 63,708. The work is known to be a financial failure.

The Government of India accorded sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 6,88,000 for constructing regulators in the Cauvery and Vennaur rivers. The works were commenced and materials collected. The expenditure incurred during

the year was Rs. 30,489, making a total of Rs. 10,47,663, or Rs. 11,50,238 including indirect charges. The area irrigated was 892,871 acres, or 2,848 acres less than in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 6,56,267, and the charges including interest, amounted to Rs. 75,292, leaving a profit of Rs. 5,80,975. The total surplus revenue to the end of the year was Rs. 128,68,167, or nearly twelve times the capital outlay. The Government of India granted permission for the works of the Srivaikuntham anicut project being proceeded with in anticipation of sanction to the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 13,61,520 for direct charges. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 13,628, making a total of Rs. 12,38,078 to the end of the year. Including indirect charges the total was Rs. 13,12,135. The area irrigated was 19,546 acres, or 776 acres more than in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 91,264, and the charges, including interest, amounted to Rs. 67,496, leaving a profit of Rs. 23,768. The balance of charges unpaid to the end of the year was Rs. 2,45,436. The total charges on revenue account on all the above systems, except the Sangam anicut system, which has not commenced to yield revenue, amounted to Rs. 8,28,054. No expenditure was incurred during the year on capital account of the Chembrambakam tank system, but only a recovery of Rs. 311. The lengthening of the Pelandorai anicut, and nearly all the drainage works on the main canal, were completed. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,116, making a total of Rs. 3,53,542 to the end of the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 3,87,028. Revised estimates for the project were under preparation. The area irrigated was 3,386 acres, or 1,231 acres more than in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 5,270, and the charges, including interest, amounted to Rs. 61,460, leaving a deficit of Rs. 56,190. The balance of charges unpaid to the end of the year was Rs. 2,95,074.

The outlay on minor original works and repairs carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,761 and 6,05,486 respectively. The repairs to minor irrigation works carried out in the Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 1,87,985. The inadequacy of the Public Works establishment to deal with minor irrigation works systematically was discussed with the Honorable Major Baring, the Finance Minister to the Government of India, who visited Madras in November 1882, and the formation of separate tank divisions for this purpose was decided on. A Superintending Engineer was deputed in February 1883 to settle the preliminary arrangements for the formation of tank divisions. The expenditure during the year on agricultural major original works was Rs. 1,37,236. The amounts spent on minor original works and repairs, agricultural, were Rs. 24,634 and Rs. 2,94,193 respectively. Revised estimates for the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, amounting to Rs. 18,54,463, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The progress of work during the year was slow. The extension of the Kattankal-Bushikal weirs was commenced. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 17,705, making a total of Rs. 14,72,958 to the end of the year. The outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 17,09,997. The area irrigated during the year was 7,435 acres. The revenue derived from irrigation and from the supply of fresh water to the town of Madras was Rs. 47,114, and the charges, including interest, amounted to Rs. 70,693, leaving a deficit of Rs. 23,579.

The expenditure incurred during the year on capital account of the Buckingham canal was Rs. 1,59,036, making a total of Rs. 48,92,525 to the end of the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 53,74,499. The lock near the

right bank of the Adyar river was completed, and several works were in progress. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,08,127 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,66,992, leaving a deficit of Rs. 58,865. The total length of the canal is 261 miles.

The receipts and expenditure incurred by the late Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from 1st April to 6th July 1882, the date on which the canal was transferred to Government, were—on capital account, charges Rs. 11,824; revenue account, receipts Rs. 23,085 and charges Rs. 76,634.

The total length of open line on the Madras Railway was increased from 858 to 861 miles during the year by the extension of the line from Bangalore city to Bangalore Petta stations. Of this 818½ miles are single and 42½ miles double line. There are now 116 stations on the line. During the year two stations were added, one at Bangalore city and one (a trial station) at Ooli in the 102nd mile, south-west line. A length of 87 miles of metre gauge line from Bangalore to Tiptur has been surveyed and a portion is now under construction (43 miles). The Hubli extension from Bellary to the Portuguese frontier which has been merged in the Southern Mahratta Railway, has been transferred to the control of the Bombay Government. The promoters of the Nílgiri-Rigi Railway having failed to raise the requisite capital in India, there is no present prospect of the line being proceeded with. The proposed branch from Shoranur on the Madras Railway to Ernacollum has not received the support hoped for by its promoters from the Travancore and Cochin Governments, and its construction does not at present appear likely. A fresh survey has been made by the Madras Railway authorities for the proposed extension from Beypore or its vicinity to Calicut, and is now under discussion. The surveys for a line from Vizagapatam to the northward, and from Bellary to Bezváda through the Nandikanama pass in the Nalamala hills, are being energetically pushed forward; the estimates for portions of both lines will come forward within the current year. The total length on South Indian Railway open for traffic was 655 miles, excluding the Pondicherry Railway Company's line 7¾ miles, which makes the total length worked by the company 662¾ miles. There are now 100 stations, two having been closed during the year. The reconnoissance and partial survey for an extension of the line from Tinnevelly on the South Indian Railway to Quilon on west coast have been completed and the project is still under discussion. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st March 1883 was £10,227,980, being at the rate of £11,889 per mile. The net profits of the official year amounted to £234,453, giving a dividend at the rate of 2·2 per cent. on the total capital expenditure (£10,454,569). The net profits fell short of the guaranteed interest by £286,000. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1882 amounted to £10,766,581, and the net profits for the same period to £4,651,768, leaving £6,114,813 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure under land and control. The cost of land up to 31st December 1882 has been estimated at Rs. 18,33,493. The capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 3,25,811. The cost of maintenance per mile of line was Rs. 1,478. The working expenses amounted to 62·8 per cent. of the gross receipts. The capital expenditure on the open line of the South Indian Railway up to 31st March 1883 was (including 168 miles of broad gauge line from Negapatam to Erode, subsequently converted to the metre gauge)

£4,135,748, being at the rate of £6,314 per mile. The net profits of the official year were £130,068, being at the rate of 3·0 per cent. on the total capital expenditure (£4,352,807). The net profits fell short of the guaranteed interest by £70,000. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1882 amounted to £2,818,747, the net profits for the same period being £1,221,523, leaving £1,597,224 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The cost of land up to 31st December 1882 has been estimated at Rs. 21,44,437, and the capital expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2,72,463. The cost of maintenance per mile of line was Rs. 1,015, and the working expenses amounted to 62·7 per cent. of the gross earnings. On the Madras Railway the gross earnings of the year under review exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 5,32,258. There was an increase of Rs. 91,134, equivalent to 4·20 per cent. in the passenger traffic (excluding troops and police) and an increase in numbers of 57,366 or 1·3 per cent. The third-class earned 87·54 per cent. of the passenger receipts and contributed 98·94 per cent. of gross number. On the South Indian Railway the gross earnings of the year under review exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 3,026 only. The passenger traffic shows a falling off in numbers by 507,800 or 11·8 per cent., but a decrease in receipts of only Rs. 12,492 or ·6 per cent. On this line the third-class earned 95·03 per cent. of the passenger receipts and contributed 98·82 per cent. of the number. The Madras Railway carried 4,352,726 passengers and 480,637 tons of goods, while the South Indian Railway carried 3,843,046 passengers and 415,403 tons of goods, but the average distance travelled by passengers on the two lines was 47·4 and 38·8 miles; the distance over which goods were carried on the two lines being 161·0 and 79·6 miles, respectively. On the Madras Railway no change was made in the passenger fares, but slight changes were made in the rates for certain goods. On the South Indian Railway the fares were reduced from 1st January 1883 to 12, 4 and 2 pies per mile for first, second, and third class passengers respectively, but no change was introduced in goods rates. On the Madras Railway the percentage of late trains was 21·26, and on the South Indian Railway 16·75. On both railways important changes in the working of trains were introduced. On the Madras Railway the speed of passenger trains was reduced, several local trains being discontinued, resulting in a decrease in ordinary train mileage of 5·4 per cent. On the South Indian Railway the speed of mail trains was increased, the train mileage showing an increase of 21·2 per cent. with an increase in goods mileage of only 2·3 per cent. The only grave accident during the year was due to the escape of a derelict wagon from the Ballipalle station, north-west line. The wagon overtook a trolly on the line resulting in the death of 1 man and injury to 5 others.

The number of post offices rose from 728 to 789, and the number of letter boxes fell from 761 to 742. There was an increase of 3,013,296 or 10·47 per cent. in the articles given out for delivery.

The total expenditure on account of the district post amounted to Rs. 1,05,294 against an imperial grant of Rs. 1,13,000. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 1,07,334. The district post continued to be managed by the Imperial Postal Department with satisfactory results.

In the Madras town sub-division 6·89 lines of imperial telegraph were added owing to the construction of telephone lines in Madras.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue from all sources—imperial, provincial and local, including receipts of the Public Works, Telegraph, Postal and Military Departments—amounted to 1,000 lakhs in 1882-83 against 995 lakhs realized in the previous year and 948 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The expenditure amounted to 797 lakhs in 1882-83 against 759 lakhs in 1881-82 and 723 lakhs in 1875-76. There was therefore a surplus of 203 lakhs in 1882-83 against 236 lakhs in 1881-82 and 225 lakhs in 1875-76. Remittances to other provinces and payments made on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this presidency amounted to 333 lakhs in 1882-83 against 381 lakhs in 1881-82. Interest payments on Government securities amounted to 34 lakhs, or about 3 lakhs over the actuals of the previous year. The cash balances at the several treasuries at the close of the year 1882-83 were 221 lakhs, or nearly 5 lakhs in excess of the amount at which they stood at the beginning of the year.

The specie remittances of the year to the other provinces were 35 lakhs against 89 lakhs sent in the previous year. The currency treasuries made no remittances in the year, but in 1881-82 they remitted 30 lakhs in specie. There was an increase of about $\frac{1}{4}$ lakh in the amount of copper coin in local circulation on the 31st March 1883 as compared with that on the same day of the previous year, the balance held in the several treasuries and the separate small coin depôts amounting on the former date to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The local circulation of small silver coin also rose by nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on the 31st March 1883, the balance held in the treasuries on that date including the sums held in the currency treasuries also being $17\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The land revenue collection amounted to Rs. 471,17,000, being an increase of Rs. 13,64,000, or nearly 3 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, and Rs. 21,17,000, or 4·7 per cent. as compared with the normal revenue (Rs. 450,00,000). The land revenue charges amounted to Rs. 43,79,000, or (Rs. 1,35,000) 3·2 per cent. more than in the previous year. This was mainly due to the creation of the new Anantapur District in the last quarter of 1881-82, to the re-establishment of the Settlement party in Ganjam, and to the revival of the appointment of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

The collections on account of the license tax amounted to Rs. 4,60,000, or (Rs. 17,000) 3·6 per cent. less than in 1881-82. The charges incurred in working the Act amounted to Rs. 5,655 against Rs. 5,803 in 1881-82.

The year under report was the second year of the abkári leases granted for 2 years and 9 months from the 1st July 1881. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 60,12,000, or (Rs. 2,04,000) 3·3 per cent. less than in the previous year. The charges increased from Rs. 1,86,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,97,000 in 1882-83, owing chiefly to larger purchases of Colombo and puttai arrack in Madras, necessitated by increased sales.

The revenue under opium amounted to Rs. 4,47,000, or Rs. 1,78,000 more than in 1881-82. A stock of opium was, as usual, maintained by Government in Vizagapatam for supply to the hill tracts of the district.

Owing to the operation of the revised Tariff Act XI of 1882, which came into force at the close of 1881-82 and which exempted from duty all articles of imports

except liquors, arms and ammunition, salt and opium, the revenue from sea customs declined from Rs. 18,78,000 in 1881-82 to Rs. 9,52,000 in the year under report, or by nearly one half. The collections of duty on account of exports declined from Rs. 4,49,000 to Rs. 3,73,000, or by nearly 17·0 per cent. In consequence of reductions effected in the Sea Customs establishment on the introduction of the new Tariff Act, the charges exhibit a decrease of Rs. 38,986, or 18·5 per cent. (Rs. 1,71,000 against Rs. 2,10,000 in 1881-82).

The revenue from land customs amounted during the year to Rs. 94,000 against Rs. 1,10,000 in 1881-82. The charges were also less by Rs. 14,000 against Rs. 22,000 in 1881-82 owing to reduction of establishment.

6,211,103 maunds of Government salt and 488,212 maunds of excise salt were brought into store against 6,041,992 maunds and 45,370 maunds of Government and excise salt in the previous year. Excluding exports, the supply to the French Government and the issues to the fish-curing yards, 6,071,872 maunds of Government and 230,759 maunds of excise salt were sold for home and inland consumption against 5,616,211 maunds and 50,005 maunds in the previous year; 760,639 maunds of imported salt were also cleared for consumption against 541,291 maunds in the previous year. The total licit consumption exceeded the highest figure ever before attained. The increase was due to the combined effects of the reduction of duty, of the enactment of (Madras) Act I of 1882, and of the preventive measures taken by the department. The salt revenue amounted to Rs. 139,08,525. Rs. 91,50,470 were realized on account of Government and excise salt sold for cash and Rs. 46,86,080 on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year. The customs duty on salt imported amounted to Rs. 32,861 and other miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 25,348. Compared with the receipts of 1881-82, which amounted to Rs. 147,29,166, there was a net decrease of Rs. 8,20,641, or 5·57 per cent. There was an increase of Rs. 2,98,521 under excise duty, due to the introduction of the excise system into the Tuticorin circle of the Tinnevelly division. The value of salt issued on credit and not paid for during the year amounted to Rs. 22,20,336 at the end of 1882-83 against Rs. 22,91,093, which includes an adjustment of Rs. 12,007 omitted in previous years. The total charges of the year amounted to Rs. 15,22,583 exclusive of the cost of the salt police (Rs. 1,59,938); compared with 1881-82, the charges increased by Rs. 1,94,416 excluding the cost of the police and by Rs. 95,303 including this item.

The stamp revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 52,09,000 against Rs. 54,40,000 in 1881-82. The decrease of 4·2 per cent. was due mainly to diminished litigation and to the absence of any large transactions in connection with gold-mining companies. A new description of stamp paper of the value of 2 annas was introduced during the year to be used for writing copies of public papers. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,42,804, or Rs. 1,080 less than in 1881-82.

The incidence of taxation under all heads amounted to Rs. 2-5-7 against Rs. 2-5-11 in 1881-82 and Rs. 2-5-6 in 1875-76, the year previous to the famine. The incidence of taxation under land revenue was Rs. 1-8-6 against Rs. 1-7-9 in 1881-82; under excise on spirits As. 3-1 against As. 3-1; under opium Pies 3 against Pies 2; under license tax Pies 3 against Pies 3; under customs Pies 6 against 1 anna; under salt As. 6-4 against As. 6-10; under stamps As. 2-8 against

As. 2-10. In calculating the incidence under land revenue, no account is taken of the rent paid by tenants to landlords and inamdars, to whom a large portion of the revenue is alienated.

Under the remaining heads of revenue—imperial and provincial—there was on the receipt side a net increase of Rs. 1,20,471 in 1882-83 as compared with the previous year, and on the charge side also a net increase of Rs. 7,73,960.

Under the head of imperial public works, there was, as compared with 1881-82, an increase of Rs. 25,148 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 12,10,769 in expenditure also.

The receipts of the Postal department rose from 33¾ lakhs in 1881-82 to 40¾ lakhs in 1882-83 and the disbursements from 37¾ lakhs to 46¾ lakhs.

In the Telegraph department the receipts rose from 6 lakhs in 1881-82 to 6¾ lakhs in 1882-83, while the disbursements fell from 12 lakhs to 11 lakhs.

In the transactions of the Military department, the receipts were almost stationary, amounting to nearly 19 lakhs each year, but the disbursements rose from 268 lakhs in 1881-82 to 269¼ lakhs in 1882-83.

From the commencement of 1882-83 a revised decentralization scheme was introduced. Under this new scheme, instead of each Local Government receiving a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized receipts as was the case under the previous scheme, a certain proportion of the imperial revenues of each province is devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly or with minute local exceptions only reserved as imperial; others are divided in proportions for the most part equal between imperial and provincial; the rest are wholly or with minute local exceptions only made provincial. The balance of transfers being against the Local Government is rectified by a fixed percentage of the land revenue. The agreement with this presidency provides as follows :—All receipts from tributes and gain by exchange are wholly imperial, those from customs, salt, interest and railways are with trifling exceptions also imperial. The receipts from excise, assessed taxes, stamps and registration are divided equally between imperial and provincial, those from forests, minor departments, law and justice, police, marine, education, medical, stationery and printing are wholly provincial, while the receipts from pensions, miscellaneous, irrigation and navigation and other public works are with slight exceptions also entirely provincial. The division of the charges is roughly as follows :—All charges under interest on debt, interest on service funds and other accounts, salt, ecclesiastical, allowances and assignments, political, civil furlough and absentee allowances, railway, and loss by exchange, are wholly or with slight exceptions imperial. The charges under excise, assessed taxes, stamps and registration are divided equally between imperial and provincial. Those under land revenue, forest, customs, district post office, law and justice, marine, education and medical are wholly provincial, while the charges under administration, minor departments, police, superannuations, miscellaneous and other public works are with small exceptions also provincial. Under refunds and drawbacks each Government bears the amount appertaining to its share of the revenues. Under stationery and printing the Imperial Government bears all the

charges connected with the purchase of stationery for central stores, while the Provincial Government defrays the cost of all stationery supplied to public departments with the exception of the Postal and Telegraph departments. The charges made provincial under the scheme as above described being in excess of the receipts similarly made provincial, a further grant was made to the Provincial Government of a share of the land revenue receipts sufficient to counterbalance this excess in the charges. The percentage which the sum so transferred bore to 451 lakhs, the normal land revenue of the province was 28·8073, and a similar percentage of the actual land revenue of each succeeding year becomes under the scheme the provincial share of the revenue, the Provincial Government benefitting under this head as it does from all other heads in which it shares by any increase in the receipts of the year. The effect of the decentralization scheme was to hand over to the Local Government a growing revenue amounting in the first year to the estimated sum of Rs. 2,18,43,100 to meet an expenditure in the first year of Rs. 216,19,100 and provide the surplus of Rs. 2,24,000 which would have accrued to provincial under the previous scheme. The provincial receipts and charges of the current year were respectively 236¼ lakhs and 225¼ lakhs, the resulting surplus of 11 lakhs, being 8¾ lakhs in excess of the standard surplus.

The balance of Rs. 34,64,935, which remained to the credit of local funds at the close of 1881-82, was brought forward in the accounts of 1882-83. The actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 56,34,312, making the total assets Rs. 90,99,247. The income from taxation shows an increase of about 2 lakhs over that of the preceding year. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 63,01,232 and was Rs. 6,66,920 more than the actual receipts. The excess was met from the opening balance. The expenditure was 69 per cent. of the available assets against 61 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the total outlay nearly 37¾ lakhs, that is, 60 per cent. of it, were expended on public works, about 6½ lakhs, or 10 per cent. on education, more than 10¼ lakhs, or 16 per cent. on sanitation and medical services, 4 lakhs were repaid to imperial funds on account of outlay therefrom on local works during the last famine, and the remainder on miscellaneous items including the cost of controlling establishments.

The total balance in favor of other fettered funds at the beginning of the year was Rs. 16,75,069, and the actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 35,03,416, making a total of Rs. 51,78,485. The expenditure was Rs. 33,79,068, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,99,417 at the end of the year. The receipts compared with those of the preceding year show a decrease of Rs. 1,02,449. There is an increase of Rs. 87,165 in the expenditure.

The receipts of the excluded funds rose from 5 lakhs in 1881-82 to 5¼ lakhs in 1882-83, and the expenditure fell from 5¼ lakhs to 4½ lakhs; the closing balances thus rising to nearly 7¾ lakhs on the 31st March 1883.

Out of 116 lakhs outstanding on the 1st April 1882 under the head of loans to Native States, &c., about 3½ lakhs were recovered chiefly from the Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaries and the Maisur State, while about ½ lakh was granted during the year to the Panayur Mittadar, and two others, making 113 lakhs, the outstandings on the 31st March 1883. The interest recoveries on these loans amounted to Rs. 4,86,130 against Rs. 5,68,187 in 1881-82.

The circulation of notes in the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the branch reserve treasury, was 131 lakhs at the end of the year against 139 lakhs at the beginning. There was an improvement in the circulation of notes of the lower denominations in the Madras circle, the highest figure attained being 2·39 above the maximum of the previous year, and the lowest 7·81 above the minimum. The coin reserve held in the presidency was 104 lakhs at the beginning of the year and 100 lakhs at its close. The receipts and issues of home notes amounted to 1,497 lakhs against 1,671 lakhs of the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 128 lakhs against 103 lakhs. No forged note was presented during the year either at this office or its sub-circle at Calicut. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 1,90,813.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The system in force for the registration of vital statistics was the same as in former years. The registered figures are comparatively unreliable; but we may, for the future, hope for more reliable results, as civil surgeons have been made district medical and sanitary officers, a part of whose duty it will be to scrutinise the returns of births and deaths of their respective districts. The population which furnished returns was 28,887,111—census of 1871—and the registered births among them were 751,104, representing a ratio of 26·0 per mille, which is higher than the recorded rate of any previous year, indicating thereby a return of the repressed fecundity of the people to its normal state. The male births, as usual, exceeded the female, being in the proportion of 105·1 boys to 100 girls. The deaths registered numbered 470,700. The death-rate was 16·2 per mille, being exactly the same as that of 1881, and the proportion of male to female deaths was as 107·4 of the former to 100 of the latter. The loss by deaths among the towns and country population was at the rate of 23·2 and 15·9 per mille respectively, comparing favorably with the averages of 5 previous years, but being more than the rates in the preceding year, due probably to the increased mortality from cholera. A greater number of deaths occurred in the cold than in the hot months of the year; thus from September to end of February there died 258,937 out of a total of 470,700. The infant mortality, 106,586, was more than that in 1881, and the loss among old people over 50 years was somewhat less than in 1881 and compares favorably with the past decade. The different denominations suffered at the rate of—Christians 18·8, Muhammadans 17·4, and Hindus 16·1 per mille. The year 1882 was a more sickly year than its 2 predecessors. "Cholera" was prevalent in an epidemic form, being a continuation of the cholera that appeared in the latter part of 1881. 23,604 persons fell victims to it against 9,446 in 1881. "Small-pox" carried off 20,159 individuals against 15,776 in 1881, and "bowel-complaints" 19,958 against 18,961. In deaths from "fevers" there appears a considerable falling off compared with the preceding year, viz., 188,561 against 203,542 in 1881. From "injuries" 11,611 persons died against 11,527 in the preceding year, and from "all other causes" not specified 206,807 against 206,430.

The health in jails has already been treated in Section III.

The number of municipal towns was the same as last year, viz., 48, with a population of 1,729,818. The total number of births and deaths registered among

them during the year amounted to 53,450 and 45,296 respectively, yielding a ratio per mille of 30·8 of births and 26·1 of deaths, being very nearly the same as the rates 30·6 and 26·2 in the preceding year. The cholera which broke out in the latter part of 1881 continued to prevail in 1882 also. The night-soil in some towns, instead of being buried as formerly, has been manufactured into poudrette and sold as manure. Water-supply appears to have received greater attention than hitherto. The total estimated income of all the municipalities, excluding Madras, for the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 15,96,920, being an incidence Rs. 1-3-3 per head per annum of population. Of this sum, Rs. 4,95,536 or 31·0 per cent. of income were sanctioned for sanitary expenditure. In 1881-82 out of a sanctioned allotment of Rs. 4,72,652 only Rs. 4,31,998 were spent, leaving Rs. 40,654 unexpended at the end of the financial year.

In the Local Fund Circles also no very great change has taken place in regard to water-supply, drainage and conservancy. The aggregate available income of all the circles amounted to Rs. 13,41,991 for the year 1882-83. Of this sum Rs. 3,74,689 were sanctioned for sanitary expenditure, of which only Rs. 2,11,192 were spent in the 9 months ending with December 1882. In some circles more than one-half and in some others more than one-third were left unexpended.

The total number of persons vaccinated during 1882 was 661,133, being 59,911 in excess of that in 1881. In all the districts, except Tanjore and Nílgiris, there was more work done than in 1881. Comparing the number vaccinated, 37,766 in Tanjore, with the registered births in the district, 57,523, vaccination cannot be said to have been vigorously prosecuted. Infantile vaccination is still very backward, though the operations performed during the year were more than those in 1881 by 18,642. The vaccinations under one year of age varied from 16,095 in Coimbatore to 176 in Malabar.

The number of emigrants was 74,991, showing an increase of 25·1 per cent. over the figures for 1881-82 and a decrease of 31·9 per cent. as compared with the average (110,077) of the 3 years preceding the famine. 60 per cent. went to Ceylon, chiefly from the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. The number of immigrants declined from 64,603 in 1881-82 to 62,529. About 84·5 per cent. of the number came from Ceylon to the Madura and Tinnevelly districts.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 255 in 1881 to 275 in 1882. The total number of patients treated was 1,538,576 against 1,449,592 in 1881. Among the in-patients the deaths were 7·16 per cent. against 7·04 in 1881 and 8·33 in 1880. The total income of the institutions from all sources was Rs. 8,11,060 against Rs. 7,93,133 in the previous year. Native donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 17,828 against Rs. 12,725 in 1881 and Rs. 14,978 in 1880.

The largest number confined in the 3 lunatic asylums in 1882 was 456. Of the cases admitted only 30·00 per cent. recovered against 37·71 in 1881. The asylums have been of late filling with chronic cases sent in by orders of Magistrates for safe custody, and hence there is a decrease in the recoveries, acute cases being more likely to recover than chronic ones. The mortality was 10·14 of the daily average strength against 9·02 in the former year. The death-rate was

enhanced by the prevalence of scorbutic dysentery amongst patients in the Madras asylum. The accommodation is sufficient for about 700 inmates. During the year 43 criminal lunatics were admitted, 25 were discharged, 4 died, and 87 remained. The treasury charges amounted to Rs. 75,911 against Rs. 62,271 in 1881-82.

489 patients were treated in the Madras lock hospital against 458 in 1881 and 870 in 1880. There has been a reduction in venereal admissions amongst European troops, and the working of the Act has had a favorable effect as regards physical benefit on those under its operation.

The health of the British troops was more favorable than in 1881-82, the rate of admission to hospital being 147·69 per thousand lower, the average daily sick being 2·21 less, the death-rate 0·85 less, and the invaliding-rate 0·57 less. The total number of deaths was 110, or at the rate of 10·01 per thousand; 24 of these deaths were caused by enteric fever, 21 by dysentery and hepatic abscess, 8 by cholera and 3 by malarial fevers. The health of the Native troops shows this year even a more favorable return than in 1881-82. The average strength was 27·605, being an increase of 1,238 men; their average daily sick was 30·71 per thousand, or a decrease of 6·19 per thousand on last year; the admission-rate was 790·40 per thousand, showing a decrease of 124·15; their death-rate was 13·29 per thousand, showing a decrease of 6·12 per thousand; the invaliding-rate was 36·35 per thousand, showing a decrease of 14·61. The total deaths were 367—53 being from malarial fevers, 21 from cholera, 22 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 19 from general debility, 16 from beri-beri, 16 from pneumonia, 21 from phthisis pulmonalis, and 7 from valvular disease of the heart. There were 7 Lock Hospitals, all of them supported by Government, with the exception of a small donation from Cantonment Funds to the one in Kamptee. The work done in these hospitals has steadily decreased since 1878-79 when there were 2,943 persons treated; in the year under review there were only 2,430 treated. This is probably not so much due to any diminution in this class of disease as to the fact that the "Contagious Diseases' Act" is not so forcibly carried out. In the year 1879 there were 432 prostitutes registered, and in the year 1882 only 164.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

During the year several important changes were made in the bye-laws of the University, the foremost being those relating to the new curriculum of studies in arts. For the M.A. degree examination the number of branches was increased from 5 to 6 or, including the optional courses under Physical and Natural science, 8. The B.A., F.A., and Matriculation curricula were also modified, and certain bye-laws with respect to the appointment and duties of examiners were sanctioned and brought into force. A few amendments were also made in the bye-laws relating to applications for examination and to the duties of the Syndicate and the Registrar. Seven candidates registered their names for the Degree of Master of Arts against 11 in the preceding year. Of these 5 were examined and 2 passed, 1 in Mathematics and 1 in Biology. For the B.A. degree examination 227 were registered and 221 examined against 270 and 261 respectively in 1881-82, and the number passed was 120 against 144. The number

registered for the First Examination in Arts was 797 against 749, the number examined 783 against 733, and the number passed 279 against 423. The number of colleges educating up to the B.A. standard rose from 7 to 8 and the number teaching up to the F.A. standard from 18 to 20. The number of candidates reading for this degree rose from 399 to 454 and the number reading for the F.A. from 1,295 to 1,606. For the degree of Master of Laws no candidate appeared during the year. The number of candidates registered for the B.L. was 68 against 52, the number examined 68 against 48, and the number passed 8 against 12. In the Faculty of Medicine 5 candidates were examined for the first M.B. and C.M., and 4 passed. For the second M.B. and C.M., no candidate appeared. The number examined for the Preliminary Scientific examination was 8 against 9, and 7 passed against 9. For the first L.M.S., 5 came up against 13, and 2 passed against 8. Nine candidates were examined for the second L.M.S. against 3, and 4 passed against 2. For the M.D. one candidate was registered and examined, but he failed to pass. In the Faculty of Engineering only one candidate appeared, but he failed. The number of candidates registered for the Matriculation examination rose from 3,788 to 4,686, and the number examined from 3,725 to 4,634, and the number passed from 1,131 to 1,634.

The number of English high schools for boys rose from 85 to 94, and the attendance from 4,923 to 6,045. The number of schools which presented pupils for the comparative examination of the fifth classes remained stationary, viz., 35 and 912 pupils were examined and 598 passed, against 909 and 417 respectively in the preceding year. There were 584 English and 136 vernacular middle schools for boys, attended by 20,584 and 619 pupils respectively against 539 English and 116 vernacular middle schools with 19,223 and 511 pupils in 1881-82. For the Middle school examination 5,702 male and 173 female pupils were registered. Of these, 5,629 and 168 respectively were examined, and 3,596 and 129 passed. The number of private candidates registered for the examination was 1,295 males and 33 females. Of these 1,203 and 32 respectively were examined and 669 and 28 passed. The number of schools which presented pupils for the comparative examination of the lower fourth classes rose from 86 to 131, and 2,662 pupils were examined and 1,518 passed against 1,883 and 1,065 respectively in the preceding year. The number of English high schools for girls rose from 13 to 16, and the attendance from 54 to 76. These were 61 English and 46 Vernacular middle schools for girls with 641 and 259 pupils respectively against 45 English and 28 Vernacular middle schools with 516 and 197 pupils. For the higher examination for Women 81 candidates were examined and 33 passed against 56 and 24 respectively last year.

The number of primary schools rose from 14,556 to 16,475 and the attendance from 364,754 to 413,999; of these pupils 27,718 against 23,244 were in the upper division. The number presented for examination for results grants under the first four standards rose from 133,210 to 160,144 and the total expenditure on results grants from Rs. 3,51,559 to Rs. 4,66,899. The attendance in Local Fund primary schools for boys rose from 32,201 to 35,824, while that in Municipal primary schools of the same description fell from 4,820 to 4,453. In Local Fund girls' schools the number of pupils was 871 against 661 and in Municipal girls' schools 739 against 604. The number of pupils in English primary salary grant

schools for girls rose from 2,405 to 2,659 and that in Vernacular schools from 3,833 to 4,434. For the Special Upper Primary Examination for schoolmistresses 335 pupils were presented against 224, and 205 passed against 77. The number of pupils presented for the Upper Primary School Examination was 13,243 boys and 887 girls against 10,140 boys and 729 girls. Of these 8,379 boys and 540 girls passed against 6,674 boys and 498 girls. For the Lower Primary School Examination 31,296 boys and 2,367 girls appeared against 22,166 boys and 1,713 girls, and 21,218 boys and 1,555 girls passed against 15,334 boys and 1,273 girls in the preceding year.

The fees in Government institutions rose from Rs. 1,47,576 to Rs. 1,62,299. There was an increase of Rs. 72,107 in the fee income of private institutions. The aggregate amount collected in fees was Rs. 10,43,612 against Rs. 9,45,505.

The expenditure from provincial funds on grants-in-aid to private schools rose from Rs. 2,51,204 to Rs. 3,11,159.

The number of normal schools for masters rose from 29 to 36 and the attendance from 799 to 978. In the Government normal school, Madras, 9 graduates, 5 F.A.'s, and 18 matriculates were under training. Of these 30 attended the departmental examination held in December last and 21 passed and received certificates against 12 in the previous year. For the Middle School Examination 18 appeared and 15 passed against 17 examined and 12 passes in the previous year. 661 normal pupils appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination and 499 passed against 536 pupils examined and 326 passed last year. The number of female normal schools remained the same, viz., 4, but their strength has risen from 157 to 197. For the Higher Examination for Women, 5 went up and 1 passed, for the Middle School Examination 21 appeared and 18 passed, and for the Special Upper Primary Examination 48 appeared and 39 passed.

The total number of institutions connected with the department rose from 15,453 with 393,683 pupils to 17,494 with 446,324 pupils. The proportion of population to 1 pupil varied from 15 in Madras to 131 in Cuddapah, against 16 in Madras to 167 in Vizagapatam. In municipalities the pupils rose from 93,678 to 102,166 and in Local Fund Circles from 300,005 to 344,158. On the whole, the number of boys rose from 356,304 to 402,653 and the number of girls from 37,379 to 43,671.

The entire expenditure on education in 1882-83 rose from Rs. 34,67,509 to Rs. 37,49,517. Rs. 10,35,077 came from provincial funds, Rs. 6,21,074 from local funds, Rs. 1,02,702 from municipal funds, and the balance, Rs. 9,46,863, from endowments, subscriptions and miscellaneous sources. Of the expenditure, 8·85 was devoted to superintendence, 7·60 to superior education, 21·63 to secondary education, and 49·19 to primary general instruction; in all 87·27 of the entire outlay.

The aggregate value of the stock dealt within the Government Book Depôt fell from Rs. 2,69,244 to Rs. 2,53,840, but the sales and other issues rose from Rs. 85,217 to Rs. 1,17,797. The value of books printed for the depôt was Rs. 57,221 against Rs. 41,906, and the number of copies was 347,810 against 204,752. The prime cost was Rs. 32,914. The purchase of books and maps showed a considerable reduction, being Rs. 12,565 against Rs. 63,967. The financial results show a deficit of Rs. 8,137.

The total number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 fell from 799 to 711. Of the entire number of books 13·6 per cent. were in English, 71·8 per cent. in the Vernacular languages of the Presidency, and 14·6 per cent. in the Oriental classical languages. 16 per cent. of the works were educational and 55 per cent. religious.

The number of students in the three departments of the Madras Medical College aggregated 211 pupils, including 3 female students in the senior department and 7 in the second and junior departments. The lady students also made satisfactory progress. One of them passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination. There were 20 entries as in the previous year for the University Examination, and there were only 3 failures.

There were 307 boys on the rolls of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum on the 31st March 1883 against 313 boys on the same date in 1882. 73 boys were of European parentage and 234 East Indians. The average cost per boy was Rs. 257 against Rs. 247 in the preceding year. The strength of the female branch also declined, there being 57 girls against 60 at the commencement of the year. 43 were of European parentage. The cost of educating each girl was Rs. 258 against Rs. 262 last year. There was only 1 death in the male branch.

In connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service 6 examinations were held during 1882-83. For the special tests 1,447 candidates passed out of 4,682 examined. For the grade of Civil Medical Pupil 77 presented themselves and for that of Civil Hospital Apprentice 99 appeared; the results in both cases were communicated to the Surgeon-General, with whom rests the selection of candidates to be entertained. For the Middle School Examination 7,032 appeared, of whom 915 having passed in the first class were qualified for entrance into the Government service. Among the number examined 200 were females, of whom 43 passed in the first class and 114 in the second and third classes. 800 matriculated candidates applied to be examined in handwriting and 281 passed (against 1,002 and 599 respectively in 1881-82), and were thus declared qualified for admission into the Government service. For the Higher Examination for Women 81 appeared, of whom 33 were successful, while for the Special Upper Primary Examination 1,470 males and 341 females presented themselves, of whom 889 and 205 respectively passed. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 66,925½ and the charges to Rs. 66,866-3-10 against Rs. 66,864 and 65,683 respectively in 1881-82.

Both the artistic and industrial branches of the Madras School of Arts continued to make good progress, and the attendance rose from 84 to 106. The pottery industry maintained its popularity. The balance at credit of the institution rose to Rs. 19,988.

The number of visitors to the Museum in 1882-83 was 271,881 and 60,635 in excess of the attendance in the previous year. Of these, 41·95 per cent. were women and girls and 58·04 men and boys; and on the monthly day reserved exclusively for native women the average attendance was 61 against 37 in 1881-82. 6 popular scientific lectures were delivered. Amongst the general subjects under reference were—the Use of salt in the arts, the Introduction of the cochineal insect, Bee-keeping in India, Sand-binding plants, New India-rubber plant, means for the Protection of books and papers from white-ants, &c. The new articles acquired

numbered 4,750 against 7,777 in 1881-82. The total number of specimens sent out in exchange amounted to 1,019, and the numbers received in return were 831. The total number of books acquired for the public and scientific libraries was 729 against 534 in 1881-82, and the total number of persons who came to read was 4,397 against 4,064 in the previous year.

Observations were taken three times daily at 12 observatories, and twice daily at 2 third-class observatories. 4 of the former were inspected, and new instruments were supplied wherever needed. A third-class observatory was re-opened at Kurnool. Suitable sites were also selected for the erection of thermometer sheds and anemometer stagings at 2 new stations about to be started, viz., Cuddapah and Rajahmundry. An extra assistant has lately been granted, as also higher progressive rates of pay to the first and second assistants. Pending the sanction of a third assistant, the services of a temporary copying clerk were found necessary.

Five comets appeared, two being of unusual interest. Madras time was distributed to all the chief Government telegraph offices daily at 4 P.M., and more accurate time signals were afforded to the shipping four times daily, by gun-fire and semaphore, for the rating of chronometers. Of the three public electrical clocks awaiting erection for 10 years past, two are still in store, though available as soon as the required structures are ready to receive them.

The building of the new Post and Telegraph Offices has steadily progressed during the year under review.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the latter part of November and early part of December 1882 a number of places in the Madura District were visited, and drawings of ornamental details, mythological figures, &c., were made. Inscriptions were collected which have since been translated, and some seem to be of considerable importance. A thorough survey of the great temple at Rámesvaram was completed, including a complete ground-plan of the entire temple, sections of portions, and a very large number of sculptures, pillars, shrines, &c. At the Seven Pagodas, a considerable number of sculptures, pillars, &c., were drawn, and all the inscriptions copied, including those of the caves at Saluvankuppam.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of Local Fund circles remained the same as in 1881-82, namely, 30. Owing to paucity of funds in the Dindigul circle, the rate of land-cess was raised from 9 pies to 1 anna per rupee of the assessment. Government have recently sanctioned the enhancement of the rate to 1 anna in the Kurnool and Madura circles with effect from the current year, so that there remain only the Godávari and Kistna Districts where the 9 pies rate is levied. The total receipts of the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 34,64,935 on the 1st April 1882, amounted to Rs. 90,55,184. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 62,58,558 leaving a balance of Rs. 27,96,626 on the 31st March 1883. Of the total disbursements, Rs. 42,20,549 were expended on public works. An outlay of Rs. 6,61,640 was incurred on the educational operations in the several circles; Rs. 10,84,884 were spent for sanitary and medical purposes, and the remainder on

general establishments and contingent charges. Of the expenditure of Rs. 42,20,549 shown against public works, the amount spent on public works proper was Rs. 31,39,109, made up of Rs. 8,32,939 expended on the construction of new roads, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 23,06,170 on the maintenance of existing roads and avenues and on the repair of buildings in charge of the Local Fund boards.

An agreement was entered into by the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality granting the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) the exclusive privilege for a period of seven years of erecting telephone wires and opening public telephone exchanges within the city. With the sanction of the Government, loans, amounting to Rs. 3,50,000, were raised, Rs. 1,00,000 to commence the drainage works of Black Town and Rs. 2,50,000 to complete extension of the water-supply throughout the city. A new wharf has been erected around the Trevelyan Basin, improving what was formerly a filthy pool, and facilitating the landing of large quantities of firewood at depôts which are rented from the Municipality. The total cost was Rs. 5,145-7-5. Two jetties, costing Rs. 2,404-2-7, have been built on the Buckingham Canal. The drainage scheme for Black Town was actively commenced, and Rs. 78,921-7-5 expended thereon during the year under report. The engines, boilers and Gwynnei's centrifugal pumps for lifting the sewage, to cost Rs. 22,687, were received from England, and the boilers and pumps were put in position in the engine-house. The sewage discharge pipe—a cast iron pipe 24 inches in diameter, 4,600 feet in length—to carry the sewage from the well to the outfall channel north of the town, was purchased and successfully laid in position at a cost of Rs. 39,431. This channel is 7,664 feet long and cost Rs. 33,541. The total amount spent during the year upon the new drainage scheme was Rs. 1,36,409. Arrangements were made for diverting three large sewers from the Cooum to a pumping station in the Napier Park. For the extension of the water-supply throughout other parts of the city, a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 was contracted. The cost for the 5th, 6th and 7th divisions alone was Rs. 81,825-12-4. The total expenditure on the maintenance of roads for the year was Rs. 81,665-15-3. Results grants fell from Rs. 9,254-5-0 in 1881 to Rs. 8,229-8-0 in 1882. The total charge for education was Rs. 9,388-7-5 against Rs. 10,492-5-0 in 1881. A special Health Officer, Dr. King, was appointed by Government in February 1882 to inquire into, and report upon, the epidemic of cholera and remained in office till 1st May 1882. The cost of the Conservancy Department was Rs. 2,46,694-6-6. 1,219 coolies, 621 carts and 5 canal barges were employed in the removal of rubbish and filth. 404,000 cart-loads were removed, besides about 16,530 tons of night-soil. The lamps are lit with kerosine oil at a cost of Rs. 0-14-6 per lamp for 98 hours in each month. 221 new lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 2,643.

The number of towns administered under Act III of 1871 remained the same, viz., 47. The elective system which had been in operation in the previous year in 9 municipalities was extended to 3 more during the year, viz., Mangalore, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. The total receipts for 1882-83 in all municipalities amounted to Rs. 16,57,844 against Rs. 16,33,794 in 1881-82. Excluding imperial license tax the receipts from taxation show a slight decline, viz., Rs. 8,069, compared with 1881-82. There appears a marked excess over the previous year's receipts under contribution from general revenues and local funds, viz., Rs. 1,43,631 against Rs. 1,22,690. The total collections on account of imperial license tax amounted to Rs. 1,00,041 against Rs. 1,03,183 in 1881-82. The average incidence of direct

taxation remained unchanged. The total expenditure, excluding payment to Government on account of license tax, amounted to Rs. 13,35,929 against Rs. 13,48,309 in the previous year, and the balance was Rs. 2,18,465 against Rs. 1,83,522. The total expenditure on public works, including establishment charges, &c., aggregated Rs. 3,09,107 against Rs. 2,87,963. Sanitation, vital statistics and conservancy have already been noticed in Chapter VI and education in Chapter VII.

On the 31st of March 1883 the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 216, of whom 39 were Government chaplains. One ordination was held by the Bishop of Madras and one by Bishop Caldwell. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 2,235. Four cemeteries were consecrated. Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,28,044-5-0 for the year, falling short of the amount of the previous year by Rs. 4,139-4-9.

The value of stationery remaining in store at the beginning of the official year 1882-83 was Rs. 7,57,607 against Rs. 5,36,957 in 1881-82. The value of stationery received during the year was Rs. 1,31,437. The value of issues during the year was Rs. 4,22,328 against Rs. 2,71,247 during the preceding year. The value of stock on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 4,66,716. This, though apparently equal to one year's consumption, is not so in reality. The stock of some articles is excessively large, and that of others very small. The saving effected by checking indents in 1882-83 is estimated at Rs. 3,047. Indian articles of the value of Rs. 8,862 have been substituted for European articles. The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 22,420 in 1882-83 against Rs. 15,974 in 1881-82. The charges were Rs. 1,22,806 against Rs. 3,74,011.

The value of work done in the various branches of the Government Press amounted to Rs. 2,91,305 against Rs. 2,56,673 in 1880-81, the cost per page being Rs. 1-1-6. The total number of impressions struck off was 35,334,352 or 2,273,419 less than in 1880-81. The number of pages printed (190,549) showed an increase of 15,954.

The receipts of the Lawrence Asylum Press for the year amounted to Rs. 94,826-11-1 and disbursements to Rs. 1,01,357-13-1 against Rs. 1,06,506-3-1 and Rs. 91,342-1-5 respectively during 1881. 20 apprentice lads from the Lawrence Asylum were also boarded and lodged gratis. 4 found employment during the year. The superintendent's valuation of stock stood on the 31st May 1883 at Rs. 1,46,248-11-11.

The value of work done at the several District Presses amounted to Rs. 1,42,000 against Rs. 1,43,000 in the previous year. The receipts and charges were Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 72,000 against Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 69,000 respectively in 1881-82.

The number of cases dealt with by the Chemical Examiner in 1882-83 was 819, and of articles examined 2,016 against 700 and 1,229 in 1881-82. The proportion of human cases in which poison has been detected was 45·4 per cent., whilst for last year it was 44 per cent. There were 24 single and 12 multiple cases of poisoning by arsenic, involving 70 persons.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

Legislation.

DURING the year 1057 of the Malayalam Era (15th August 1881 to 15th August 1882) three new enactments were passed. Regulation I consolidates and amends the law relating to the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts. It raises the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsifs from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and empowers them finally to dispose of small cause suits for personal property of the value of Rs. 20 and under. The Zillah Courts are vested with the same jurisdiction on appeal in suits for money and other personal property to the value of 50 rupees. Regulation II reconstitutes the Chief Court of Judicature, and provides for the better administration of justice. It raises the number of Judges from three to five, with a Pundit; it provides Division Benches, consisting of two Judges, to hear and determine all appeals, civil and criminal, from decrees, orders, or sentences of the Zillah and Sessions Courts; to transfer civil or criminal cases from one Court to another; to dispose of references in small cause cases and on those made by Session Judges; and empowers a single Judge to superintend the working of the lower Courts and dispose of miscellaneous work. It also provides for disposal of final appeals to the Sovereign from the decrees or orders of a Division Bench of two Judges by a Judicial Committee consisting of the remaining three Judges of the High Court, provided the value of the suit in the Court of First Instance and Appeal is Rs. 5,000 and upwards. Regulation III provides for the destruction of useless records in Courts and Revenue Offices.

Civil Justice.

By the introduction of the new Regulations, the Munsifs' Courts were reduced from 19 to 18, and the number of Zillah Judges from 14 to 9; the number of Zillah Courts remains the same. The Munsifs have been graded into three classes, and their pay, as well as that of the Zillah Judges, increased. 28,016 suits were instituted in the Munsifs' Courts in the year against 27,183 in 1056. Including arrears, re-admissions, remands, and cases transferred from the Zillah Courts, the total file amounted to 32,039 against 30,241 in the previous year. Out of this, 28,764 were disposed of, leaving at the close of the year 3,275 cases on the file. Of the appealable decisions, about 33 per cent. were appealed from. Out of 2,102 appeals preferred, 918 were confirmed, 229 modified, and 684 reversed or remanded for further evidence. The average duration of an ordinary suit in the Munsif's Court was 47 days, and of a small cause suit 17 days. The number of suits instituted in the Zillah Courts was 1,151 against 3,024 in 1056. Including arrears and re-admissions, the Zillah Courts had 3,364 original suits for disposal. Of these, 1,158 suits were transferred to the Munsifs as coming within their jurisdiction, and the actual number of original suits for disposal by the Zillah Judges was thus reduced to 2,206. There were 2,655 appeals from the decisions of the Munsifs, including the 553 appeals pending at the end of the previous year, thus making a total of 4,861 appeals for disposal against 8,090 in the previous year. 1,327 original suits and 2,006 appeals, or a total of 3,333 cases, were disposed of against 5,401 in 1056. Out of the 3,333 cases, 859 or 36 per cent. were appealed against 24 per cent. in the previous year. 488 regular and 371 special appeals were filed in the High Court during the year against 594 and 292 respectively in 1056. The number of suits for disposal, including arrears, was 1,481 against 1,588 in the previous year. Of this, 932 cases or 65 per cent. were finally

disposed of, leaving a balance of 498 against 562 in 1056. Of the 932 appeals disposed of, 867 were contested cases against 947 in the preceding year. The average duration of a regular appeal was 9 months against 8 months and 23 days, and of a special appeal 5 months and 26 days against 6 months and 23 days in 1056. There were 96 applications for review, both pending and received for disposal, of which 83 were disposed of. The total number of suits filed in all the Courts was 34,392 against 34,424 in 1056, or 32 less than in the previous year. The average duration of suits in all the Courts was 127 days against 149 in 1056. The judicial revenue amounted to Rs. 2,98,094 against Rs. 3,06,476, or less than in 1056 by Rs. 8,382.

Criminal Justice.

The number of cases on the files of the Magistrates during the year, including 16 of the previous year, amounted to 12,723, comprising 25,377 persons, against 23,437 cases affecting 49,562 persons in 1056. Out of this file, 12,670 cases, affecting 25,268 persons, were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 53 cases against 16 in 1056. Out of 5,992 persons convicted, 4,335 or 72·34 per cent. were sentenced to fine, against 9,832 or 92·74 per cent. in 1056. The fines amounted to Rs. 59,667 against Rs. 36,527 in 1056. Out of 63 persons charged with murder, 15 were discharged for want of evidence, and 48 only were committed. The average duration of a case before the Magistracy was 22 days against 7 days in the previous year. 102 public servants were charged with offences during the year against 167 in the preceding year. There were 731 appeals for disposal by the superior Magistrates from the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates, including 127 of the previous year. Of these, 717 were disposed of, leaving 14 undecided at the end of the year. In 397 cases the decisions of the Sub-Magistrates were confirmed, in 190 reversed, and in 105 modified; 25 cases were otherwise disposed of. 262 cases, affecting 493 persons, were committed to the Sessions Court against 848 cases, affecting 1,810 persons, in the previous year. The Courts had for disposal 351 cases including the arrears of 1056; of these, 343 with 727 prisoners were disposed of, leaving 8 for the current year. 350 prisoners were convicted, 356 acquitted, and 21 referred to the High Court for confirmation of sentence; of these, 18 were convicted. The average duration of a case tried by the Sessions Court was 18 days against 15 in the previous year. The number of appeals before the Sessions Court against the decisions of the Magistrates, including the arrears of the previous year, was 67 against 144 in the previous year, and all except 6 were disposed of. In 31 cases the original decisions were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 19 reversed. The High Court disposed of 70 appeals, including 10 of the previous year. In 17 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 19 modified, and in 31 reversed. The average duration of a case on appeal was 18 days against 12, and of a referred case 17 days against 21 in 1056.

Criminal Courts.

There has been a complete reorganization of the different grades of Criminal Courts owing to the introduction of the British Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. During the year 14 of the 30 existing Sub-Magistrates have been dispensed with. At the close of the year there were 6 District Magistrates, 2 First-class, 21 Second-class, and 31 Third-class Magistrates exercising the powers conferred on them by the Criminal Procedure Code: 42 of these Magistrates are Revenue Officers as well. The number of Session Judges has been reduced from 12 to 5 under the new arrangements.

Police.

The reorganization of the Police was completed in the year under report. The total force consists of 1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 22 inspectors, 22 sub-inspectors, and 1,516 constables. 4,562 cases were reported to the Police during the year; of these, 1,894 cases were detected, and out of 7,671 persons arrested, 2,803 or 36·5 only were convicted. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 2,05,575-2-8. In 1056 it was Rs. 1,61,659.

Jails.

The average daily number of persons confined in the jail was 544 as compared with 501 in the previous year. The average mortality was 4 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1056. The cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 39,316 against Rs. 39,633 in the preceding year, giving Rs. 72-4-0 as the average cost of each prisoner. The rules for the management of the Central Jail came into operation from the beginning of the year. The practice of serving out doles of raw-rice to each convict

has been superseded by the adoption of a scale of dietary, under which cooked food is distributed.

The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 63,664, showing a decrease of 8,959 as compared with the previous year. Bad harvest and the tightness of the money market are said to be the cause of this falling off. 63,241 documents of the value of Rs. 1,28,59,868 were registered. The receipts of the year from registration fees, &c., were Rs. 1,07,360 and the disbursements Rs. 51,813, leaving a surplus of Rs. 55,547 against Rs. 62,907 in the previous year. The average time taken for registering a document was $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours as against 15 hours in 1056. Registration of assurances.

The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 18,26,765 against Rs. 17,82,262 in the preceding year. Out of this sum Rs. 15,97,454 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,29,311 at its close. Of old arrears, Rs. 30,763 were remitted and Rs. 23,033 collected during the year, leaving Rs. 3,25,592 to be still realized. Under the head of coffee cultivation the demand amounted to Rs. 25,630, the remission to Rs. 114, and collection to Rs. 8,329, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,187. The revenue of the year under this head was Rs. 5,05,013 against Rs. 4,48,896, or Rs. 56,117 more than in the previous year. The export duty amounted to Rs. 3,43,518 and the import duty to Rs. 7,59,159, showing a decrease of Rs. 36,433 and Rs. 47,378 respectively over the previous year's receipts, or a total decrease of Rs. 83,811. The falling off under import was in tobacco, and under export in copra, cocoanut-oil, areca, dry ginger, pepper, &c. The revenue from sale of salt was Rs. 14,01,337 against Rs. 14,95,619 in 1056, or a decrease of Rs. 94,282. The decrease was due to the lowering of the selling price of salt by 8 annas per maund in March 1882, corresponding to the reduction made in British India. The reduction was made after the lapse of seven months of the year under review. The collections under the head of abkari amounted to Rs. 1,85,429, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,651 at the close of the year, the greater portion of which has since been recovered. Rs. 17,059 was collected on account of opium. Revenue.

The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 2,30,426, or Rs. 21,336 more than the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 74,133, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,56,293. About 700 acres of forest land were opened out for a new teak plantation, and above 90,000 plants were raised in the nurseries during the year; but the heavy floods of last year have swept away most of the seedlings and done much injury to the land. The yield of cardamoms was only 158 c. 207 lb. as compared with 186 c. 594 lb. in the previous year; the proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,29,888, being less by Rs. 1,14,034 than the previous year. Forests.

The export trade of the country amounted to Rs. 75,90,223, of which Rs. 28,30,835 was seaborne, Rs. 33,29,845 by backwater, and Rs. 14,29,543 by land. The imports amounted to Rs. 54,31,215, of which Rs. 28,78,438 were borne by sea, Rs. 6,47,690 by backwater, and Rs. 19,05,087 by land. Upwards of 43 per cent. of the value of the entire trade was thus carried by sea, 31 per cent. by backwater, and 26 per cent. by land, against 47, 29, and 24 per cent., respectively in the preceding year. The value of the export of copra and cocoanut-oil shows a decrease of Rs. 2,89,867 in the trade by sea and Rs. 5,54,900 in the entire trade. Trade.

Expenditure, exclusive of the cost of establishment, amounted to Rs. 4,76,958 against Rs. 8,15,574 in the previous year. Of this sum, 43 per cent. was on communications, 16 per cent. on buildings, and 10 per cent. on irrigation works. The taluk cutcherries at Augusteeswarem and Sheringuel, a handsome and commodious building for the Preparatory School at Trivandrum, a new travellers' bungalow at Peermade have been completed; the Central Jail of Trivandrum has made some progress. In the Maramut Department there was an expenditure of Rs. 3,88,305, exclusive of the cost of establishment, which amounted to Rs. 36,459. The expenditure of the year thus amounted to Rs. 4,24,764, or Rs. 67,610 less than in the previous year. An allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 was made for tank restoration in Nanjanad, but owing to heavy rain work was greatly impeded, and the actual expenditure amounted only to Rs. 67,915. Public works.

The number of official covers carried by this department was 631,086 and private letters 334,373. The total earning of this department, including postage Postal Department.

chargeable on official covers, amounted to Rs. 1,53,451 against Rs. 1,56,252 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 39,162, or Rs. 8,823 in excess of that of the previous year, and is due to the entire postal service having been remodelled.

Education. The number of pupils in the College increased from 123 to 136, but the strength of the High and Preparatory Schools has not varied to any noticeable extent. The average attendance in all the divisions of the institution has fallen from 91·6 in 1056 to 88·4 in the year under report. In the last University Examination 41 pupils passed the Matriculation, 19 the F.A., and 15 the B.A. Examinations, against 45, 11, and 12, respectively in the previous year: 1 student of the College obtained the M.A. degree, and 1 passed the B.L. Examination. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 34,696 and the fees to Rs. 9,198. The number of English District Schools was the same as last year. The number of pupils on the register at the end of the year was 1,340. The fees amounted to Rs. 2,639 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,587. The number of pupils attending the English Girls' School, Trivandrum, has increased from 56 to 66. Three of the eldest pupils went up for the Middle School Examination, but only one passed in the second class. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 443 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,969. Vernacular Schools increased from 665 in 1056 to 669 in 1057, and the number of pupils from 33,110 to 35,373; of these, 6,468 were girls. The cost was Rs. 60,611, of which Rs. 18,982 was recovered by fees.

Museum. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,441 against Rs. 18,734 in the previous year. The number of visitors rose from 110,071 to 166,522.

Medical. The number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 93,226 as against 92,419 in 1056, and the aggregate cost of the department was Rs. 78,123. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent in South Travancore. The number of vaccinations in the year was 78,124 against 87,813 in 1056.

Revenue Survey. The establishment was chiefly engaged in surveying and demarcating the boundary between Travancore and Cochin. Some few coffee estates and other lands were also surveyed.

Mint. 7,07,200 copper cash, 13,160 four-chukram pieces or fanams, and 10,000 gold coins (Anandaramen fanams) were coined during the year. One Anandaramen fanam is equal to 5 annas and 2·31 pice of the British Indian currency.

Press. The value of work done amounted to Rs. 24,900 against Rs. 27,568 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,030. The reduction in the rate of subscription to the Government Gazette from 4 to 2 rupees in the case of subordinate officials and ryots has increased the circulation more than fourfold.

Finance. The total receipts of the year under report, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,11,99,311, and the expenditure to Rs. 62,35,328; deducting last year's balance, the actual receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 59,24,963, or Rs. 2,78,878 less than in 1056. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,42,347, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure of no less than Rs. 3,67,664 on account of the Morajapam ceremony and the visit of His Highness to Upper India. But for this the ordinary expenditure of the year would have been only Rs. 58,67,664 against Rs. 59,24,963, the income of the year.

COCHIN STATE.

Legislation. No legislative measures were passed in the year under report.

Civil Justice. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending at the commencement of the year, was greater (being 8,198 against 7,637) than that of 1056 by 561, and the number disposed of (being 7,527 against 6,606) exceeded that of the previous year by 921. Of the whole number of cases decided by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts, 1,721 were contested, and the remaining 5,806 were decided *ex parte*, decided on admission or compromise, struck off for default, &c. The average duration of contested suits in the Munsifs' Courts was 2 months and 20 days against 5 months, and in the Zillah Courts 9 months and 22 days

against 12 months and 8 days in the preceding year. The number of original suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 671 against 1,031 in the previous year. In the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction the Zillah Courts had to deal with 640 cases, or 149 more than last year, and they disposed of 394, which is 122 more than the previous year, leaving a balance of 246 cases for the current year. The average duration of these appeals compares unfavorably with that in the previous year, being 8 months and 3 days against 6 months and 10 days. In the Appeal Court the total number of appeals for disposal, regular and special, was 265. Of these, 200 were decided and 65 remained undisposed of. In 1056 the total number of appeals was 257; 174 were disposed of and 83 remained undecided. The average duration of these appeals is less than it was in the preceding year, being 7 months and 6 days against 8 months and 26 days. The Zillah and Munsifs' Courts executed in the year under review 2,838 decrees, or 80 more than in the preceding year, while the number remaining unexecuted at the end of the year was 1,929, or 345 more than in the preceding year. The institution fees and stamp penalties collected amounted to Rs. 80,036-2-0, or Rs. 14,713 more than in the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

During the year under report 64 cases, or 17 more than in the preceding year, were committed by the Police and Magistracy, making, with 2 cases pending at the commencement of the year, a total of 66. 11 of these cases were referred, and of the remainder 54 were disposed of by the Criminal Courts and 1 remained undecided. Including 4 cases pending at the commencement of the year, there were 15 cases, involving 41 persons, to be dealt with by the Appeal Court, and all of these were disposed of during the year. Judgment was passed altogether on 191 persons, of whom 108 were acquitted and 83 convicted. The percentage of acquittals was 51 as against 60·9 during the preceding year. 13 appeals were preferred against the judgments of the Criminal Courts; in 11 the lower Court's decision was confirmed, in 1 modified, and in 1 reversed. The average duration of a case in the Criminal Courts was 8 days, being the same as last year, and in referred cases before the Appeal Court 12 days against 14 in the previous year.

Jails.

At the beginning of the year 142 prisoners were in the jail, 203 were admitted during the year, making a total of 345 against 264 in 1056. Of these, 185 were released, leaving at the end of the year 160 persons in prison. The average daily number in jail was 153·50. The convicts were employed chiefly in the repair and maintenance of the public roads. The charges incurred for the maintenance of the jails, excluding the cost of medical establishment and European medicines, amounted to Rs. 13,935-8-2 against Rs. 13,812-1-4 in the previous year. The jails were healthy, there being no deaths.

Police.

The total number of cases before the Police, including 42 pending at the commencement of the year, was 1,669, or 502 less than the number in 1056. Of these, 590 cases were summarily dismissed without summoning the defendants. In the remaining 1,079 cases 2,721 persons were implicated; out of these in only 360 cases involving 765 persons were convictions obtained, and only 58 cases involving 152 persons were committed to the Criminal Courts, while in 481 cases 1,217 persons were acquitted after inquiry, and 171 cases involving 378 persons were dismissed or discharged on compromise. 17 persons in 9 cases were surrendered to, and tried by, the Courts of the State under warrants issued by the Resident. There were acquittals in 1 case and convictions in 8. Four certificates were issued by the Resident for the trial of 17 offenders in British India.

Revenue.

There is an increase of Rs. 2,213 under the head of land revenue, due to a large area of reclaimed land having been brought under assessment and to other favorable causes. There are in all seventeen coffee estates on the Nelliampathy hills, having a total area of 8,251 acres, of which 2,330½ acres are under cultivation. The aggregate amount of quit-rent charged annually on the seventeen estates is Rs. 8,119-5-0. Under the head of customs there is a decrease of Rs. 4,191 as compared with the previous year. There is a decrease under abkári of Rs. 8,609-6-11 owing to want of competition at the sale and to the contractor having been permitted to postpone payment of part of his liability. Under opium there is an increase of Rs. 5,984-3-1. The falling off of Rs. 5,241-14-4 under the head of salt is owing

to the reduction in the selling price from 3 to 2½ rupees per Indian maund during the five months of the year under report to assimilate it with the price ruling in the district of Malabar. The amount paid for the purchase of salt was Rs. 29,899, or Rs. 10,702-6-4 more than in 1056. The privilege of conveying salt from the Sirkar bankshalls to the out-stations having been sold by public auction on favorable terms, there has been a reduction in expenditure of Rs. 2,154-7-7 in the cost of carriage.

Forests. The revenue from the sale of timber shows a decrease of Rs. 14,588-4-8, and there is also a decrease of Rs. 15,341-14-8 in the total revenue, including royalties derived from junglewood, cardamoms, bees'-wax, &c. The forest expenses were greater than in the previous year by Rs. 6,457-14-2 owing to extended operations, and the charges on account of the establishment were also greater than in 1056 by Rs. 1,367-3-11. The area of land cultivated with cardamoms remained the same as at the close of the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,182-2-3 against Rs. 3,807-12-1, and the produce to 1,260 lb., valued approximately Rs. 2,122-14-3, against 1,745 lb. valuing Rs. 3,098-4-2 in 1056. 48 acres were planted with teak at a cost of Rs. 59-8-1. 972 acres were weeded and 332 acres pruned. The total cost of the operation during the year was Rs. 6,216-13-5 against Rs. 5,439-11-5, showing an increase of Rs. 777-2-0 due chiefly to extended operations. Upwards of 400,000 plants have been planted during the last seven years in an area of 364 acres.

Registration. The total number of documents registered during the year under review was 15,157, or 132 more, and their total value was Rs. 53,83,310-4-6, or Rs. 2,55,939-5-7 more than in the preceding year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 11,376-5-0 against Rs. 10,611-5-6 in the previous year.

Education. The number of boys in the high school has increased from 284 in 1056 to 323 in the year under report. 23 boys are learning Malayalam only, while 300 are being educated in English also. 6 students went up for the F.A. Examination and all passed, 1 being in the first class; 17 appeared for the Middle School Examination and 15 passed, 3 being graded in class I; 14 boys passed the Matriculation test, 3 in class I and the others in class II. 4 pupils who passed the F.A. Examination from the high school in 1879 have obtained the B.A. degree. There is an increase of Rs. 345-5-0 in fees owing to the increase in the number of pupils. The number of students in district schools continues to increase; there were 724 on the roll against 580 in the previous year. The number of students in all the schools of the State has increased from 864 in 1056 to 1,047 at the end of 1057. The charges borne by the estate in respect of the high school establishment amounted to Rs. 20,533-7-10, and in respect to the district schools Rs. 8,108-8-2, being a total of Rs. 28,642 in all.

Public works. The budget allotment was Rs. 1,68,000, the sum of Rs. 32,000 having been set apart to provide for the guarantee of the Shoranore-Cochin Railway. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,42,051-2-4, and the cost of work executed through the agency of the Tahsildars was Rs. 1,14,017-12-11; thus the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 2,56,130-15-3, or Rs. 12,710-12-11 more than in the preceding year. Amongst the works completed may be mentioned the new timber road from Anapathan to Walliacooty on the Nelliampathies, the Palarvattom road, the road from Iringana to Anapanthal in the forests, and the new outside verandahs to the Irrinjalacoday and Muttoncherry public offices. Several new buildings, communications, and other works were commenced, and 250 miles of road were maintained throughout the year in fair order.

Medical. There were 592 in-patients and 7,207 out-patients during the year in the Ernacollum and Trichoor hospitals. In the previous year the numbers were 484 and 6,313 respectively. Small-pox prevailed in Trichoor and the adjacent villages, and a few cases of cholera were reported at Trichoor and Chittoor. The new hospital at Ernacollum, a very fine building, was opened during the year. It affords ample accommodation for forty patients and more than meets the present requirements. An out-door dispensary is in course of construction at Chittoor. Out of 5,531 vaccinations, 5,015 are reported successful, but these returns have not been verified, and cannot therefore be relied upon.

The total number of vessels which touched at the ports of Malapuram and Narrakel during the year was 95, or 15 more than in the previous year, and their aggregate tonnage amounted to 76,582 against 69,245 in 1056. Of these, 35 British India Steam Navigation steamers and 8 sailing vessels resorted to the port of Narrakel during the monsoon. The amount of port dues collected was Rs. 6,335-10-0, or Rs. 916-10-0 more than the preceding year. Ports.

The amount of postage collected was Rs. 848-11-5 against Rs. 816-10-3 in 1056. Postal.

At the commencement of the year there was an opening balance of Rs. 5,93,513-6-5, and the income from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 14,78,829-5-4, and made up a total of Rs. 20,72,342-11-9. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 14,10,289-7-4, leaving a surplus over expenditure of Rs. 6,62,053-4-5. Out of this sum an investment of Rs. 2,00,000 was made in Government securities, and the charges on account of premium, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,358-12-3. Thus the actual balance in the treasury at the end of the year is Rs. 4,55,694-8-2. The total amount remaining to the credit of the Government was Rs. 32,31,372-3-11, showing that the finances of the State are in a highly prosperous condition. Financial.

GODAVARI AGENCY.

There was no territorial change during the year. The season was not on the whole favorable. The Tracts were free from cholera. There were no cases of small-pox worth noticing. Fevers, as usual, continued. On the whole, the public health was good. Towards the end of the year a severe form of cattle disease broke out in Bhadráchalam Taluk and many cattle were lost. General.

There were 45 summary trials, 133 other criminal cases, 3 criminal appeals, 201 civil suits, and 5 civil appeals. The people of Bhadráchalam having, during the year under report, complained of the delay in the disposal of their civil suits owing to the frequent movements of their Tahsildar through his taluk, the Naib Tahsildar also was appointed to exercise the powers of a District Munsif. Civil and Criminal Justice.

The toddy revenue in Bhadráchalam Taluk was given up during the year, and that in Rampa had already been merged in land revenue. In the Koya and Reddi villages of Bhadráchalam Taluk the arrack was leased out to the villagers themselves, while in the rest of the taluk and in Rampa it was rented out to the highest bidders. The abkári of Gurteru and Ducharti Muttas is still included in the lease of Messrs. Minchin, Harden and Co., abkári renters of Golgonda Taluk in Vizagapatam District, from which they were transferred to this district in 1881-82. There were no complaints of discontent among the people regarding the present abkári arrangements, except in Guditeru, where the renters, Messrs. Minchin, Harden and Co., neglected to open a shop until the year was well advanced. Abkári.

20 free licenses were issued for the sale of opium in 11 villages. No Government depôts were maintained. The supply was left to private enterprise. The drug was generally procurable at three tolas a rupee. There were no complaints. Opium.

169 miles of road were kept up or improved at a cost of Rs. 5,053-12-9. Eight works were executed from the Road and Dawk Fund of the Bhadráchalam Taluk and from its Surplus Pound Fund, and four roads were made from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle, of which Rampa forms a part. It is proposed to extend the line No. 11 towards the borders of Rampa to join line No. 5. Portions of roads 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Bhadráchalam Taluk are used by carts, but they are not practicable throughout. The others are good bridle-paths. In Rampa a dog cart can be driven to Chódavaram in fair weather. The cart traffic, principally wood, on this road is considerable. The extension to Maridubalii has been much improved. The zigzag up the Gunapujerri ghat above Lakkavaram is in good order and easy for pack bullocks. Roads.

Education. There were 13 schools during the year with an average daily attendance during 1882-83 of 253. 10 schools were maintained at the expense of Government, 2 from the Local Funds of the Cocanada Circle and 1 is a private school opened by a Muhammadan. 2 schools were subsequently closed as they were found to be a failure, and their transfer to Tekubaka and Malakapalli in the same taluk was recommended.

Muttas. During the year Kulla Makka Reddi, Muttadar of Vemulakonda, died and his brother, Kulla Abboyi Reddi, was appointed to succeed him. The Muttadars of Pamuleru and Chavala complained that the kattubadi imposed on their muttas was too heavy.

Hill tours. The Special Assistant Agent, who is in charge of the Bhadráchalam Taluk, spent about eight months and a half in the taluk. The Principal Assistant Agent spent twelve days in Rampa. His hill tour consisted of a total period of fourteen days. The Collector spent about three months altogether in the hill tracts.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

Tours. The hill tour by the Agent was not carried out because of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district. He inspected a large part of the Senior Assistant's division. He visited Rayaghada, Singapur, Bissamcuttack, Durgi, Kailasacotta, Gullitti, and Mondemcollu, and emerged from the Agency tracts at Meranghi. On various occasions during the year he went to Pottinghy to see how the ghât roads were progressing; and also spent a few days at Anantagiri to make arrangements for the opening of a tea estate there by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.

Muttas. The head of the Gullitti Mutta is called the Pora Marha Daru, and has charge of the muttas of Devala and Gullitti. He gives leases for 3 years to renters or to ryots, and he collects Rs. 4,880 from Devala Mutta and Rs. 4,100 from Gullitti. There are no tanks or channels in either of the muttas. If Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 were spent on Devalagedda the rents would be raised to Rs. 10,000; at Katiki an outlay of Rs. 4,000 would result in a yearly return of Rs. 4,000. Kailasacotta Mutta is rented by Narain Bakshi Patro, the amin of Gunapur. The former renter having died, the present renter attempted to raise the rents from Rs. 6,800 to Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 200 mullumat (seigniorage on timber). The ryots refused the increase, and went off to Jeypore to complain. The description of the small Sourah republic is satisfactory. The attendance of the Gomangos was large, and the Riganatu Gomango has been paid for his beams. Small inter-village disputes about rents are all that could be thought of in the way of grievances. The case of Tirupati Raz's services was brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor when he was at Pálkonda in February, and also the case of Salady Naidoo, the police inspector whom he saw at Pottinghy. His Excellency the Governor at Pottinghy was entertained with the tribes and paiks and bowmen and men and women dancers. Malkangiri affairs are running more smoothly than they were last year. The Bastar question, touching the attitude of that feudatory towards Jeypore, and indeed towards our Government, is gradually assuming a development of serious importance. The refusal to accept a letter on "Her Majesty's Service" is now being inquired into, and the Agent has sent to the post office authorities to find out who refused it, as this is not very clear from an inspection of the cover. There is plenty of Adda nâr (*Bauhinia Vahlii*), which Mr. Routledge thinks will prove an admirable paper stock. Mr. Winterbotham has revised the rents in the Antada Mutta, and submits a statement of its villages and rents. The sâl plantation at Voni looks well, and its thinning out will make it grow better. This small tope costs only Rs. 72 a year to keep up.

Government officials. Men who are able to administer the law and conduct the procedure that is now required of our criminal courts won't go to Jeypore on the present salaries. The High Court require the same returns from the civil and criminal courts of Jeypore as they do from the low country courts, and it is impossible to get men who can understand them. One of the best of all our native officials in the Agency tracts

is Donapati Jangam, the Deputy Tahsildar of Malkangiri. But if this fine old man were asked to sit down and fill up a High Court return, he would show a paper that would disgrace a fourth form school-boy.

Improved relations are being established between the police and the people. There is some difficulty in carrying out the rules laid down by the Special Commissioner regarding the purchase of food by the police from the people. The police.

Mr. Monro has taken up this subject with vigour during the past year, and has visited both the Senior and the Special Assistant's divisions. The question of educating the son of the Maharajah must be taken in hand shortly. The best thing to do is to place him under a good native tutor as soon as we can get the Maharajah to consent to it, and in course of time he might be brought under an English tutor like the minors of Gopálpur and Meranghi, who are now in the strong hands of Mr. Marsh. Education.

The panchayet system, however desirable and apparently convenient for the ends of this society, does not work. There has been no grave crime. Judicial.

The Pottinghy ghât road has made excellent progress during the last year, and the work was much stimulated by His Excellency's promise to visit it on his tour in the Northern Circars. So well was the work pushed on in spite of fever and all sorts of difficulties, that we were able to drive a carriage right into Sunki; the whole road will be opened to wheeled traffic within twelve months. The work on the other ghât called Turner's Ghât is also well forward, and will be finished during this year. The completion of Lamasinghi ghât to the enormous convenience of hundreds of people and thousands of bullocks, the turning of the Solab and Gangadevi ghâts on the Kristnadevipet and Koyyur road, the repair of the road between Lamasinghi and Gudem, the erection and repair of bungalows at Lotugedda, Dharakonda, and Koyyur, the commencement of the new bridle-path up the Minamalur ghât find place among the public works of the past year. Public works.

GANJAM AGENCY.

In the official year 1882-83 the Agent was prevented from making the usual annual tour through the Hill Tracts owing to the jamabandi of the Chicacole Taluk, which had not been held by the Collector for the last 26 years, and the advent of His Excellency the Governor to this district.

The elephants attached to the Agency rendered excellent service. A pair of silk cloths valued at Rs. 50 were presented to the young Tatraz Suryanarayana Deo, the legal heir to the late Tatraz Raghunadha Deo of Goddapur. The investiture was made by His Excellency the Governor at Berhampore on the 13th February last. Ramachendrasanto, the late Tatraz's illegitimate son, who was hostile to the minor Tatraz, was suspected of intriguing and inciting feuds and was removed in consequence in March last to Surada with his friend Nondo Dandasena. Opportunity was taken on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this district to invest the Mahasingi Patro with a sadhi (silk cloths valued at Rs. 28) as he succeeded last year to his late father's office. It is reported that the Kathingia Chief has mortgaged his estate to the Bodogodo Zemindar, which is contrary to the express terms of his kabuleat. In the report for the previous year it was brought to notice that Ramachendro Patro of Jiripani oppressed the Khonds by troubling them in various ways. He was removed from his office for misconduct and ordered to reside at a place some twenty miles off Jiripani; but subsequently returned and cut the crops, threatening to shoot any one who interfered with him. A warrant was issued for his arrest and sent to the Superintendent of Kalahandi Affairs for execution. Before it could be served Ramachendro Patro died. His son has set up a claim for his father's office, which was rejected as he was not wanting in his father's qualifications. Govinda Patro of Joro having died in December last, the Bodogodo Zemindar has been requested to appoint Gopi, his eldest son, in his stead. General.

Hoddogodo Mutta.

Irrespective of the numerous complaints brought against Podono, Bissoye of Hoddogodo Mutta in the Goomsur Maliahs, he admittedly neglected to disburse a large sum of money due to the Khonds for road work, although he was placed in sufficient funds for the purpose. The explanation given by him for his neglect was unsatisfactory and frivolous. He was therefore suspended, and Rodhia has been appointed to act as Bissoye of Hoddogodo.

Temple endowment in Gumma.

In regard to the temple endowment at Gumma, the Gumma Bissoye was informed that the grant of lands as temple endowment by the Zemindar of Parlakimedi had been cancelled as unauthoritative and illegal.

Disturbances.

During the year under report there were some disturbances in Kalahandi. The services of the hill police of this district during the first six calendar months of the last year 1882 in the late Kalahandi disturbance have been brought to the special notice of Government. Some thatching grass was cut on land between Kurupakya and Burangia, which land seems to have been *de facto* in the occupation of the Kurupakya villagers, but was *de jure* Burangia property under the decision passed in 1877 by Mr. Ramus. The Burangia men carried off this thatching grass and were intercepted on the way to their village on the morning of the 12th January 1883 by a party of Kurupakya men. A fight followed wherein the Kurupakya men used battle-axes and the Burangia men their sticks. The leader of the latter party was slain by axe wounds, and another of the party died of a broken head, resulting probably from a blow from a staff. The Government sanctioned the presentation to the Patro of Budaguda of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 100 in recognition of his good conduct in the above disturbance.

Boundary disputes.

The award in the settlement of the boundary dispute between the Mohangiri Mutta of Kalahandi and the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs of Ganjam, and accepted by the Superintendent of Kalahandi Affairs, has been confirmed by the Government of India. A dispute was settled in 1882 regarding a boundary line between the Daspalla State in Orissa and the Goomsur Maliahs in Ganjam. This was settled by the Special Assistant Agent acting in conjunction with the Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, Cuttack.

Public works.

A sum of Rs. 17,376-13-4 was sanctioned on account of petty construction and repairs for 1882-83. Of Rs. 15,726-13-4 granted to the Special Assistant Agent, Rs. 14,101-11-3 were spent on roads and buildings in his division, and the balance, viz., Rs. 325-2-1, remitted to the treasury, and Rs. 1,300 lapsed to Government. The entire allotment of Rs. 1,650 given to the Senior Assistant Agent was spent on works under his charge.

Education.

A sum of Rs. 79-12-0 was sanctioned by the Court of Wards for books and furniture, &c., required for the hill school at Gumma. Rs. 95 were sanctioned for the erection of three buildings for schools at Linepada, Kavalgam, and Serangada. The school at Udayagiri in the Peddakimedi Maliahs, the abolition of which was sanctioned, has been re-opened under orders of Government. The school at Nakrikia has been abolished, and the two masters transferred to Linepada and Serangada.

Civil justice.

7 suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 59 instituted during the year, making a total of 66 against 97 in the preceding year, of which 51 were disposed of during the year. Of the 59 suits instituted, 28 were for money and movables, and 31 for title and others, the highest value of a suit being Rs. 1,000 and the lowest Rs. 8. 2 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 1 instituted during the year, making a total of 3 against 8 in the preceding year. All the 3 were disposed of during the year. The decrease in litigation is chiefly attributable to the introduction of the Court Fees Act into the Hill Tracts. The receipts from Court fees are so trifling that no copyist establishment can be maintained out of the fees derived from the work done. Three applications were received throughout the year. Registers of Court fees were duly kept. They were opened in 1882, a doubt having existed previously as to the application of the Court Fees Act to the Hill Tracts.

Criminal justice.

1 case was pending at the beginning of the year, 168 instituted, and 15 received by commitment or on reference, making a total of 184 cases against 187 in the

preceding year, of which 181 were disposed of during the year. Of the cases that were tried by the Agent to the Governor, the majority were murders, the principal offence committed by the hill people. The extreme penalty provided by law was imposed in 2 cases, but the High Court commuted it to transportation for life. The fines realized during the year amounted to Rs. 571 against Rs. 615 in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous.

An interesting feature of the year was the descent of some 700 Khonds to meet His Excellency the Governor at Berhampore. It is said that, startled at the display and at the Samastanam Paiks drawn up in a line, they meditated a stampede for home, but fortunately did not carry out their intention. They suffered severely for their show of loyalty from fever on their return to the hills, and as usual sacrificed goats, &c., in commemoration of the event. The police at Balliguda caused some trouble by refusing to perform fatigue duty. The outbreak was, however, repressed by the dismissal of a few of the ring-leaders and the rest returned to duty.

PUDUKOTA STATE.

Season.

The season on the whole was unfavorable. Rain held off at the commencement, but came down fairly at the end of August; after that it was light and irregular, but a moderate quantity fell in October and December, thereby saving much of the wet crop, the outturn of which was below the average. Cholera to a slight extent, and guinea-worm to a considerable extent, were the principal diseases of the year. The latter, occurring during the hot season, was probably connected closely with insufficient water-supply. The whole territory is very badly off for water.

Financial.

The following statement shows receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Land revenue	2,99,984	8	5	Current	4,07,244	6	10
Extra revenue	27,662	8	3	Remission of the excess of Court fees ...	584	0	0
Collection of arrears of former faslis ...	92,618	5	9	Remission of fines	624	0	2
Receipts for Registration Department...	9,308	5	6	Charges from the Deposit Fund ...	2,67,027	9	6
Do. Court fees	14,481	1	4				
Do. Post Office	639	11	6		6,75,480	0	6
Interest on Government paper	2,190	0	0	Add balance in the treasury	3,32,820	11	0
Fines	4,762	5	10				
Sundries	14,036	4	9				
Refunds of advance	2,928	0	1				
Loan from Manoverty Fund	50,000	0	0				
By recovery of other advance	240	0	0				
Amount held in deposit	2,10,802	7	6				
Add balance in the treasury at the close of the last fasli	2,78,647	0	7				
Total ...	10,08,300	11	6	Total ...	10,08,300	11	6

The expenditure during the year exceeded the schedule by a sum of Rs. 1,32,269. The principal items in excess are the following :—

	RS.
1. Purchase of a State jewel—diamond and emerald necklace	24,000
2. Purchase of two State jewels—bracelet and pendant	30,000
3. Expenditure on public works, including extensive repairs to a portion of the palace	48,189

Public works.

The disbursement on account of public works during the year amounted to Rs. 53,267. There was an unexpended balance of Rs. 37,558 brought forward from the previous year. There were thus available Rs. 90,825, of which were actually spent within the close of the season Rs. 51,849, and Rs. 3,014 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,466 to be utilized in the following year. The outlay in the several classes of work was as follows :—

	RS.
Irrigation works	13,383
On roads, &c.	21,964
On buildings	16,502
Total ...	51,849

The irrigation works on the whole are reported to be in fair order, and the main lines of communication are making steady progress.

Registration. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,308 against Rs. 9,348 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 40. The actual disbursement amounted to Rs. 7,667 against Rs. 7,979 in the year preceding, or a decrease of Rs. 312. The department has thus maintained itself and yielded a surplus of Rs. 1,641 for the year. The department appears to have worked satisfactorily.

Civil Courts. The following table shows the working of the Civil Courts from July 1881 to June 1882 :—

Name of the Courts.	Balance on 1st July 1881.	Number of suits received from July 1881 to the end of June 1882.	Number of suits received from other Courts.	Total.	Number of suits referred to other Courts.	Remainder.	Disposed of.								
							On merits.								
							Contested.	*Ex parte.*	Razinamah.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Dismissed.	Total.	Balance.
Civil Court. Original side.	3	119	...	122	...	122	44	27	29	...	...	...	18	118	4
Civil Court. Appeal do.	4	75	...	79	...	79	...	...	7	32	8	32	79	...	...
Small Cause Court. Munsif's side.	14	641	6	661	1	660	108	110	328	...	...	...	104	650	10
Small Cause Court. Small Cause side ...	...	358	...	358	...	358	57	87	160	...	...	...	54	358	...
Alangudi Munsif's Court. Munsif's side.	34	901	1	936	6	930	212	147	327	...	...	...	175	861	69
Alangudi Munsif's Court. Small Cause side ...	3	307	...	310	...	310	52	56	93	...	...	...	106	307	3

The sittings of the Appeal Court during the year were 27 against 28 in the previous year, and His Excellency the Rajah presided at 12 of them.

Sessions Court. In the year under report the Sessions Court disposed of 27 cases, in which 60 persons were concerned.

Police. The police continued under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly District. The strength was 4 Inspectors, 2 Sub Inspectors, and 171 Constables. There is a falling off in detection under the head of burglary and theft, while better results were obtained in dacoities and robberies than in last year. There seems to be a gradual improvement in the relations between the magistracy and the police, which it is satisfactory to notice.

Jails. At the commencement of the year there were 74 convicts, and 176 were admitted in the course of the year, making a total of 250, of which 161 were released and 2 died, leaving 87 at the end of the year. The charges were Rs. 3,292. The health of the convicts was fairly good.

Education. The Rajah's College had 337 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1882 against 246 on the corresponding date in 1881. The college was visited by the Inspector of Schools, Dr. Bradshaw, in August 1881, and by his deputy in November, and they expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made. The college was affiliated to the Madras University in November 1881.

Hospital. During the year there were 137 in-door patients and 10,576 out-door patients.

Vaccination. The work of the 4 vaccinators was 2,752 operations, of which 2,397 were reported successful, 289 unsuccessful, and 66 not examined.

Chinna Arenmanai Jágír. The settlement of this jágír amounted to Rs. 40,379. Rs. 20,084 were realized within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,286, consisting of money-rent, Rs. 11,184, and value of grain in stock, Rs. 9,102. The collection, current and arrears taken together, amounted to Rs. 43,901. The receipts of the jágír during the year under report were Rs. 1,38,745, the disbursements were Rs. 80,589, charges under deposit Rs. 1,10,231, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,514, which is over

and above a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 invested in Government securities. The Jágirdar continues to prosecute his studies in the College at Madras, but has not made satisfactory progress.

Resumption of the Western Palace Jágír.

The resumption of the western palace jágír, with the sanction of Government, took effect from the 1st July 1881.

Disputed boundary settlement.

The settlement of the long-pending boundary disputes on the south and west, between this State and the Sivaganga Zemindari in the Madura District, which had been commenced by Mr. Gompertz, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, as arbitrator in 1876, has nearly been completed.

His Excellency the Rajah's debts.

In consequence of the outright sale of certain jewels which had been with Messrs. Orr and Sons, Rs. 30,000 was available for the last payment to the creditors of His Excellency the Rajah; a *pro rata* distribution of it took place accordingly this year.

BANGANAPALLE.

Administration.

No changes were introduced in the administrative machinery of the State during the year 1882-83.

Courts.

The Nawáb maintains the following Courts:—(1) Sadr or highest Appellate Court, exercising both judicial and revenue functions, presided over by the Nawáb in person; (2) Adálat or Munsif's Court, with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000, and presided over by a Munsif on Rs. 50 per month; (3) Magistrate's Court, with power to award imprisonment extending to one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a Magistrate on Rs. 45 per mensem; (4) Mulqí Cutcherry under a Tahsildar on Rs. 20.

Civil justice.

The number of suits filed in the Nawáb's Civil Courts amounted to 115, being an increase of 10 over the previous year, and the total number decided, including the previous year's arrears (13), was 116, or 10 more than in 1881-82. None of the cases were dismissed for default or withdrawn on compromise. All were decided on the merits. The average period of pendency in the Adálat Court was 65 days, and in the Sadr Court 25 days. The value of property sued for in the Adálat was Rs. 9,046, and in the Sadr Court Rs. 13,852. The period of pendency of the cases remaining at the close of the year in no case reached a year.

Criminal justice.

The working of the Criminal Courts shows a slight decrease in crime as compared with the previous year. 5 cases were disposed of by the Sadr Court and 148 by the Magistrate's Court.

Police.

The police establishment remained the same as in the previous year.

Jails.

There is only one jail in the Banganapalle State, under the control of the Magistrate. There were 9 prisoners in the beginning of the year, 33 were admitted and 35 released; 1 died.

Registration.

75 instruments involving property valued at Rs. 9,217 were registered during the year under review, against 61 documents valued at Rs. 10,058 in the previous year.

Occupied and cultivated areas.

The total extent of the land in the State is reported to be 2,655 putties or 106,200 acres, whereof 1,845 putties or 73,800 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 1,732 putties or 69,280, against 1,722 putties or 68,880 acres in the previous year.

Revenue.

Including arrears, the land revenue demand on both amani and sub-jágír land for 1882-83 was Rs. 1,66,019 against Rs. 1,67,829 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,810 under all heads. The demand under other heads was Rs. 28,566 against Rs. 28,921.

Charges.

Including expenditure on public works amounting to Rs. 224, the total charges amounted to Rs. 20,234 against Rs. 21,493 in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to reduced expenditure on public works. Of the current expenditure, Rs. 4,815 represent the cost of administrative establishments maintained by the sub-jágírdars and Rs. 3,377 their contributions towards the State

expenditure. Little or no progress was made during the year under report either towards road-making or improvement of irrigation works, or construction or repairs of buildings, &c. A sum of Rs. 224 was spent in repairing the roads in the Banganapalle town against a total public works expenditure of Rs. 1,073 in the year 1881-82.

Vital statistics. The number of births registered during the year was 616 and that of deaths 298, against 589 births and 543 deaths.

Education. The Nawáb maintains 2 elementary schools in the Banganapalle town—one for teaching Telugu and the other for Hindustani—with a total strength of 63 pupils. There are two teachers on Rs. 8 each per mensem, and they are allowed one rupee a month for contingent charges. Besides these 2, there were 10 indigenous schools in the State, attended by 160 boys, during the year under review. The Nawáb does not contribute anything towards the upkeep of these pial schools. As stated in previous years' reports, he levies an educational cess which fetched Rs. 343 in 1882-83.

Post Office. No changes were introduced in the postal arrangements during the year in report; 2,603 letters, &c., and 87 money-orders were posted in the Nawáb's letter-box at Banganapalle for transmission to Koilkuntla Post Office. The postage collected in the year amounted to Rs. 137.

SANDUR.

In July of the year under review the State was honored by a brief visit from the Governor of Madras, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, and by the Political Agent.

The only administrative changes during the year have been, *first*, the final abolition of certain monopolies which operated injuriously as restrictions on trade; and, *secondly*, arrangements by which the State will secure a more equitable remuneration for forest privileges.

Season. The season as bearing on agriculture was very similar to that of the previous year, and the harvest results were of an ordinary character. The total registered rainfall in 1882 was 36·45 inches. The rate of hire for field laborers has continued at 3 annas per diem for men and $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for women.

Forest. The stringent measures adopted to suppress the setting fire to forests have this year been attended by very encouraging results as far as concerns the inhabitants of the State, there having occurred only two or three cases in which fires have originated in Sandúr; in each instance the fires were promptly got under without extensive damage. It has been otherwise, however, with fires which spread from the surrounding district, and which continued to rage for seven or eight days together.

Financial. The total receipts of revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 38,875-12-9, and the total expenditure was Rs. 33,124-6-2, thus leaving a balance of only Rs. 6,383-13-4 for the payment of debts and the carrying out of necessary State measures. This result is far from satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the next report will show a decided improvement.

Crime. The item of fines is much heavier than it hitherto has been, or than it is likely to be in the future, owing to two rather heavy items in the case of two offenders whose punishment was commuted, and to which the attention of Government was subsequently drawn. During the year 139 persons were tried for various offences. Of these, 79 were convicted and 60 acquitted. Most of the cases tried fall under the class of petty thefts and assaults. Of property stolen valued at Rs. 562, Rs. 488 was recovered. One case of house-breaking by night occurred in which property to the value of Rs. 216 was carried off. Of this only Rs. 20 was recovered by the police, and no clue was obtained to the detection of the crime.

Police. The inefficiency of the police, not only in the detection of crime, but in the unsatisfactory way in which it is reported, leaving to the Magistrate much of the work which properly belongs to the police, and thus causing delay and waste of

time, has conclusively shown that something must be done to improve this branch of the service, and measures are in contemplation with that object in view.

Dispensary. From the 1st of April 1882 to the 31st March 1883 the large number of 1,846 patients were treated at the State dispensary for various diseases. The large number of 1,308 were discharged as cured, and 11 died.

School. In December last the Rajah opened an Anglo-vernacular school in Sandúr, in which English and Telugu are taught. The fees are merely nominal, from one to two annas per mensem ; but notwithstanding these low fees, the attendance has not averaged more than 25 pupils per mensem.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

Carnatic stipends. In 1882-83 Rs. 3,71,625-10-0 was actually paid through the office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic jagirdar and yeomiadar stipendiaries, inclusive of house allowances ; Rs. 72,000 was paid direct from the Bank of Madras to Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-Nisa Begum Sahibah, and Rs. 1,50,000 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family. The number of stipendiaries, inclusive of those paid at outstations, on 1st April 1883 was 1,715 ; 66 died in 1882-83 ; the allotted sum was Rs. 541-12-0. Of this sum Rs. 240-2-0 continued and Rs. 301-10-1 lapsed to Government. Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum drew a monthly sum of Rs. 300 for payments to certain dependents of the late Imam-un-Nisa Begum ; on investigation it was found that nearly the whole of this sum was being misappropriated. The control of this money was therefore resumed by the Agent, and only Rs. 105-8-0 are now paid to the survivors of the original pensioners, subject to diminution as deaths may occur amongst those pensioners.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS.

THE following is an account of the revenue settlement for Fasli 1291 (the revenue year ending 30th June 1882) :—

Land revenue.

The land revenue of this Presidency is derived from (1) permanently-settled estates; (2) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent on villages held on favorable tenure; (3) lands held on what is called the ryotwar system; and (4) miscellaneous sources.

Permanently-settled revenue.

Owing partly to the addition of Rampa and Totapalle estates and partly to sub-division, the number of permanently-settled estates was 7 more than in Fasli 1290 (750 against 743). The total area of the estates, as given in the recent census statements, is about 19 millions of acres, and the annual revenue realizable by the zemindars about 149 lakhs of rupees. The peishcush or the revenue payable to Government in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) was Rs. 51,31,879 against Rs. 51,28,178 in the preceding year. More than three-fourths of the estates pay less than Rs. 5,000 a year, and there are only 8 estates which pay more than a lakh of rupees, viz., Vizianagrum, Nidadavol and Baharzalli, Pithapuram, Venkatagiri, Karvetnagar, Kalahasti, Sivaganga, Ramnad.

Shrotriem jodi.

The number of villages held on favorable tenure was 3,772. The area amounted to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, and the quit-rent payable to Government was Rs. 6,09,564 against Rs. 6,11,560 in the preceding year.

Ryotwari holdings.

The number of villages on the ryotwar system was 26,963, or 6 more than the number in the preceding year. The number of pattas amounted to 2,543,036 against 2,529,587 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). The extent of ryotwar holdings, excluding South Canara, for which the area is not known, amounted to acres 18,772,370 against acres 18,932,679 in the preceding year. Including South Canara, the assessment amounted to Rs. 348,08,111.

The following abstract exhibits the ryots' holdings :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Holdings at the beginning of the year	15,134,398	164,38,468	3,798,281	171,59,832	18,932,679	335,98,300
Deduct lands relinquished or transferred to other heads	1,024,966	9,83,309	173,372	6,14,403	1,198,338	15,97,712
Remainder ...	14,109,432	154,55,159	3,624,909	165,45,429	17,734,341	320,00,588
Add lands newly taken up or transferred from other heads	870,843	9,19,478	167,186	5,98,811	1,038,029	15,18,289
Total holdings ...	14,980,275	163,74,637	3,792,095	171,44,240	18,772,370	335,18,877
Add South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,234
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	348,08,111
Decrease compared with Fasli 1290 (1880-81)	154,123	63,831	6,186	15,592	160,309	78,779

The net decrease was the result of a gross increase of acres 62,541 assessed at Rs. 92,438 in 13 districts and of a gross decrease of acres 222,850 assessed at

Rs. 1,71,217 in 9 districts. The only district in which the increase was large is Salem, where it amounted to acres 36,449. In Godávari and Kistna the increase amounted to only acres 6,762 and 6,003, respectively. The increase would have been greater but for a decrease of over 3,000 acres in the irrigated area in the delta taluks of Répalle, Bápatla and Gndiváda. The area struck off the ryots' holdings in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) on account of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government was acres 162,972, assessed at Rs. 1,67,074. Compared with the holdings in Fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year immediately preceding the famine, the occupied area in the year under report shows a falling off of nearly 1¼ million acres. The decrease is chiefly confined to the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Salem, which suffered most from the famine. Detailed proposals for restoring to former occupants and for otherwise bringing into cultivation the large extent of lands relinquished by the holders or bought in by Government at revenue sales in all the districts affected by the famine have lately been submitted to Government and approved.

Cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area aggregating a little more than 18¾ millions of acres, over 15¾ millions, or 84·1 per cent., were actually cultivated, the remainder being left waste. Of the wet or irrigable area left waste (acres 338,289), remission was granted on only 141,642 acres assessed at Rs. 6,00,962. Percentage of waste both under dry and wet charged was 93·6. Out of nearly 22 millions of acres cultivated during the year under report, more than four-fifths, or 81·5 per cent., was devoted to the production of food-grains; 6·4 per cent. under cotton, 4·9 per cent. under seeds (chiefly oil), 2·8 per cent. under topes and orchards, 1·8 per cent. under indigo, 1·5 per cent. under green and garden crops, ·2 per cent. under sugarcane, and ·9 per cent. under miscellaneous crops, including tobacco, tea, coffee and cinchona. The corresponding proportion for the preceding year was 83 per cent. and in the year before the famine 83·5 per cent. In Zemindari villages there were 23,506 acres under sugarcane, 244,105 under cotton and 24,988 under indigo. The area under indigo was 42·6 per cent. greater than the average of three years before the famine.

Second-crop assessment and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 379,15,862 against Rs. 382,49,816 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). Under second-crop assessment, exclusive of the compounded rate which is incorporated with first-crop assessment, there was a falling off of Rs. 1,35,268. Under the Godávari anicut the second-crop revenue amounted to only Rs. 23,390 in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) against an average of Rs. 20,209 in the preceding five years. The charge for water amounted to Rs. 24,34,985 against Rs. 25,54,892 in the preceding year. Over half a lakh of the above decrease (Rs. 1,19,907) appears in South Arcot, about Rs. 17,000 in Kistna, and Rs. 13,000 each against Godávari, Anantapur and North Arcot.

Remissions.

The total remissions, including those usually granted independently of the season and deductions made on account of road and village cesses, payments to religious institutions, village servants, &c., amounted to Rs. 31,62,773 against Rs. 27,84,313 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). In some taluks of Bellary and Coimbatore it was found necessary, as an exceptional case, to sanction remissions on unirrigated lands to the extent of Rs. 2,07,588. In Kistna water-tax was remitted to the extent of Rs. 29,041 on wet lands left waste for want of water. It was, however, less than the amount remitted in the previous year by Rs. 10,969. Remissions granted in cases were water has to be raised by mechanical contrivances appear only against Ganjam, Nellore, and Cuddapah. The remissions granted under the tope rules are chiefly confined to Chingleput and South Arcot, where casuarina and other plantations are grown to a large extent. The cowle remissions, that is, remissions granted for bringing waste or forest land under cultivation, amounted to Rs. 2,471 against Rs. 2,522 in the preceding year. The total extent of lands held on cowle was acres 28,550, of which acres 25,905 in Malabar were cultivated free of tax, the assessment thereon being excluded from the holdings. The increase under tasdik allowances was due to the substitution of beriz deductions for cash payments formerly made from Government treasuries on account of religious institutions and to the payment of arrear allowances.

Net land revenue, ryotwar.

After deducting remissions, the net ryotwar demand amounts to Rs. 347,53,089, or less than the revenue of Fasli 1290 (1880-81) by a little over 7 lakhs of rupees. The decrease is due partly to diminution in the holdings, partly to increased remissions rendered necessary by the state of the season, and partly to larger beriz deductions. Compared with the average of five years before the famine, the revenue of Fasli 1291 (1881-82) shows a decrease of 5½ lakhs, but, allowing for the deduction of Rs. 5,29,400 made on account of religious institutions in lieu of cash payments and Rs. 66,619 deducted from beriz as Government contribution for Faslis 1287 to 1291 in the Chingleput District, the revenue of Fasli 1291 amounts to Rs. 353,49,108, or about half a lakh more than the average demand before the famine.

	Rs.
Fasli 1281	349,85,370
Do. 1282	358,38,619
Do. 1283	345,32,905
Do. 1284	365,54,781
Do. 1285	346,12,214
Average ...	353,04,777
Fasli 1290	354,65,504
Do. 1291	347,53,089

Miscellaneous revenue.

The revenue under this head amounted in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) to Rs. 40,95,678 against Rs. 40,76,118 in the preceding year.

Total land revenue.

Including miscellaneous items, the total land revenue for Fasli 1291 (1881-82) amounted to Rs. 445,90,210 as shown hereunder :—

—	Fasli 1290 (1880-81).	Fasli 1291 (1881-82).
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently settled	51,28,178	51,31,879
Shrotriem jodi	6,11,560	6,09,564
Ryotwar	354,65,504	347,53,089
Miscellaneous	40,76,118	40,95,678
Total ...	452,81,360	445,90,210

The proportion of the above revenue charged as irrigated and unirrigated, respectively, are shown below :—

—	Fasli 1290 (1880-81).	Fasli 1291 (1881-82).
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated	220,42,178	214,76,090
Revenue derived from lands charged as unirrigated	162,30,199	160,96,086
Revenue derived from lands with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not	* 70,08,983	* 70,18,124
Total ...	452,81,360	445,90,210

	Rs.	Rs.
* Permanently settled	51,28,178	51,31,879
Shrotriem jodi on whole inam villages	6,11,560	6,09,564
Revenue of South Canara	12,69,245	12,76,681
Total ...	70,08,983	70,18,124

Of the total current demand of Rs. 445,90,210, Rs. 392,26,065, or 88 per cent., was collected within the year and Rs. 201 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 53,63,944, which was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 10,52,097 at the end of February 1883. On the whole the collections were satisfactory. The balance at the end of the fasli (30th June 1882) and on 28th February 1883 amounted to 12 and 2·3 per cent., respectively, of the total demand against 12·1 and 3·2 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year and 9·6 and 1·42 per cent., respectively, before the famine.

The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 105,47,732, of which Rs. 54,75,664 were collected and Rs. 10,73,593 remitted within the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs. 23,52,927, the balance at the end of February 1883 was Rs. 16,45,548. Of this, Rs. 3,73,038 have been sanctioned by Government, but not yet written off the accounts, and Rs. 3,38,580 are now reported to be irrecoverable. The sanction of Government is requested to write off the above sum of Rs. 3,38,580 and also Rs. 1,710 belonging to the current year which cannot be recovered owing to the destruction of houses by accidental fire in some villages of the Ganjam District and to poverty of the defaulters in South Canara and Malabar. Arrears.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 32,73,036, or 7·32 per cent. on the revenue realized, as against 7·14 per cent. in the preceding year. Charges.

There was a small increase in the number of defaulters whose property had to be sold for arrears of revenue, but the amount of property, real and personal, actually brought to sale shows a satisfactory decrease as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The extent of land sold was acres 324,509, or 22·9 per cent. less than in the preceding year. 56·2 per cent. of the lands sold was bought in by Government for want of bidders. The amount realized by the sale of property, both real and personal, was Rs. 10,11,041. Coercive process.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in Fasli 1291 (1881-82) in suits brought against Government officers was Rs. 3,369. Including the balance at the beginning of the year, the total amount to be recovered was Rs. 14,868, of which Rs. 3,341 were collected and Rs. 117 written off the accounts, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 11,410. Of this sum Rs. 3,202 are reported to be irrecoverable owing chiefly to poverty of the parties. Civil suits.

The area irrigated under this canal during Fasli 1291 (1881-82) in the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah was acres 24,682 against 18,349 acres in the preceding year, and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 81,437 against Rs. 64,233 in Fasli 1290 (1880-81). The canal has since been taken under the direct management of Government. Irrigation and Canal Company.

Four ruined tanks with an area of 60 acres, assessed at Rs. 116 at dry rates, were made over to private individuals—one in Cuddapah, two in Madura, and one in Tinnevelly. Ruined tanks.

The following abstract shows the amount of advances outstanding, the amount collected and remitted :— Advances under the Land Improvement Act.

—	Famine.	Ordinary.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, including interest	3,48,797	13,557	3,62,354
Advances made during the year	...	10,005	10,005
Interest which accrued during the year	18,109	748	18,857
Total ...	3,66,906	24,310	3,91,216
Advances the repayment of which fell due in the year, including interest and advances repayable in former faslis and not paid ...	2,98,305	14,214	3,12,519
Deduct.			
Amount recovered, including interest during the year	1,56,244	8,957	1,65,201
Amount remitted	4,400	...	4,400
Total ...	1,60,644	8,957	1,69,601
Balance ...	2,06,262	15,353	2,21,615

Rs. 10,540 being irrecoverable, was written off the accounts.

Advances for seed-grain to the extent of Rs. 1,733 were granted during the year in the Ganjam District to ryots whose houses were destroyed by fire. The sum outstanding at the commencement of the year, together with interest which accrued and advances made during the year, amounted to Rs. 91,382, of which Advances for the purchase of seed-grain.

Rs. 18,568 were recovered and Rs. 17,217 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 55,597. Rs. 4,120 being irrecoverable, was written off.

Process. 2,449,037 processes were served by village agency; 1,432,988 processes were served by specially paid agency. The total receipts on account of process fees during the year were Rs. 1,46,554; the actual cost of process service establishment during the year were Rs. 1,59,369.

Lands acquired by public servants. Acres 2,167, bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,197, were acquired by public servants in Fasli 1291 (1881-82).

CENSUS.

Previous censuses The first census of the Madras Presidency was taken in 1822, when the population was returned at 13,476,923. The next enumeration, within the same territorial limits, was in the year 1836-37, when the numbers were returned at 13,967,395, or an increase of only 490,472 in fourteen years, a result doubtless chiefly due to defective census returns, but also attributable in some measure to the epidemic cholera prevailing from 1818 to 1826 or 1827, and to the later epidemic, preceded by famine, which raged in 1833 and 1834. The first of the quinquennial enumerations was taken in 1851-52, when the population was found to have risen to 22,031,697, of which 273,190 belonged to the district of Kurnool, which had been annexed after the previous census was taken. An increase of 58 per cent. in fifteen years shows very clearly that one or other of the censuses was extremely inaccurate, and it is now believed that many of the zemindaries were omitted or their population much under-stated in the returns for 1836-37. The results of the four quinquennial enumerations are shown below. The figures for 1861-62 and 1866-67 are exclusive of North Canara, which was transferred to Bombay in 1862, with a population at that time of somewhere about 300,000.

Years.	Population.	Years.	Population.
1851-52	22,031,697	1861-62	24,656,509
1856-57	22,857,855	1866-67	26,539,052

The first regular census was taken in 1871. The preliminary work commenced in January 1871, and the final enumeration took place on the night of the 14th November 1871, giving a population of 31,597,872. The last census of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 17th and on the morning of the 18th February 1881.

Preliminary steps. A preliminary census extending over a period of fifteen days was to precede the final census, and the final census was to be synchronous.

As a first step towards the work, each taluk in each district was divided into census "circles of villages" and a supervisor appointed to each circle. Villages within a circle were grouped or divided, as might be necessary, into enumerators' blocks, and the country as thus divided was mapped out. The division of taluks into circles was complete in May 1880. The result gave 3,973 census circles, each with a supervisor, and containing on an average from 6 villages in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, to 24 in Ganjam and Chingleput and 25 in Pudukóta territory. When again divided into enumerators' blocks, the number of the latter was 73,059, each block averaging 243 houses.

Statistical returns previous to enumeration were—I. *Village Register*, a statistical return of houses and area for each village; II. *House Register*, a list of buildings in each village; III. *Taluk Register*, a statistical return of villages, houses, and area in each taluk; IV. *District Register*, a compiled return of the information contained in III for each district; V. *Supervisor's List*, a list of villages for each census circle.

Preliminary census. The preliminary census was taken between the 15th and 30th November 1880.

Final enumeration. The final census was taken on the night of the 17th and the morning of the 18th February, and was everywhere finished within 24 hours. There was no final census in the Agency Tracts.

Everywhere there is the clearest indication that the old attitude of suspicion is disappearing. Demeanour of the people.

The methods were carefully arranged on the experience of a former census and by officers versed in the subject. They were applied by experienced district officers through a large organization ready to their hands. The methods were approved of by the district officers, and their working, supervised by these district officers, is reported to have been good and successful. This is at least ground for one assumption in favor of accuracy. District opinion as to accuracy.

The accuracy of former enumerations was most doubtful as to females and to the floating population, but in this census, owing to the very careful and complete arrangements made, far better results have been obtained, and from these returns we may estimate that 488,800 or 3 per cent. of the females, and 501,329 or nearly four-fifths of the floating population, were omitted from the 1871 census. Former cause of error.

From April 1881 a census office was formed, with an establishment varying at different periods from 414 to 1,428, which was occupied for 20 months in tabulation and compilation. The average strength during the 20 months was 883. Between May 1882 and October 1882 the establishment averaged 414. From 1st November the strength was gradually reduced as the work was got through until the 1st December, when it stood at 55. Census office.

Up to 1st March the expenditure was about Rs. 4,50,000. The remaining expenditure will be about Rs. 50,000 including printing charges; a total of Rs. 5,00,000. So that the census may be said to have cost 3 pies per head of the population. The details, as compared with the expenditure in 1871, are given below :— Cost of census.

	1871.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. District charges	34,420	38,118
2. Moiety of cost of census in municipalities ...		
3. Abstracting	1,10,912	2,51,296
4. Tabulation		1,17,508
5. Printing	48,449	48,800
6. Contingencies	11,743	44,278
Total ...	2,05,524	5,00,000

The tabulation, or preparation of village abstracts from the enumerators' schedules, was completed in February 1882. The compilation, which already had begun in August 1881, was completed in October 1882. Compilation and tabulation.

In the present census enquiry was made into certain subjects untouched, or but lightly touched, in the census of 1871. These were (1) the "civil" or conjugal condition of the people, (2) their languages, (3) their birth-places, (4) their occupations, and (5) the sub-divisions of their castes. Of these the first three are wholly new; the other two have been taken up more minutely than on the former occasion. New subjects.

Exceeding all other points in interest is the prominence which the figures in the census tables give to the effects of famine. The mark which that calamity made upon the population was so deep that it stains every column of the returns, and compels allusion on every page. Famine.

The age returns show—more, perhaps, than any other—the dire effects of famine, and they specially indicate where those effects were most marked. They show that it was on the very young and the very old—on the weaker parts of the population—that the famine mortality fell most severely, and they show that famine reduced the population as much negatively as positively—as much by preventing birth as by causing death. The principal gap in the population is in the children of from 1 to 3 years of age. The children who were born in 1878 and 1879—most of whom were begot in 1877 and 1878—are appallingly few. These are short of 700,000 as compared with 1871. In the juvenile ages, that is up to 20, there are 1,947,950 or 12·04 per cent. fewer than 1871. In the ages over 70 there are 331,943 or 38·5 per cent. fewer than in 1871. In the intermediate or adult ages

there are 1,360,945 or 9·86 per cent. more than 1871. In every 1,000 of the population 264 were under 10, 212 between 10 and 20, 313 between 20 and 40, 157 between 40 and 60, and 54, 60 and upwards.

TOWNS.

The number of towns returned is 227.

Ten chief provincial towns.

The following table gives the present population of the 10 chief towns, excluding Madras City, with their population of 10 years ago, and the difference :—

Towns.	Population of 1871.	Population of 1881.	Increase.	Per-centage.
Trichinopoly	76,530	84,449	7,919	10·35
Madura	51,987	73,807	21,820	41·97
Calicut	47,962	57,085	9,123	19·02
Tanjore	52,175	54,745	2,570	4·93
Negapatam	48,525	53,855	5,330	10·98
Bellary	51,766	53,460	1,694	3·27
Salem	50,012	50,667	655	1·31
Kumbakónam	44,444	50,098	5,654	12·72
Cuddalore	40,290	43,545	3,255	8·08
Coimbatore	35,310	38,967	3,657	10·36

VILLAGES.

Total number of villages.

The total number of towns and villages returned is 52,648. This, as is strictly proper to a census statement, relates exclusively to inhabited towns and villages, and is therefore not identical with the number of villages returned in the revenue accounts. In the latter the term "village" is often applied to what is merely a revenue unit of area. The following table shows the difference between the number of inhabited villages returned in the census and the total number of villages borne on the revenue accounts :—

District.	Number of villages		Difference.
	As given in the Statistical Returns, No. III, referred to in para. 9 of Board's Instructions (*vide* Paper No. II in Part I, Appendix B).	As per Final Census Table No. I.	
Ganjam	7,555	6,895	– 660
Vizagapatam	9,993	8,762	– 1,231
Godávari	2,516	2,249	– 267
Kistna	1,921	1,823	– 98
Nellore	1,891	1,688	– 203
Cuddapah	1,316	1,241	– 75
Kurnool	853	836	– 17
Bellary	2,556	2,084	– 472
Chingleput	2,079	2,003	– 76
North Arcot	5,465	3,967	– 1,498
South Arcot	3,109	2,850	– 259
Tanjore	3,943	3,551	– 392
Trichinopoly	1,648	1,485	– 163
Madura	5,423	3,971	– 1,452
Tinnevelly	1,621	1,497	– 124
Salem	4,643	3,972	– 671
Coimbatore	1,562	1,447	– 115
Malabar	430	437	+ 7
South Canara	1,285	1,282	– 3
Total ...	59,809	52,040	– 7,769
Pudukóta territory	652	597	– 55
Total, exclusive of Nílgiris and Madras City and including Pudukóta territory	60,461	52,637	– 7,824

Inhabited villages.

As stated above, the number of inhabited villages at present returned is 52,648; that in census of 1871 was 50,814. Allowing for the addition of territory in the Godávari District, the increase is 1,573.

There was a gain of 3,576 inhabited villages in 8 districts and a loss of 2,317 inhabited villages in 12 districts, a balance of + 1,259. The gain, however, is illusory. The whole gain in Ganjam may be written off, as it represents (and not completely) the inhabited villages of the hill tracts not returned in 1871. Of these there were 2,706, so that Ganjam really gives a loss of 202 inhabited villages. Again, there should be deducted from Godávari District 261 villages in Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle Taluks, recently acquired. This would show a decrease in Godávari of 94, and makes the loss for the whole Presidency 1,708 villages. Increase or decrease of inhabited villages.

Houses.

Excluding the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Godávari District, the total number of houses returned is 6,422,079, of which 717,521, or 11·17 per cent., were unoccupied. In 1871 there were 6,307,592 houses, of which 385,266, or 6·11 per cent., were unoccupied. There has been, therefore, an increase of 114,487 buildings erected for human habitation, but there are 217,768 fewer of such buildings inhabited. The increase of houses is less than 2 per cent.; the increase of unoccupied houses is more than 86 per cent. Total occupied and unoccupied.

This curious and mournful result is, of course, attributable in a great measure to the effects of famine. Explanation of decrease.

In the non-famine districts there has been an increase of 86,707 occupied houses, or about 2⅔ per cent., the population having also increased 7 per cent. In the famine districts and in the Pudukóta territory the occupied houses have fallen by 304,475, or about 12 per cent., while the population has fallen by 13 per cent. Assuming, therefore, that the contrasted results for population in these two sets of districts are due to the effect of famine, it is reasonable to infer that the effect upon the house census is due to the same cause. To compare the extremes:—in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Salem, the worst famine districts, the loss in population was 19·83 per cent., in inhabited houses 18·52 per cent. In the 6 districts most remote from famine influence the increase in population was 10·03 per cent., in inhabited houses 3·61 per cent. Occupied houses in famine and non-famine.

Population.

The population of the Presidency (including the Native State of Pudukóta) is returned at 31,170,631. Total result.

3,027,058, or 10 per cent., is the town population; 28,143,573, or 90 per cent., is the rural population. The proportion of so-called urban population is highest in Tinnevelly (20·1 per cent.), where many large agricultural villages have been returned as towns. The proportion is lowest in South Canara (4·1 per cent.) and in Kurnool (5·1). Urban and rural population.

95·6 per cent. of the people were living in the districts in which they were born. There were 229,406 (or 0·74 per cent.) immigrants from parts of India outside the Presidency and 13,929 (or 0·04 per cent.) from places beyond India. Of Madras people in other parts of India and in Ceylon there were 637,996. The result of the birth-place return shows the Madras people to be a very "stay-at-home" people. Birth-place.

The total area as given above is 141,001 square miles and the total population 31,170,631. This gives on the whole area 221 persons to the square mile. In 1871 the density was given at 226·2 per square mile. The following shows the proportions for other provinces of India:— Density of the population.

Provinces.	Persons.
North-West Provinces and Oudh	416·
Bengal	371·41
Madras	221·
Panjáb	158·
Berar	150·9
Bombay	132·8
Coorg	112·63
Assam	105·34
Central Provinces	101·9
Burma	42·84

Density in other Indian provinces.

Density in European countries.

The average density in—

Provinces.	Persons.
England and Wales (1881) was	445
Ireland (1881)	169
Scotland (1881)	121
Belgium (1879)	486
France (1876)	183
Russia in Europe (1870 to 1873)	34
Greece (1879)	84
Germany (1880)	213
Netherlands	320
Italy	248

Madras, therefore, standing third of the Indian provinces, has a greater density than any European country except Belgium, England and Wales, Holland and Italy.

Extremes of density.

In the taluks of Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Negapatam, Nannilam and Shiyáli in Tanjore District, on an area of 1,323 square miles there is a population of 1,160,827, or 877 per square mile. This is in the heart of the Kavéri irrigation delta, and is the richest (*as well as the most populous*) tract in the Presidency.

In Vizagapatam the taluks of Pálkonda, Párvatipur, Sátúr, and Srungavarapukóta contain on an area of 422 square miles a population of 518,722, or 1,229 per square mile.

The taluk of Ponáni in Malabar has an area of 390 square miles, a density of 1,007 persons to the square mile.

Density to culturable area.

Omitting Madras City, the Agency Tracts and the Native States, there are 709 persons per square mile of cultivated land and 388 per square mile of culturable (that is, cultivated and not yet cultivated). In Tanjore the figures are 1,085 and 770.

Proximity of the people.

There was in Madras in 1881 an area of 2·9 acres to each person; and in England in 1871 an area of 1·64 acres to each person. And in Madras there was nine-tenths of an acre actually cultivated for each person living, besides seven-tenths of an acre for each person, which was capable of cultivation, but was not at that time cultivated. That is, there were 22,000,000 acres (or 0·7 per head) which either had not yet been brought under the plough or had been left fallow.

Persons per occupied house.

For the whole Presidency the average number of inhabitants to an occupied house is 5·5, in towns 5·8, in villages 5·4. In 1871 the general average per house was shown as 5·01, but this was calculated on all houses. The true proportion per inhabited house was 5·33. The increase per house in 1881 is probably only apparent. It may be fully accounted for by the fuller returns of females. The averages per house in other Indian provinces and in the United Kingdom are given below:—

	Average per occupied house.		Average per occupied house.
Coorg	7·97	Berar	5·74
Panjáb	6·73	Assam	5·57
North-West Provinces and Oudh	6·4	British Burma	5·5
Bengal	6·3	Madras	5·5
Bombay	5·82	Central Provinces	4·26
		England and Wales (1881).	5·3

Floating Population.

The so-called floating population, *i.e.*, those who did not sleep in any house on the night of the 17th February, or were not found in any house on the morning of the 18th, amounted to 618,728, or nearly 2 per cent. on the whole population. This large proportion is an evidence of the increased care with which the work was done, and testifies to the excellence of the rules laid down. The return of floating population in 1871 was only 125,880, a difference of nearly half a million. Whether so large a section of the population was left out of the census of 1871 it is impossible now to say.

The floating population consists of—

1. Passengers by canal (which included the Malabar boat population).
2. Sea-going population.
3. Passengers by rail.
4. Road travellers.
5. Soldiers on the march.
6. Houseless poor.

The first three items gave the following figures: canal 19,447, sea-going 6,478, rail 549. Of "Soldiers on the march" there were 130. Road travellers and houseless poor were 592,124, of which 421,843 were males and 170,281 females.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.

In February 1881 the total population (including that of the State of Pudukóta, but excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Godávari District) was 31,134,975; in November 1871 it was 31,597,872, showing a decrease in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years of 462,897 or 1·46 per cent. Actual decrease.

This fact is most significant and is the key-note of half the inferences deducible from all these returns. It is the stamp of the famine of 1876–1878. Its cause.

Assuming that 488,800 females and 359,779 male floating population were omitted from the census of 1871, and deducting from the figures for 1881 some 35,000 inhabitants of new territory annexed to Godávari in 1874, we should have the whole falling off of the population at 1,310,000 or $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions. Estimated decrease allowing for 1871 omission.

The figures, as shown below, give an estimated loss in 1881 of 3,551,414, or 10·17 per cent., on the population of 1881 *as it would have been but for the famine*— Estimated loss allowing for normal increase.

Population censused in 1871	31,597,872	
Add females uncounted	488,800	
Floating population (males) uncounted	359,779	
Corrected population in 1871	32,446,451	
Estimated increment at 0·795 per cent. for $9\frac{1}{4}$ years	2,466,181	
Estimated population in 1881		34,912,632
Population censused in 1881	31,170,631	
Deduct population of new territory	35,656	
	31,134,975	
Add balance of emigration and immigration	226,243	
Corrected population for 1881		31,361,218
Difference		3,551,414

This, then, is probably the nearest we can get to the loss inflicted by the 1876–1878 famine—$3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of people missing in 1881. The figures as they stand are terrible enough, but when it is remembered that the loss occurs almost wholly in a portion of the Presidency—in a group of districts whose people should now have numbered $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions and actually number under 12 millions—the total deficit is even more significant. It means that famine, whether by deaths from sheer starvation or from starvation-induced disease, by lost fertility, or by enforced migration, has reduced the present population of the famine zone by nearly 18 per cent.

In the following table the so-called famine and non-famine districts are separately grouped, the population of the two censuses are compared with each other, and the actuals of 1881 are compared with what the population of 1881 ought to have been:— Comparison of famine and non-famine districts.

District.	Population as per census of 1871.	Population as per census of 1881.	Estimated population of 1881 at the normal rate of increase, viz., 7·95 per mille per annum, after allowing for loss by balance of emigration and immigration.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 as compared with column 2.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 as compared with column 4.	Percentages of increase and decrease.	
						Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-famine districts.							
1. Ganjam	1,520,088	1,749,604	1,635,627	+ 229,516	+ 113,977	+ 15·10	+ 6·97
2. Vizagapatam	2,159,199	2,485,141	2,323,315	+ 325,942	+ 161,826	+ 15·09	+ 6·97
3. Godávari	1,592,939	1,755,856	1,714,015	+ 162,917	+ 41,841	+ 10·23	+ 2·44
4. Kistna	1,452,374	1,548,480	1,562,766	+ 96,106	− 14,286	+ 6·62	− 0·91
5. Chingleput	938,184	981,381	1,009,494	+ 43,197	− 28,113	+ 4·60	− 2·78
6. South Arcot	1,755,817	1,814,738	1,889,273	+ 58,921	− 74,535	+ 3·36	− 3·94
7. Tanjore	1,973,731	2,130,383	2,100,207	+ 156,652	+ 30,176	+ 7·94	+ 1·44
8. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	1,215,033	1,291,649	+ 14,625	− 76,616	+ 1·22	− 5·93
9. Tinnevelly	1,693,959	1,699,747	1,799,474	+ 5,788	− 99,727	+ 0·34	− 5·54
10. Nílgiris	49,501	65,594	53,264	+ 16,093	+ 12,330	+ 32·51	+ 23·15
11. Malabar	2,261,250	2,390,475	2,433,122	+ 129,225	− 42,647	+ 5·71	− 1·75
12. South Canara	918,362	959,514	988,165	+ 41,152	− 28,651	+ 4·48	− 2·90
13. Madras City	397,552	405,848	431,330	+ 8,296	− 25,482	+ 2·09	− 5·91
Total for non-famine districts ...	17,913,364	19,201,794	19,231,701	+1,288,430	− 29,907	+ 7·19	− 0·16
Famine districts.							
1. Nellore	1,376,811	1,220,236	1,481,460	− 156,575	− 261,224	− 11·37	− 17·63
2. Cuddapah	1,351,194	1,121,038	1,453,895	− 230,156	− 332,857	− 17·03	− 22·89
3. Kurnool	959,640	709,305	1,032,580	− 250,335	− 323,275	− 26·09	− 31·31
4. Bellary	1,668,006	1,336,696	1,794,787	− 331,310	− 458,091	− 19·86	− 25·52
5. North Arcot	2,015,278	1,817,814	2,168,455	− 197,464	− 350,641	− 9·80	− 16·17
6. Madura	2,266,615	2,168,680	2,255,876	− 97,935	− 87,196	− 4·32	− 3·86
7. Salem	1,966,995	1,599,595	2,116,502	− 367,400	− 516,907	− 18·68	− 24·42
8. Coimbatore	1,763,274	1,657,690	1,897,297	− 105,584	− 239,607	− 5·99	− 12·63
Total for famine districts ...	13,367,813	11,631,054	14,200,852	−1,736,759	−2,569,798	− 12·99	− 18·10
Pudukóta territory ...	316,695	302,127	340,766	− 14,568	− 38,639	− 4·60	− 11·34
Total for famine districts including Pudukóta ...	13,684,508	11,933,181	14,541,618	−1,751,327	−2,608,437	− 12·80	− 17·94
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	31,134,975	33,773,319	− 462,897	−2,638,344	− 1·46	− 7·81

This shows that in the non-famine districts the population has increased by 1,288,430 or 7·19 per cent., that is to say, within 29,907 or 0·16 per cent. of what might have been expected at the normal rate of increase. In the famine districts, including Pudukóta, the actual loss has been 1,751,327, or nearly 13 per cent. on the previous census, and the population is 2,608,437, or nearly 18 per cent. below what it ought to have reached in 1881.

Vizagapatam.

The highest absolute increase of population in any district is in Vizagapatam. The increase is 325,942, or 15 per cent. Of this increase 144,816, or 44 per cent., is in males, and 181,126, or 56 per cent., in females. Put another way, the males have increased 13 per cent., the females 17¼ per cent.

Movements in Madras compared with other provinces.

The following table compares the total population of each of the several provinces in 1881 with its population at its previous census. All the provinces, with the exception of Oudh, the Panjáb, and Berar, were censused in 1871-72 :—

Province.	Year of previous census.	Population as per previous census.	Population in 1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Percentage of increase or decrease.	
					Total.	Per annum.
North-West Provinces	1872	30,781,947	32,720,128	+ 1,938,181	+ 6·30	+ 0·68
Oudh	1869	11,220,950	11,387,741	+ 166,791	+ 1·49	+ 0·12
Bombay	1872	23,087,076	23,395,663	+ 308,587	+ 1·34	+ 0·15
Madras	1871	31,597,872	31,134,975	− 462,897	− 1·46	− 0·16
Panjáb (British territory) ...	1868	17,609,518	18,850,437	+ 1,240,919	+ 7·05	+ 0·53
Bengal	1872	62,705,718	69,536,861	+ 6,831,143	+ 10·89	+ 1·16
Central Provinces	1872	9,223,534	11,548,511	+ 2,324,977	+ 25·21	+ 2·53
Assam	1872	4,124,972	4,880,046	+ 755,074	+ 18·30	+ 1·89
British Burma	1872	2,747,148	3,736,771	+ 989,623	+ 36·02	+ 3·48
Berar	1867	2,227,654	2,672,673	+ 445,019	+ 19·98	+ 1·31
Coorg	1871	168,312	178,302	+ 9,990	+ 5·94	+ 0·63
Total, excluding Madras ...		163,896,829	178,907,133	+ 15,010,304	+ 9·16	+ 0·92

Here we have it that it is in Madras alone the population has gone back. The progress of Bombay and Oudh has been retarded very sensibly by famine, but the whole of India, exclusive of Madras, has advanced 9·16 per cent. in 9½ years, while Madras has decreased 1·46 per cent. in about the same period.

The following gives the increase and decrease in Madras as distributed among the principal races :— Increase and decrease in different races.

—	1871.	1881.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage.
Hindus	29,160,807	28,462,941	− 697,866	− 2·39
Muhammadans	1,866,363	1,932,910	+ 66,547	+ 3·57
Native Christians (including others)	504,209	678,338	+ 174,129	+ 34·54
Europeans	14,561	10,838	− 3,723	− 25·57
Eurasians	26,450	21,892	− 4,558	− 17·23

RELIGION.

The classification and the numbers under each sect were as follows :— General distribution.

Religion.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Hindus	14,104,942	14,392,724	28,497,666
Muhammadans	952,396	981,175	1,933,571
Christians	349,078	361,994	711,072
Jains	12,750	12,212	24,962
Buddhists	875	671	1,546
Parsis	87	56	143
Brahmos	66	66	132
Jews	17	13	30
Theists	8	5	13
Kodagus (Coorg)	2	...	2
Agnostics	1	...	1
Others	55	14	69
None	5	...	5
Not stated	761	658	1,419
Total ...	15,421,043	15,749,588	31,170,631

From this list it appears that there are only three religions with any considerable number of followers in the Presidency, viz., Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, the proportion per 1,000 of the population being 914 Hindus, 62 Muhammadans, 23 Christians, and 1 "others." The three principal creeds.

The relative strength of the three principal creeds (if so they may be called) has altered in the past decade. The figures compare as follows :— Comparison with 1871.

—	1871.	1881.
Hindus	923	914
Muhammadans	59	62
Christians	17	23

The Hindus have lost absolutely 697,866 or 2·39 per cent. The Muhammadans have gained absolutely 66,547 or 3·57 per cent., and the Christians 165,682 or 30·39 per cent. The net loss is of course due to famine; but the explanation of the altered *proportions* is to be found in the large defection of lower caste Hindus in the western and southern districts to the Muhammadan and Christian creeds.

165,682 represent the survivors of the total number of converts to Christianity during the ten years (with their natural increase by births), which is equivalent to an annual addition to the Christian Church of about 17,000.

Comparison of rural and urban proportions.

The following is the distribution to town and country of the three creeds :—

Religion.	Percentage in	
	Towns.	Villages.
Hindus	8·64	91·36
Muhammadans	21·40	78·60
Christians	21·11	78·89

Comparison of sex proportions.

Among Christians the excess of women is higher than among the followers of any other religion. The proportions are as follows :—

Religion.	Proportion in every 1,000 of the population of each religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505
Muhammadans	493	507
Christians	491	509

HINDUS.

Hindu sects.

The following is the distribution as derived from the caste tables and as obtained in 1871 :—

—	1881.	—	1871.	—
Shivites	15,399,686	54·04	16,421,219	56·31
Vishnuvites	10,494,408	36·83	11,691,860	40·10
Lingayets	64,580	0·23	155,658	0·53
Others and not stated	2,538,992	8·90	892,070	3·06
Total ...	28,497,666	100	29,160,807	100

Caste.

The Hindu population is returned under 257 sub-heads of caste, which are grouped under 18 major heads as follows :—

Nos.	Group head of caste.	Population.
1	Vellâlars (Cultivators)	7,767,463
2	Pariahs (Laborers)	4,439,253
3	Vanniyan (Laborers)	3,751,093
4	Shânân (Toddy-drawers)	1,621,111
5	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	1,580,000
6	Bráhmans (Priests)	1,122,070
7	Kaikalar (Weavers)	979,062
8	Shembadavan (Fishermen)	873,448
9	Kammâlars (Artizans)	849,901
10	Shetties (Traders)	640,047
11	Sâtâni (Mixed castes)	625,455
12	Vannân (Washermen)	528,535
13	Ambattân (Barbers)	348,390
14	Kushavan (Potters)	263,975
15	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	193,550
16	Kanakkan (Writers)	102,472
17	Others	2,780,301
18	Not stated	31,540
	Total ...	28,497,666

There were in all 19,044 different caste names returned.

The decrease of Hindus is not, however, wholly due to famine, for in Tinnevelly, a non-famine district, there is a decrease among Hindus, and in Malabar (also non-famine) the increase of Hindus is slight. As is shown below, there has been vigorous proselytising in certain districts. The Anglican missionaries in Tinnevelly, the Baptists in Kistna and Nellore, and the Mussulmans in Malabar have made large additions to their followers during the past decade—additions such as appreciably to affect a comparison with the proportion of Hindus. Influence of proselytising.

—	Tinnevelly.	Kistna and Nellore.	Malabar.
Decrease in Hindus	– 37,644	– 110,679	...
Percentage	– 2·50	– 4·14	...
Increase of Christians	+ 38,370	+ 46,306	...
Percentage	+ 37·41	+ 433·5	...
Increase of Mussulmans	...	...	+ 71,521
Percentage	...	...	+ 12·30

Such conversions as there are, are wholly from Hindus, and the figures suggest that of the total decrease under this head about three-fourths is due to the famine and one-fourth to conversion. The real population, the rural and agricultural population, is Hindu—only 8·64 per cent. of the Hindus dwell in towns; 60 per cent. of the Native army, 70 per cent. of the Native police are of this religion. Proportion of decrease due to conversions.

Muhammadans.

Excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Godávari District, there are 1,932,910 Muhammadans in the Presidency as against 1,866,363 in 1871, an increase of 66,547 or more than 3½ per cent. Increase of Muhammadans.

The slighter effect of famine upon the Mussulman inhabitants of the famine districts may be partly accounted for—*first*, by the known fact that the Muhammadans are not largely agricultural, but congregate in the towns, which were early centres of relief—the returns show that while only 8·64 per cent. of Hindu population live in the large towns, 21·40 per cent. of the Muhammadans do so; *second*, that a relatively large section of the "immigrant" Muhammadan population is assisted by military and other pensions.

The increase of Muhammadans is most important in Malabar, where, including South-East Wynaad, transferred to the Nílgiris since 1871, there are 71,521 more Muhammadans than in 1871. This, on a Muhammadan population of 581,609, is an increase of 12⅓ per cent. The social distinctions created by Hindu castes are very marked in parts of the west coast districts, and some of the lower castes occupy a very degraded position. The advantages which Máppillas or Hindu-sprung Mussulmans enjoy in this respect are obvious enough, and this seems at last to have dawned on the lower caste Hindus. The Máppillas were willing to receive them and the work of late years has thriven. Conspicuous for their degraded position and humiliating disabilities are the Cherumars. This caste numbered 99,009 in Malabar at the census of 1871 and in 1881 is returned at only 64,725. This is a loss of 34·63 per cent. instead of the gain, 5·71 per cent., observed generally in the district. There are therefore 40,000 fewer Cherumars than there would have been but for some disturbing cause, and the disturbing cause is very well known to the district officer to be conversion to Muhammadanism. "The honor of Islam" once conferred on a Cheruman or on one of the other low castes, he moves, at one spring, several places higher socially than that which he originally occupied, and the figures, corroborating what has been actually observed in the district, show that nearly 50,000 Cherumars and other Hindus have availed themselves of the opening. Increase in Malabar.

Muhammadan sects.

In the present census the Muhammadans are distributed to the following sects :—

Sect.	Muhammadan population.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni	862,892	895,484	1,758,376	90·60	91·27	90·94
Shia	22,186	22,192	44,378	2·33	2·26	2·29
Wahábi	491	529	1,020	0·05	0·05	0·05
Farasi	38	44	82	0·01	0·01	0·01
Others and not stated	66,789	62,926	129,715	7·01	6·41	6·71
Total ...	952,396	981,175	1,933,571	100	100	100

Malabar contains more than the average proportion of so-called Shias, and there are certainly not so many as 20,000 Moghals or Patháns in Malabar.

There are only 1,020 Wahábis. The largest number in any district is only 134 in North Arcot, but the sect has lost 74·2 per cent. since 1871.

More than half the Farasis are in Nellore.

Divisions of Muhammadans.

There are three real divisions of Mussulmans in this Presidency—(1) the northern or immigrant Mussulmans ; (2) the Máppilla ; and (3) the Lubbai.

The first are Moghals, Patháns, Arabs, Shaikhs and Saids, who are the descendants of the northern invaders.

The Máppillas and Lubbais are for the most part of pure *Hindu* or rather *Dravidian* descent.

Their numbers roughly are—

Northern Muhammadans including Saids, Shaikhs, Moghals, Patháns and Arabs	695,235
Lubbais	515,440
Máppillas	722,896
Total ...	1,933,571

Sub-division of immigrant Muhammadans.

The first of the foregoing classes might be divided in the following estimated proportions :—

	Percentage.
Shaikh	55·63
Said	23·67
Pathán	15·55
Arab	3·80
Moghal	1·25
	100

Christians.

Increase of Christians.

The return of Christians of all denominations is 710,802, which shows (excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in Godávari) an increase of 165,682 or 30·39 per cent. on the returns of 1871. Of the total (711,072), 473,353 are Roman Catholics, and distributing the "not stated" total proportionately, the Roman Catholics represent 68·68 per cent. of the total population.

The famine appears to have been the missionaries' opportunity, for the number of conversions is believed to have been largest in the worst years.

Geographical distribution of Christian population.

The following are the most conspicuous groups of the Christians, with their numbers roughly estimated :—

Europeans and Eurasians	32,000
Goa Roman Catholics of the west coast	100,000
Mission Roman Catholics of the south	300,000
Anglican converts of the south	100,000
Lutheran Converts of the west coast	8,000
Baptists of Nellore and Kistna	30,000

The following table shows the progress of Christianity in the several districts since 1871 :— Increase and decrease of Christians in the several districts.

District.	Total Christians.			
	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Ganjam	1,043	1,551	+ 508	+ 48·71
Vizagapatam	2,185	3,410	+ 1,225	+ 56·06
Godávari	1,483	3,623	+ 2,140	+ 144·30
Kistna	7,670	36,194	+ 28,524	+ 371·89
Nellore	3,012	20,794	+ 17,782	+ 590·37
Cuddapah	4,973	6,067	+ 1,094	+ 22·00
Kurnool	3,855	11,464	+ 7,609	+ 197·38
Bellary	5,545	4,997	— 548	— 9·88
Chingleput	15,156	16,774	+ 1,618	+ 10·68
North Arcot	7,436	10,018	+ 2,582	+ 34·72
South Arcot	30,817	39,571	+ 8,754	+ 28·41
Tanjore	66,409	78,258	+ 11,849	+ 17·84
Trichinopoly	52,222	61,440	+ 9,218	+ 17·65
Madura	70,941	84,900	+ 13,959	+ 19·68
Tinnevelly	102,576	140,946	+ 38,370	+ 37·41
Salem	13,333	16,567	+ 3,234	+ 24·26
Coimbatore	12,067	13,326	+ 1,259	+ 10·43
Nílgiris	5,070	7,533	+ 2,463	+ 48·58
Malabar	41,642	44,151	+ 2,509	+ 6·02
South Canara	49,258	58,215	+ 8,957	+ 18·18
Madras City	37,067	39,631	+ 2,564	+ 6·92
Total ...	533,760	699,430	+ 165,670	+ 31·04
Pudukóta territory ...	11,360	11,372	+ 12	+ 0·11
Grand Total ...	545,120	710,802	+ 165,682	+ 30·39

This shows a gain in every district except Bellary, where there is a decrease of 548, which is more than accounted for by the reduced European garrison. The increase varies in amount from 508 in Ganjam to 38,370 in Tinnevelly, from 6 per cent. in Malabar to 590 per cent. in Nellore.

The proportion of Christians in the population is very striking when compared with other provinces as the following figures show :— Comparison with other provinces.

Province.	Number of Christians.	Ratio per 10,000 to total population.
Madras	711,072	228
British Burma	84,219	225
Coorg	3,152	176·78
Bombay	145,154	62
Bengal	128,135	18
Panjáb	33,699	15
Assam	7,093	15
Nizam's dominions	13,614	14
North-West Provinces and Oudh	47,664	11
Central Provinces	11,973	10·37
Berar	1,335	5

Both in actual numbers and in proportion to the general population Madras stands clear away in front of all other provinces, and if the southernmost part of the Presidency be taken, we find that in a compact tract containing 7,213,843 souls, 365,544, or 5,067 per 100,000 are Christians.

The Church of England in the south and the Baptists in Nellore and Kistna have made great advances of late years. But the Roman Missions, founded three and-a-half centuries ago, have still the largest hold on the country, and their activity is as continuous as it is widespread. There are Roman Catholics everywhere. They represent 25¼ per cent. of the Europeans, 87⅔ per cent. of the Eurasians, and (including the "not stated" distributed) 68·68 per cent. of the total Christian population. Number of Romanists and Non-Romanists compared.

Other Religions.

Jains. There are 24,962 Jains. These are found chiefly in the districts of South Canara and the two Arcots.

Buddhists. Of Buddhists there are only 1,546. Of these, 875 are males and 671 females, a proportion of 566 males to 434 females.

Jews. The Jews occur only in Malabar. There are only 30 (17 males and 13 females).

Brahmos and Theists. The Brahmos and Theists together make 145.

Europeans.

Male and female Europeans. The total European population in 1881 (excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle) was 10,838, of whom 7,326 were males and 3,512 females. This gives 48 females to every 100 males.

Decrease in European population. In 1871 there were 14,561 Europeans, 9,957 being males and 4,604 females, or 46 females to every 100 males. This indicates a very marked decrease—3,723 or 25·57 per cent. on the total European population.

District.	1871.			1881.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam	103	49	152	113	13	126	+ 10	− 36	− 26
Vizagapatam	245	152	397	112	51	163	− 133	− 101	− 234
Godávari	252	199	451	190	56	246	− 62	− 143	− 205
Kistna	53	37	90	35	17	52	− 18	− 20	− 38
Nellore	59	42	101	23	10	33	− 36	− 32	− 68
Cuddapah	53	44	97	22	20	42	− 31	− 24	− 55
Kurnool	32	8	40	33	19	52	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12
Bellary	1,003	214	1,217	417	135	552	− 586	− 79	− 665
Chingleput	1,516	574	2,090	1,061	622	1,683	− 455	+ 48	− 407
North Arcot	198	150	348	72	43	115	− 126	− 107	− 233
South Arcot	67	56	123	69	15	84	+ 2	− 41	− 39
Tanjore	219	170	389	110	58	168	− 109	− 112	− 221
Trichinopoly	457	166	623	110	67	177	− 347	− 99	− 446
Madura	105	63	168	101	75	176	− 4	+ 12	+ 8
Tinnevelly	121	76	197	71	54	125	− 50	− 22	− 72
Salem	168	88	256	102	78	180	− 66	− 10	− 76
Coimbatore	109	44	153	184	90	274	+ 75	+ 46	+ 121
Nílgiris	818	521	1,339	1,048	529	1,577	+ 230	+ 8	+ 238
Malabar	2,021	558	2,579	1,362	317	1,679	− 659	− 241	− 900
South Canara	83	47	130	79	41	120	− 4	− 6	− 10
Madras City	2,270	1,343	3,613	2,004	1,201	3,205	− 266	− 142	− 408
Total	9,952	4,601	14,553	7,318	3,511	10,829	− 2,634	− 1,090	− 3,724
Pudukóta territory	5	3	8	1	...	1	− 4	− 3	− 7
Total, including Pudukóta territory	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,319	3,511	10,830	− 2,638	− 1,093	− 3,731
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	...	...	...	3	...	3	+ 3	...	+ 3
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	4	1	5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Agency Tracts.	...	...	...	7	1	8	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8
Grand Total for the Presidency.	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,326	3,512	10,838	− 2,631	− 1,092	− 3,723

The total decrease in five garrison districts is 2,826.

"Country-born" Europeans. 10·57 per cent. of the total European population are Europeans of other than British nationality. The following are the figures :—

—	Males.	Females.
Born in India	488	512
Born out of India	778	222

That the really immigrant Europeans are but ill-equipped with families is a recognised fact. Europeans born in India are of two classes : (1) those who were

sent home in childhood and have returned as adults, and (2) those who have been born and reared in the country. The latter form but a small class. The number of European families domiciled in the plains of India is not numerous. The former class is, in all respects except the accident of birth-place, practically the same as the British-born subject.

British-born Population.

The total number of British-born Europeans as returned is 5,883. Of these, 4,643 are males and 1,240 females, a ratio of 789 to 211 per thousand. Proportion of sexes among British-born.

They are shown under "Nationality" as follows :— Nationality of British-born.

Birth-place.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
England and Wales	3,397	848	4,245
Ireland	844	282	1,126
Scotland	402	110	512

The following are the facts as to conjugal condition for this population :— Conjugal condition of British-born.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	2,969	396	3,365
Married	1,533	714	2,247
Widowed	133	125	258
Not stated	8	5	13
Total ...	4,643	1,240	5,883

We have from this that there are nearly two bachelors to every married man, and nearly two wives to every spinster; that there are more widowers than widows; that there are $7\frac{1}{2}$ bachelors to every maiden; and that the number of husbands is more than double the number of wives. This last fact represents the proportion of English married ladies who are in England, while their husbands are in Madras.

The following is a statement of the ages :— Ages of the British-born.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	157	187	344
10—20	186	102	288
20—30	2,134	357	2,491
30—40	1,112	315	1,427
40—50	585	152	737
50—60	270	54	324
60 and upwards	191	68	259
Not stated	8	5	13
Total ...	4,643	1,240	5,883

Europeans other than British.

Of Europeans other than British there are 2,587. Of these, 382 (280 males and 102 females) are French and 146 (97 males and 49 females) are Germans. French and German residents.

EURASIANS.

In the Eurasian population also there appears a marked decrease, as the following figures show :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	13,091	13,359	26,450
1881	10,969	10,923	21,892
Decrease ...	2,122	2,436	4,558

Decrease of Eurasians.

This gives a decrease of nearly 17¼ per cent., which cannot altogether be accounted for in the same way as the decrease in Europeans.

There is a falling off of 4,558 in numbers or 17·23 per cent., and the proportion of the sexes has been still more markedly disturbed, as, instead of 505 females to 495 males as in 1871, there are only 499 females to 501 males.

Proportion of the Sexes.

Improved returns of females.

In the census of 1871 the males outnumbered the females. In the present census the females outnumber the males.

Gradual improvement in successive censuses.

In the census of 1851-52 every district showed an excess of males; in that of 1856-57 two districts showed an excess of females; in that of 1861-62 three; and in that of 1866-67 four districts. In the regular census of 1871 seven showed an excess of females.

Proportions in the different "religions."

The proportions of the sexes vary in the different creeds and races as the following table illustrates :—

Religion.	In the Presidency.		In towns.		In villages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505	490	510	495	505
Muhammadans	493	507	479	521	496	504
Europeans	676	324				
Eurasians	501	499	488	512	492	508
Native Christians	488	512				

Proportions in the Indian provinces and in England and Wales.

The proportion of sexes as observed in the several Indian provinces and in England and Wales is given below :—

Province.	Ratio per 1,000 to total population.	
	Males.	Females.
Madras	495	505
North-West Provinces	519·5	480·5
Berar	516·5	483·5
Bombay	516	484
British Burma	533	467
Coorg	563	437
Central Provinces	505	495
Assam	513	487
Bengal	498	502
Panjáb	542·5	457·5
England and Wales (1881)	486	514
Hyderabad	508	492

Civil or Conjugal Condition.

Numbers single, married, and widowed.

Exclusive of the Hill tracts and distributing 46,984 "not stated," there were, in round numbers, 13,740,000 single, or about 45½ per cent.; 12,650,000 married, or about 42 per cent.; 3,820,000 widowed, or about 12½ per cent.

Proportions of single, married, and widowed.

The following table gives this in detail for males and females :—

—	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Numbers	8,167,888	5,572,711	6,187,841	6,466,758	572,095	3,251,463	14,927,824	15,290,932
Percentage ...	54·72	36·45	41·45	42·29	3·83	21·26	100	100

There are several striking facts revealed by this table. Considerably more than half of the male population is unmarried, while little more than one-third of the female population is unmarried. There are nearly six widows to every widower, and there are nearly three hundred thousand more wives than husbands.

The following table shows how these relations stand elsewhere in the Empire:— Comparison with other provinces.

Province.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	48	32	47	50	5	18	100	100
Bengal	47	30	49	49	4	21	100	100
North-West Provinces	45	30	49	53	6	17	100	100
Central Provinces	46	34	50	51	4	15	100	100
Berar	39	26	56	58	5	16	100	100
Panjáb	52	36	42	50	6	14	100	100
Assam	54	41	43	43	3	16	100	100
H.H. the Nizam's dominions ...	45	29	50	52	5	19	100	100
Coorg	54	40	41	41	5	19	100	100
Madras	55	37	41	42	4	21	100	100
Average ...	48	32	47	49	5	19	...	...

From this it will be seen that, omitting the small provinces of Coorg and Assam, the proportion of unmarried of both sexes is higher in Madras than anywhere else in India. The proportion of married of both sexes is much lower than anywhere in India. The proportion of widowers is below the average, that of widows is so high as to be equalled only in Bengal, and the disproportion between widowers and widows is more marked than anywhere except in Bengal.

In Madras, excluding the Agency tracts, 101,679, or 173 in 10,000 of the men under 15, were married. In England only 11 in 10,000 of the men under 20 were married. Marriages under 15 years of age.

Above the age of 15 in India we may regard the mass of the husbands as corresponding to the mass of husbands in England in their capacity as the potential fathers of families. Under 15 there are 652,423 wives in Madras, or 1,132 in 10,000. In England under 20 there are only 67 in 10,000. Over 15 only 5·3 per cent. of the females are unmarried, while in England up to 20, 25·8 women are unmarried. But there are proportionately 2½ times as many widows over 15 in Madras as there are over 20 in England, and there are practically no widows (3 in 10,000) under 20 in England. There are 81,043 Hindu widows under the age of 20. Marriages over 15 years of age.

In every district there are of course more wives than husbands, but the excess is so slight as to support the belief that polygamy, although allowed to Hindus and Mussulmans by their laws, is rejected by their common sense. Proportion of husbands to wives.

Actual Distribution to the Decennial Age Periods.

The following are the numbers of males and females and of the total population at the different ages:— Numbers in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
0—	3,881,298	4,016,629	7,897,927
10—	3,144,105	3,185,169	6,329,274
20—	2,533,125	2,508,042	5,041,167
30—	2,192,749	2,141,632	4,334,381
40—	1,447,806	1,437,725	2,885,531
50—	864,383	947,425	1,811,808
60—	488,876	597,493	1,086,369
70—	171,132	214,169	385,301
80—	50,704	69,928	120,632
90—	10,467	13,038	23,505
100—	369	365	734
Total ...	14,785,014	15,131,615	29,916,629

Language.

73 languages find place in the schedules, of which 48 are Asiatic and 25 non-Asiatic. Those principally spoken are the Dravidian (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam,

Canarese, and Tulu), Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí. 28,853,267 or 92·56 per cent. speak Dravidian languages. Of the Aryan family Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí are spoken by 1,128,495, 696,103, and 230,006, or 3·62 per cent., 2·23 per cent., and 0·74 per cent. respectively.

In the following table the distribution of population according to language is shown :—

Family.	Languages.	Number of persons speaking each.	Proportion in every 10,000 of the population.
Dravidian ...	Tamil	12,387,395	3,974
	Telugu	12,104,246	3,883
	Malayalam	2,369,671	760
	Canarese	1,300,555	417
	Tulu	427,044	137
	Other languages and dialects	242,192	78
	Semi-Dravidian	22,121	7
	Total Dravidian ...	28,853,224	9,256
Indic ...	Ooriya	1,128,560	362
	Hindustani	696,103	223
	Mahratti (including Konkani)	230,006	74
	Other languages and dialects	73,751	24
	Total Indic ...	2,128,420	683
	Kolarian	144,937	47
	English	35,816	11
	Other tongues (including "not recognizable")	8,234	3
	Grand Total ...	31,170,631	10,000

Occupation.

There were 459 heads of "occupations of the people." These are grouped in eighteen orders and again more broadly under six main classes, viz. :—

I. Professional.
II. Domestic.
III. Commercial.
IV. Agricultural.
V. Industrial.
VI. Indefinite and non-productive.

The last class includes the great proportion of females and juveniles, and 46 per cent. of the total population is shown under this head as of "no occupation." Of the remainder, which represents the workers, male and female—

65·2 per cent. are agricultural.
20·1 do. are industrial.
8·0 do. are laborers.
1·4 do. is learned professions.

Under the heads Government Service (Civil and Military) "Commerce" and "Domestic," there is altogether only 5·3 per cent. of the total working population; 3 per cent. of the agricultural population have returned themselves as following other occupations in addition to that of agriculture.

The following table shows the proportion of the sexes in each of the classes and orders :— Proportions in the several classes and orders.

Class.	Order.	——	Proportion in every 1,000 of each class and order.	
			Males.	Females.
I. Professional ...	1	Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country	957	43
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country	948	52
	3	Do. do. learned professions, or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates) ...	808	192
Total Class I ...	...	... ...	882	118
II. Domestic	4	Wives	...	1,000
	5	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man	538	462
Total Class II ...	...	... ...	524	476
III. Commercial ...	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds	729	271
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	912	88
Total Class III ...	...	... ...	805	195
IV. Agricultural	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products ...	628	372
	9	Persons engaged about animals	614	386
Total Class IV ...	...	... ...	628	372
V. Industrial	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions	890	110
	11	Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.	511	489
	12	Do. do. do. in food and drinks	487	513
	13	Do. do. do. in animal substances	795	205
	14	Do. do. do. in vegetable substances ...	495	505
	15	Do. do. do. in minerals	734	266
Total Class V ...	...	... ...	568	432
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	16	Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined)	425	575
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	258	742
	18	Persons of no specified occupation	358	642
Total Class VI ...	...	... ...	364	636
Grand Total ...	...	... ...	495	505
Working population ...	...	... ...	610	390

It will be noted that the occupations on which the females are most largely employed are at once the hardest and least skilful. Agricultural labor and indefinite unskilled labor include 2,845,387, or considerably more than two-fifths of the working women, while they include only 1,739,112, or less than one-fifth of the working men.

The following table shows the proportion of persons employed in each class in Madras in 1881 and in England in 1871 :—

Class.	Madras.	England.
Professional	4	7
Domestic	1	3
Commercial	3	11
Agricultural	67	20
Industrial	19	49
Laborers undefined	6	10

Occupation of the British-born.

The following table shows the occupation of the British-born males and the proportion in which they are distributed to the different classes of employment :—

Class.		Number.	Proportion.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	3,339	71·91
	II. Domestic	8	0·17
	III. Commercial	673	14·50
	IV. Agricultural	159	3·42
	V. Industrial	85	1·83
	VI. Indefinite occupation	50	1·08
Unoccupied ...	No occupation	329	7·09
	Total ...	4,643	100

EDUCATION.

Of the 31 millions nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions were more or less educated or under instruction, 133 out of every 1,000 males and 8 out of every 1,000 females. This return shows a very marked spread of education during the last ten years as the following figures show :—

	1871.		1881.		Increase.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under instruction and instructed ...	1,513,505	36,502	2,054,491	133,612	540,986	97,110

The increase in females is about 266·04 per cent. or about $2\frac{2}{3}$ of the educated female population in 1871. There is reason to believe that both these figures are understated, and that roughly 2,300,000 would be nearer the true number of persons more or less instructed.

Education of males.

For a rough division, 5 to 15 represents the scholar period closely enough. Of male children up to 15 there are returned as—

Under instruction	464,046
Educated	76,211
Total ...	540,257
Add estimated omission	23,580
Grand Total ...	563,837

or 14 per cent. of the male children between 5 and 15. Above 15 there are shown including the "not stated,"—

Males under instruction	55,777
Educated	1,459,579
Total ...	1,515,356
Add estimated omission	40,991
Grand Total ...	1,556,347

or 17·22 per cent. of the males above 15. Altogether of males, of an age to be educated, there are 16·22 per cent. educated.

	Males above 5.	Males learning or educated.	Percentage.
1871	12,788,483	1,513,505	11·83
1881	13,068,896	2,120,184	16·22

The foregoing marks broadly the strides which education has been making in 10 years. Roughly the male population has improved 40 per cent. in this respect, and it does not require a census to tell us that this progress continues and more than continues.

The following compares the proportion of educated on the *total population* of the three creeds in the two censuses :—

—	1871.	1881.
Hindus	4·9	6·90
Muhammadans	5·0	8·59
Christians	11·2	16·53

The advance is less marked among Hindus than among the other creeds.

Female education is an exotic, but its recent progress, if not so important, is much more remarkable than the general progress. In 1871, 36,502 females, or 0·29 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, were returned as educated. In 1881, 176,784, or 1·33 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, are under instruction and educated, that is to say, that there are now five times as many women educated or being educated as there were 10 years ago. Education of females.

The following table shows the number and proportion of educated females in the different religions :—

—	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
Under instruction	33,392	5,438	14,247
Educated	54,257	7,036	19,124
Total ...	87,649	12,474	33,371
Percentages.			
Under instruction	0·97	2·20	15·16
Educated	0·62	1·18	8·82
Total ...	0·72	1·47	10·74

INFIRMITIES.

Exclusive of the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, there were 10,098 lunatics or 1 in 2,993 of the population, 49,497 blind or 1 in every 611, 16,699 deaf-mutes or 1 in 1,810, and 14,175 lepers or 1 in 2,132. There is a curious decrease in these numbers as compared with 1871, and it is clear that the mortality among the infirm of mind was disproportionately high in the famine. 47·52 per cent. of the imbeciles and insanes in the famine districts have disappeared.

The following table gives the number afflicted of each sex per 10,000 :— Proportions of all afflicted.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Unsound mind	3·85	2·85	3·34
Blind	15·54	17·20	16·38
Deaf-mute	6·13	4·93	5·53
Leper	6·92	2·52	4·69
Total ...	32·44	27·50	29·94

SURVEYS.

The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 6,03,607. This includes Rs. 22,279 spent on the Tanjore survey. The budget grant for the year was Rs. 6,00,000, and a separate allotment of Rs. 34,000 was made for the Tanjore survey. The area mapped on the 16-inch scale was 1,303·99 square miles and on smaller scales 1,878·68 square miles. The area on the 16-inch scale includes 47·38 square Outlay and outturn.

miles of salt-pans and waste-land applications surveyed in districts already completed. The area measured in fields for revenue settlement was 1,125·60 square miles.

Results of expenditure in outturn of work.

In the subjoined statement the outturn of the year under each process of demarcation and survey is compared with that of last year :—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1881-82.	Outturn of 1882-83.	Nature of work.	Outturn of 1881-82.	Outturn of 1882-83.
Revenue Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	*Topographical Survey*—(Contd.).	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Boundary demarcated ...	2,040·34	965·53	Traverse worked	1,252·65	697·19
Fields demarcated	1,338·56	1,097·91	Boundary plotted	927·28	528·04
Boundary surveyed	1,769·88	1,606·83	Detailed	1,440·33	1,744·49
Fields surveyed	1,205·56	1,125·60	Finished	1,411·76	1,878·68
Traverse worked	1,796·74	1,707·29			
Area computed	1,806·01	1,452·49	*Publication.*		
Boundary plotted	1,618·14	1,614·72	Published—16 and 8 inch scales	2,076·81	1,019·62
Fields plotted	1,085·74	1,036·41		Squares each of 100 sq. inches.	Squares each of 100 sq. inches.
Tested	1,104·61	1,030·28			
Detailed	1,786·92	1,314·78			
Finished	1,716·39	1,256·61 47·38	Published—smaller scales ...	268·29	279·34
				NO.	NO.
Topographical Survey.			Maps printed—copies ...	40,774	32,649
Boundary demarcated ...	980·99	1,233·83		RS.	RS.
Do. surveyed	1,138·62	1,105·82	Total expenditure	5,91,000	6,03,607

The cost of publication of maps for this and last year is as under :—

Description of maps.	Unit.	Cost of publication. 1881-82.	Cost of publication. 1882-83.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Village maps on the scale of 16 inches to a mile	1 square mile ...	3 2 5	3 14 10
Do. do. 8 do.	Do. ...	2 1 9	2 8 5
Agraharams on the scale of 4 inches to a mile	Do. ...	1 4 4	1 11 4
Coffee-estate and waste-land maps on a scale of 16 inches to a mile (litho.)	1 acre	0 0 10	0 1 11
Do. do. do. (photo-litho.)	Do.	0 0 7	0 0 11
Taluk and district maps on scales of 1 and ½ inch to a mile ...	Square each of 100 square inches.	72 6 5	87 6 6
Miscellaneous maps on different scales	Do. ...	58 9 8	74 15 9

Strength of the establishment.

The total strength of establishment on the 1st April 1882 and on 1st April 1883, respectively, are 2,167 and 2,565.

Area surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

The twenty districts to which the survey has up to date extended contain altogether 61,572 square miles for cadastral survey on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile, and 63,988 square miles for topographical survey on smaller scales. Of this area, up to the end of the year under review 50,775 square miles of cadastral and 45,289 square miles of topographical survey have been finished. There remain 10,797 square miles of cadastral and 18,699 square miles of topographical survey to be completed.

Distribution of parties.

Ten districts were under survey, viz., Godávari, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, Malabar, Madura, and Tanjore.

Central Office.

In the Central Office 257 Government village and 260 coffee estate maps, revenue survey, scale 16 inches = 1 mile, total area 1,019·62 square miles, and 102 topographical maps on smaller scales, total area 279·34 squares each of 100 square inches, were lithographed. The cost of publication was Rs. 26,065. The estimated value of the maps supplied for Government purposes, added to the sum realized by sales, amounts to Rs. 32,564.

Tests of accuracy.

The traverse work of the revenue survey was connected with 51 stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the comparison of distances shows a mean error in traversing of 6·66 feet per mile.

Boundary Act.

Fines were inflicted in 42 cases under the Boundary Act. The total amount of fines collected was Rs. 120, and the largest individual fine was Rs. 10.

The extent mapped for revenue survey during the year was 1,304 square miles against 1,716 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 412 square miles. The outturn under head topographical is apparently short, viz., 1,878 square miles, whereas the area expected from the topo party is 3,500 square miles; but when the large area triangulated, viz., 2,668 square miles, is taken into consideration, the outturn can hardly be considered unsatisfactory. Moreover, 758 square miles of plane table work have been completed in the field and merely require to be inked in office before being returned as completed. It must also be remembered that the topographical party has been during the past year working in most unhealthy and wet localities, and the number of days lost on account of sickness and rain was 1,366. In the Central Office the reduction by pentagraph of certain village maps which had to be lithographed on the old system, the entertainment of several highly-paid draughtsmen to finish the more elaborate geographical and topographical maps, the cutting up and pasting together of the congregated village sheets so as to form separate village maps, render a slight rise in the cost of publication under every head. The publication of a Presidency map on the scale of 16 miles to the inch, and the increase in miscellaneous work, which is generally of an intricate and troublesome nature, accounts for the decrease in district and taluk work. The decrease in mapping for revenue purposes is due to maps not having been received from party offices during the early part of the year under report. General remarks.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The operations of the Revenue Settlement Department during the official year 1882-83 extended to six districts. In Cuddapah the settlement of Madanapalle, the last taluk, was completed; the registers of the Kadiri Taluk were completed, and those of Váyalpád were in progress. In North Arcot the settlement of the Arcot Taluk was completed and that of Chandragiri in progress; most of the registers of the Wálájapet Taluk were printed and those of Arcot were written up. In Ganjam a party commenced operations from the beginning of the official year and the field work was completed by the end of March 1883; the proposals for the settlement were approved and the new rates have been since introduced. In the Nílgiri District only four villages were settled, five more being in various stages of progress. In Madura the classification of two taluks was completed and a third was taken in hand. The subjoined statement exhibits the outturn of work and the cost for each district during the official year 1882-83:—

Items.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Madura.	Coimbatore.	Nílgiris.	Ganjam.	Chingleput.	South Arcot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village registers printed	178	54	...	87	3	42	4	...
Do. do. bound	217	...	...	131	10	...	4	...
Village registers despatched to the Collector. { bound	85	...	...	131	10	...	4	...
{ unbound ...	85	...	...	131	10	...	4	...
Village maps mounted	12	1	169	4	...	1	7	274
Do. do. despatched to the Collector. { mounted ...	17	...	43	...	...	...	...	263
{ unmounted.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Taluks settled	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in which settlement is in progress ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings completed	...	351	...	...	...	446	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings in progress	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of villages settled in Nílgiris ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Do. do. in progress	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Area of waste lands granted on puttah with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881	...	...	...	...	601	...	...	...
Area classified in square miles	...	1	964	...	...	129	...	...
Cost in rupees ...	49,702	72,326	43,916	9,091	22,121	34,372	182	43

Items.	Bellary.	Tinnevelly.	Kistna.	Trichinopoly.	Nellore.	Salem.	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village registers printed	...	...	...	...	...	..	368
Do. do. bound	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
Village registers despatched to the Collector. { bound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
{ unbound ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	230
Village maps mounted	26	321	694	12	...	584	2,105
Do. do. despatched to the Collector. { mounted ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	345
{ unmounted.	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
Taluks settled	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. in which settlement is in progress.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings completed	...	...	...	...	Printing charges.	...	797
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings in progress	...	...	...	...		...	38
Number of villages settled in Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...		...	4
Do. do. in progress	...	...	...	...		...	5
Area of waste lands granted on puttah with reference to G.O., No. 453, dated 16th March 1881	...	...	...	...		...	601
Area classified in square miles	...	...	...	...		...	1,094
Cost in rupees ...	7	24	382	4	1	6	232,177

The following statement shows the outlay incurred in each district from the commencement of operations till the end of the year 1882-83 :—

Items.	Districts.	Outlay. Up to 1881-82.	Outlay. In 1882-83.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Completed.	Godávari	3,13,172	...	3,13,172
	Kistna	6,05,308	382	6,05,690
	Nellore	5,78,152	1	5,78,153
	Cuddapah	11,91,027	49,702	12,40,729
	Kurnool	5,59,596	...	5,59,596
	Chingleput	4,34,027	182	4,34,209
	Trichinopoly	3,68,419	4	3,68,423
	Tinnevelly	7,06,102	24	7,06,126
	Coimbatore	7,33,400	9,091	7,42,491
	Salem	6,02,414	6	6,02,420
	Total ...	60,91,617	59,392	61,51,009
In progress.	Ganjam	2,95,861	34,372	3,30,233
	South Arcot	33,142	43	33,185
	Madura	19,304	43,916	63,220
	Nilgiri	21,833	22,121	43,954
	Wynaad	1,16,686	...	1,16,686
	North Arcot	4,35,666	72,326	5,07,992
	Bellary	3,504	7	3,511
	Tanjore	28	...	28
	Total ...	9,26,024	1,72,785	10,98,809
	Grand Total ...	70,17,641	2,32,177	72,49,818

The results of the settlement for Fasli 1291 in those districts and parts of districts in which revised rates have been introduced, were that in 10 districts there was a decrease of Rs. 1,64,572 on the demand of Fasli 1290 (1880-81), and an increase of Rs. 44,344 in the remaining 3 districts, being a net decrease of

Rs. 1,20,238 on the demand of Fasli 1290 (1880-81). There was a net increase of Rs. 12,01,580 on the demand of the years preceding settlement. The following statement will illustrate these remarks :—

Districts.	Portions of districts.	Previous demand to the introduction of new settlement.	Demand of Fasli		Difference	
			1290.	1291.	Between columns 4 and 5.	Between columns 3 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Chicacole and Berhampore	4,82,685	5,39,735	5,42,030	+ 2,295	+ 59,345
Godávari	.....	20,54,721	25,87,283	25,76,480	− 10,803	+ 5,21,759
Kistna	Masulipatam—portion ...	5,79,350	8,44,484	8,43,317	− 1,167	+ 2,63,967
	Guntúr—portion	24,24,992	27,32,674	27,20,728	− 11,946	+ 2,95,736
	Total ...	30,04,342	35,77,158	35,64,045	− 13,113	+ 5,59,703
Nellore	Principal division ...	11,67,881	13,51,782	13,21,390	− 30,392	+ 1,53,509
	Subdivision	5,81,610	6,20,289	6,12,880	− 7,409	+ 31,270
	Total ...	17,49,491	19,72,071	19,34,270	− 37,801	+ 1,84,779
Cuddapah ...	Jammalamadugu, Proddutur and Cuddapah ...	5,94,446	5,82,411	5,77,372	− 5,039	− 17,074
	Badvél, Siddhavatam and Pullampet	3,18,943	3,76,978	3,71,907	− 5,071	+ 52,964
	Pulivendla	1,51,292	1,82,596	1,82,562	− 34	+ 31,270
	Ráyachóti and Váyalpád ...	2,41,636	2,62,313	2,40,709	− 21,604	− 927
	Total ...	13,06,317	14,04,298	13,72,550	− 31,748	+ 66,233
Kurnool	Proper	7,29,464	5,99,436	5,99,928	+ 492	− 1,29,536
	Pattikonda	1,98,991	1,52,978	1,52,991	+ 13	− 46,000
	Koilkuntla	1,99,986	1,98,516	1,99,810	+ 1,294	− 176
	Cumbum and Márkapúr ...	1,88,357	1,91,701	1,87,634	− 4,067	− 723
	Total ...	13,16,798	11,42,631	11,40,363	− 2,268	− 1,76,435
Chingleput ...	.....	13,57,612	14,14,276	14,14,176	− 100	+ 56,564
North Arcot ...	Wálajápet Taluk	3,51,740	4,01,472	3,99,611	− 1,861	+ 47,871
South Arcot ...	Chidambaram	5,20,605	5,36,286	5,31,440	− 4,846	+ 10,835
	Vriddháchalam	7,913	9,846	8,390	− 1,456	+ 477
	Total ...	5,28,518	5,46,132	5,39,830	− 6,302	+ 11,312
Trichinopoly ...	.....	16,11,492	14,83,754	14,71,546	− 12,208	− 1,39,946
Tinnevelly ...	Southern taluks	16,93,199	17,79,725	17,85,947	+ 6,222	+ 92,748
	Northern taluks	8,17,828	8,35,762	8,38,906	+ 3,144	+ 21,078
	Total ...	25,11,027	25,15,487	26,24,853	+ 9,366	+ 1,13,826
Coimbatore ...	.....	25,28,299	26,93,879	26,45,511	− 48,368	+ 1,17,212
Salem	.....	18,26,265	15,72,949	16,05,622	+ 32,673	− 2,20,643
	Grand Total ...	206,29,307	219,51,125	218,30,887	−1,20,238	+ 12,01,580

INAM COMMISSION.

In addition to the district revenue officers who ordinarily report on such cases as may still remain for enfranchisement, a Special Deputy Collector was employed during the year to carry out the enfranchisement of the village service inams of Wálajápet Taluk in North Arcot District, and of the subdivision taluks of Cuddapah District. The work is now in progress. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued by the Inam Commissioner during the year and the value of the inams dealt with is subjoined :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government in columns 5 and 7.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindar.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dévádáyem (religious)	256	663	1,819	6	...	32	...	38	...	8,711
Dharmadáyem (charitable)	103	502	2,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Personal	465	29,651	5,891	1,509	21	924	...	2,433	2½	
Village service ...	5,146	79,611	91,021	67	...	55,866	...	55,933	...	
Total ...	5,970	110,427	1,01,014	1,582	21	56,822	...	58,404	2½	8,711

Of the total number of 5,970 title-deeds issued, 5,086 were for village service inams in the district of Coimbatore settled by the Special Deputy Collector appointed for the purpose, and 60 for similar inams in Cuddapah, Kistna and Chingleput, settled by the Collectors concerned. Of the remaining 824 title-deeds, 359 were for religious and charitable endowments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and the remaining 465 relate to the special tenures settled as personal inams in Cuddapah and to casual cases remaining for enfranchisement in certain districts. The usual statement showing the particulars of inam work from the commencement of operations and the cost of the commission to the end of 1882-83 is given below. It will be seen that the total cost of the commission is less by Rs. 3,62,837 than one year's revenue secured by it to Government including the assessment of inams fully assessed.

Particulars.	Total number of inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old jodi payable to Government.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost.	Remarks.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,81,699	
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1881 ...	59,168	493,114	11,81,300	87,940	4,05,019		
1881-82	6,279	99,387	1,40,139	6,657	80,817		
1882-83	5,970	110,427	1,01,014	1,582	56,822		
Total ...	438,844	6,680,233	105,13,334	9,38,944	16,05,425	13,81,699	

The administration of the department was entrusted to the Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

COURT OF WARDS.

The following review is for Fasli 1291 (1st July 1881 to 1st July 1882).

General. Five of the wards' estates, viz., the Vasireddi estate in Kistna, Naragunti in North Arcot, and the Maniyáchi, Sundrapatchiapuram and Urkad zemindaris in Tinnevelly, were handed over to their proprietors on their attaining majority; while 5 new estates were taken under management during the year, viz., Gandharvakóta, Vadapathimangalam and Alangudicheri in Tanjore, Vadagarai in Madura and Medai Dalavoi Kumarasawmi Mudaliar's estate in Tinnevelly. The number of estates under the Court's control at the close of the year was therefore 37. 3 other estates which were taken under management at the close of the year are not included in this report. The first of these is in Malabar, and is the property of a lunatic named Bimbalen. The accounts connected with this estate have only been

received by the Court since July 1882. The other 2 estates are Chipurupalle in Vizagapatam, and Pápanad in Tanjore. Vasireddi and Naragunti estates, which had no balance to their credit when they came under the Court's charge, were handed over with an increased rent-roll and cash balances of over Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. In Naragunti, debts to the extent of Rs. 21,800 were also paid off, and Rs. 18,750 were spent on irrigation works during the 15 years the estate was under management. The Maniyáchi estate was heavily encumbered with debt when it came under the charge of the Court of Wards in March 1866, and it was found impossible to prevent 2 of its most important villages, which had been mortgaged to the creditors, from being sold in 1868 in satisfaction of decrees passed by the District Court of Tinnevelly. The balance in hand in the Urkád estate has risen during the 9 years the estate was under management from Rs. 575 to over Rs. 68,000, while debts to the amount of Rs. 64,000 have been cleared off and Rs. 21,400 expended in improving the irrigation works on the property. The whole of the Núzvíd estate was divided into 6 shares, each of the 4 brothers and the nephew of the late zemindar getting one-sixth and the minors getting the remaining one-sixth. The share belonging to the minors comprises 47 entire villages and portions of 13 other villages. The extent of the holdings in the above villages was 21,185 acres, assessed at Rs. 55,470.

Holdings.

The total area of the holdings settled on ryotwari principles or on joint-rent was 540,625 acres against 618,426 acres in the preceding year.

Demand, collection and balance.

The annexed statement shows at one view what may be called the total land revenue demand, collection and balance, both current and arrears, of all the estates under the Court's charge.

——	Demand.	Collections.			Amount written off or ordered to be written off.	Total.	Balance.
		Within the fasli year.	Subsequent to the fasli.	Total.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arrears	8,91,421	4,97,260	26,409	5,23,669	17,031	5,40,700	3,51,240
Current	18,86,091	14,14,833	1,83,429	15,98,262	30	15,98,292	2,88,432
Total ...	27,77,512	19,12,093	2,09,838	21,21,931	17,061	21,38,992	6,39,672

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts from all sources, including those of the Núzvíd estate up to the division, and of the minors' share only subsequent to the division, amounted to Rs. 23,81,771 during the year under report. Adding the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, viz., Rs. 48,60,998, the available assets amounted to Rs. 72,42,769. Deducting from this the charges of the year, aggregating Rs. 33,81,158, the balance to the credit of the several estates at the end of the year was Rs. 38,61,611, exclusive of the value of grain on hand, amounting to Rs. 1,78,900, in some estates. Of the surplus balance rather over 23¾ lakhs belong to the Parlákimedi zemindari, which has been under management uninterruptedly for the past 52 years, nearly 3¼ lakhs to Gopálpur, over 2½ lakhs to Urlám, and over 1⅓ lakhs each to Merangi and Gandamanáyakanúr. In Chinna Kimedi, Kapileswarapuram and Lakkavaram the surplus ranged from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 65,000, and in Peramur in Trichinopoly to Rs. 47,000. Of the surplus balance, Rs. 32,93,400 stand invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 5,68,261 are in cash. The cash balance in Gopálpur is large, amounting to over Rs. 96,000. The Collector has been requested to invest Rs. 60,000 or 70,000 in Government promissory notes, and consider at the same time whether there are any large irrigation projects in the estate on which the surplus balance can be expended with advantage. The expenditure on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 97,784, or 12 per cent. of the revenue derived from the lands under them, against Rs. 97,377 expended in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the estates under management for Fasli 1291 (1881-82):—

Districts.	Estates.	Amount at credit at the end of Fasli 1290 (1880-81.)	Income in Fasli 1291 (1881-82).	Total.	Total charges.	Balance to the credit of the Estate.	Difference between Columns 3 and 8. Increase.	Difference between Columns 3 and 8. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Parlákimedi	24,78,670	5,32,739	30,11,409	6,23,917	23,87,492	...	91,178
	Chinna Kimedi	92,865	74,767	1,67,632	1,03,096	64,536	...	28,329
	Sérgadá	27,187	29,461	56,648	31,194	25,454	...	1,733
	Jarada	26,547	29,025	55,572	22,047	33,525	6,978	...
	Urlám	2,51,537	47,380	2,98,917	44,835	2,54,082	2,545	...
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	5,460	5,529	10,989	4,738	6,251	791	...
	Merangi	1,39,734	64,553	2,04,287	69,389	1,34,898	...	4,836
	Pandur Mallavaram	484	4,060	4,544	4,062	482	...	2
	Mádugula	4,890	4,700	9,590	7,468	2,122	...	2,768
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram ...	8,795	22,142	30,937	14,360	16,577	7,782	...
	Srípuram	1,228	17,351	18,579	14,807	3,772	2,544	...
Godávari ...	Lakkavaram	53,395	35,192	88,587	22,751	65,836	12,441	...
	Gopálpur	2,79,342	89,830	3,69,172	44,688	3,24,484	45,142	...
	Kapileswarapuram and Kesanakurru	59,730	37,978	97,708	36,069	61,639	1,909	...
Kistna ...	Núzvíd	11,36,524	3,55,818	14,92,342	13,70,036	1,22,306	...	10,14,218
Cuddapah ...	Chittacherla	5,457	4,571	10,028	3,813	6,215	758	...
Chingleput ...	Soranjeri	182	6,892	7,074	7,073	1	...	181
Tanjore ...	Ukkadai	3,314	16,907	20,221	19,882	339	...	2,975
	Vélanganni	2,010	1,884	3,894	2,898	996	...	1,014
	Gandharvakóta	505	16,716	17,221	14,714	2,507	2,002	...
	Vadapathimangalam	...	17,683	17,683	14,233	3,450	3,450	...
	Alangudicheri	...	3,798	3,798	1,534	2,264	2,264	...
Trichinopoly ...	Peramúr	43,300	12,350	55,650	8,631	47,019	3,719	...
	Nangavaram	2,148	21,320	23,468	15,701	7,767	5,619	...
	Kamnad	3,822	7,41,744	7,45,566	7,29,315	16,251	12,429	...
Madura ...	Gandamanáyakanúr	1,26,838	48,836	1,75,674	41,387	1,34,287	7,449	...
	Santhaiyur	3,588	10,908	14,496	8,173	6,323	2,735	...
	Vadagarai	547	8,344	8,891	2,180	6,711	6,164	...
Tinnevelly ...	M. Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar's Estate	3,796	12,334	16,130	7,350	8,780	4,984	...
	Urkád deposit	21,246	946	22,192	209	21,983	737	...
	Vádimitta	6,065	13,339	19,404	14,184	5,220	...	845
Coimbatore ..	Poravipálaiyam	1,955	15,564	17,519	13,761	3,758	1,803	...
Salem ...	Erumaipati, &c.	2,255	24,707	26,962	25,830	1,132	...	1,123
South Canara...	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate	4,379	4,162	8,541	3,448	5,093	714	...
	K. Srinivasa Row's Estate ...	4,624	1,490	6,114	1,966	4,148	...	476
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	46,970	42,405	89,375	28,405	60,970	14,000	...
	Mangara	11,609	4,346	15,955	3,014	12,941	1,332	...
	Total ...	48,60,998	23,81,771	72,42,769	33,81,158	38,61,611	1,50,291	11,49,678

Public Works.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on irrigation works, buildings and communications in Fasli 1291 (1881-82):—

Districts.	Estates.	Agricultural works. New works.	Agricultural works. Repairs.	Buildings. New works.	Buildings. Repairs.	Communications. New works.	Communications. Repairs.	Establishments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam ...	Parlákimedi	10,072	12,751	2,018	2,556	3,123	9,726	19,817	60,063
	Chinna Kimedi	2,385	4,967	...	1,280	...	...	273	8,905
	Sérgáda	...	600	...	...	...	...	24	624
	Jarada	...	2,182	...	...	...	...	...	2,182
	Urlám	710	2,071	2,950	683	...	...	...	6,414
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	...	354	...	409	...	...	...	763
	Merangi	...	164	...	2,952	...	...	...	3,116
	Pandur Mallavaram ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	985
	Srípuram	...	882	...	96	...	...	...	978
Godávari ...	Lakkavaram	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	885
	Gopálpur	...	361	...	83	...	...	...	444
	Kapileswarapuram ...	...	292	...	...	...	..	..	292
Kistna ...	Núzvíd	...	2,251	...	...	...	...	...	2,251
Cuddapah	Chittacherla	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	201

Districts.	Estates.	Agricultural works.		Buildings.		Communications.		Establishments.	Total.
		New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput ...	Soranjeri	...	65	...	304	...	...	...	369
Tanjore ...	Ukkadai	...	417	...	77	...	...	...	494
	Gandharvakóta	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286
Trichinopoly ...	Peramúr	...	100	...	740	...	...	...	840
	Nangavaram	...	916	...	285	...	...	...	1,201
Madura ...	Ramnad	...	26,877	...	1,185	...	...	7,108	35,170
	Gandamanáyakanúr ...	3,353	10,353	...	25	...	...	6,177	19,908
	Santhaiyúr	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	862
Tinnevelly ...	M. Dalavoi Kumarasawmi Mudaliar's Estate ...	...	51	...	44	...	...	...	95
	Vadimitta	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
Salem ...	Erumaipati and Palaiyapálaiyam	...	11,610	...	...	...	500	...	12,110
South Canara.	B. Sarvothama Row's Estate	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	32
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	...	716	...	...	...	...	...	716
	Total ...	16,520	81,264	5,000	10,739	3,123	10,226	33,399	1,60,271

The debts due to and by each estate are as follows:— Debts.

Districts.	Estates.	Debts due to the estate.			Debts due by the estate.		
		Demand.	Amount paid including that written off.	Balance.	Demand.	Amount paid.	Balance.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ...	Rewada	944	10	934	...	...	...
	Merangi	10,780	630	10,150	...	...	...
	Pandur Mallavaram	100	...	100	...	...	...
	Mádugula	3,245	576	2,669	92,411	24,800	67,611
	Chidikada Jagannathapuram.	254	35	219	...	...	...
	Srípuram	...	...	...	670	...	670
Godávari ...	Lakkavaram	1,67,718	1,11,247	56,471	1,084	...	1,084
	Gopálpur	15,393	1,365	14,028	...	...	...
	Kapileswarapuram and Kesanakurru	84	12	72	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Núzvíd	40,331	2,577	37,754	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Soranjeri	4,764	5	4,759	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	Ukkadai	27,738	443	27,295	90,965	1,932	89,033
	Vélanganni	1,199	...	1,199	6,442	108	6,334
	Gandharvakóta	37,672	470	37,202	2,64,653	2,950	2,61,703
	Vadapathimangalam ...	1,06,850	44	1,06,806	61,014	...	61,014
	Alankudicheri	27,135	282	26,853	7,496	...	7,496
Trichinopoly ...	Peramúr	52	37	15	...	...	...
	Nangavaram	8,987	560	8,427	34,634	1,248	33,386
Madura ...	Ramnad	201	...	201	15,29,306	1,21,142	14,08,164
	Gandamanáyakanúr	2,045	...	2,045	...	...	...
	Vadgarai	2,621	...	2,621	521	...	521
Tinnevelly ...	Vadimitta	...	...	...	47,277	...	47,277
	M. Dalavoi Kumaraswami Mudaliar's Estate	5,273	131	5,142	21,892	617	21,275
Coimbatore ...	Poravipálaiyam	15,535	90	15,445	20,244	9,332	10,912
Salem	Erumaipati and Palaiyapálaiyam	248	32	216	7,237	937	6,300
South Canara.	Brahmavar Sarvothama Row's Estate	11	11	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Kavalpara	266	20	246	...	...	...
	Mangara	460	87	373	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,79,906	1,18,664	3,61,242	21,85,846	1,63,066	20,22,780

The minor zemindars of Ramnad and Gandamanáyakanúr, and the brother of the former, continued to be under the tuition of Mr. Gell at Madras. 2 sons of the Parlákimedi zemindar and the Chinna Kimedi and Sérgada minors were under the tuition of Mr. Taylor at Parlákimedi; the minors of Merangi and Gopálpur were under that of Mr. Marsh at Vizagapatam. Education of minors.

All attempts to conserve the Parlákimedi forests had to be abandoned, owing to the impossibility of forming reserves without interfering with "Kumari" (temporary cultivation by clearing the forests) cultivation which has been carried on from time immemorial by the people inhabiting these wild tracts. The Gandamanáyakanúr forests continued to be under the charge of the Forest Department. Forests.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

DURING the year the Honorable A. Mackenzie, the Honorable C. G. Master, and the Honorable Colonel R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E., were nominated additional members of the Legislative Council. The Honorable R. Davidson, C.S.I., the Honorable P. O'Sullivan, the Honorable Rajah G. N. Gajapatti Rao, and the Honorable J. G. Coleman were reappointed additional members on the expiry of their two years' tenure of office.

The Acts passed during the year, their object and character, and the date on which they were sanctioned, are given in detail in a statement in Division II-A of the appendix. 8 bills were pending at the close of the year, of which 6 were brought forward by Government and 2 by the Honorable J. G. Coleman.

POLICE.

Strength of police force.

The strength of the force on the 31st December 1882 was 23,696 or 102 below the sanctioned strength, exclusive of the temporary salt police thrown out of employment in December. The total cost was Rs. 38,67,218, which sum is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary Provincial charges	36,42,420
Imperial Salt and Land customs	1,84,818
Service of processes	39,980
Total ...	38,67,218

The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on State services) was 1 to 1,470. In towns the proportion was 1 to 592, and in rural parts 1 to 1,609. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. $168\frac{11}{16}$ or Annas 2 per head of the population. There were 440 * policemen employed by banks, public companies and private individuals, &c., at a cost of Rs. 37,435. The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rs. 26,743-15-0 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 20,187-15-0, showing a deficit of Rs. 6,556, including cost of clothing, &c., as against Rs. 8,897-3-10 in the preceding year. The cost of Marine Police entertained this year under Act I of 1881 in Tanjore, Godávari and Vizagapatam was Rs. 7,240-3-0, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,017-6-0, showing a deficit of Rs. 5,222-13-0, including cost of clothing, &c. This deficit was anticipated.

Punitive police.

The following statement gives the strength and cost, inclusive of clothing, &c., of the punitive police employed in Salem and Trichinopoly on the 31st March 1883 under Madras Act III of 1882. Column 4 shows the recoveries made from the inhabitants on account of the same.

* This number includes the actual strength of punitive police in Salem and Trichinopoly.

—	Number.	Cost.	Recoveries.
1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	127	18,561 3 6	51,654 1 6
Trichinopoly	26	1,386 7 6	1,656 5 0

The subjoined table shows the departmental punishments by ranges during 1882:— Departmental punishment.

Ranges.	Strength on the 31st December 1882.	Number		Amount of fines.	Percentage (Cols. 3 and 4 to Col. 2.)	Number	
		Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended during 1882.			Punished with forfeiture of pay or absence without leave.	Resigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras town	1,202	18	233	102	20·9	50	33
Northern range	5,377	100	1,266	944	25·4	596	66
Central do.	7,558	145	1,963	1,003	27·9	1,256	185
Southern do.	8,745	190	1,365	603	17·8	1,157	182
Total ...	22,882	453	4,827	2,652	23·1	3,059	466

There is a satisfactory decrease under all heads as compared with 1881. But for the large number of men dismissed in Salem in connection with the riots, the figures would have been still less.

129 police officers were rewarded by promotion during the year, and 662 by money rewards. Rewards.

219 police officers were convicted by Magistrates and 15 by Courts in 1882, against 266 and 2 in 1881. It is satisfactory to notice that no inspectors or sub-inspectors were convicted. The number of head constables judicially punished by Magistrates has decreased from 27 in 1881 to 22 in 1882. The chief offences are as usual under the Police Act (44), negligent escape (31), assault (31), causing hurt (28), theft (27), and extortion (17). Police officers convicted.

2,510 were enlisted during the year. Out of 22,421 men in the force on the 31st December 1882 (excluding temporary salt guards), 9,984 were over ten years' service. The force having now been in existence for twenty-four years, a great number of men annually become entitled to pension. The casualties consisted of 554 discharges on pension or gratuity, 446 resignations, 552 dismissals, 1,379 discharges, 72 desertions, and 297 deaths. Resignations were most numerous in North Arcot and Salem. 128 appeals (against 111 in 1881) were received by the Inspector-General against punishments inflicted by superintendents. 19 decisions were reversed. Enlistments and casualties.

69 per cent. of the force can read and write. 44 police officers passed inspectors' test against 32 in 1881. The number of illiterate head constables has decreased from 105 to 90. These men are employed on jail and treasury guard duty. Education.

8,455 convicts were guarded by police in central and district jails against 10,159 in 1881. The strength of the guards was 1,036 at a cost of Rs. 1,24,638, against 1,222 police at a cost of Rs. 1,41,192 in 1881. 14,751 convicts were guarded in subsidiary jails against 13,432 in 1881. Convicts guarded in jails.

The following table shows the escapes and recaptures of prisoners during the past two years. The great majority of escapes were from the custody of the police and village police when escorting prisoners to courts or jails. Out of 9 Escapes and recaptures.

escapes from jails there were 8 recaptures; out of 27 from sub-jails, 20 recaptures; and out of 243 from other custody, 209 recaptures :—

Escapes and recaptures.	From jails.	From sub-jails.	From other custody.	Total.	Remarks.
Escapes in 1882	9	27	243	279	
Recaptured	8	20	209	*237	* Persons escaped in previous years and recaptured (6) during the year are excluded.
Difference ...	1	7	34	42	
Escapes in 1881	13	44	291	348	
Recaptured	7	32	252	291	
Difference ...	6	12	39	57	

Buildings.

245 huts and 29 station-houses were built, besides 30 miscellaneous buildings at a cost of Rs. 60,533, the total expenditure, inclusive of the cost of repairs (Rs. 36,712), being Rs. 97,245.

Processes served by police.

The following statement shows the number of processes served by police in 1882 as compared with the three previous years. The number of processes issued, and the consequent increase in the number of persons compelled to attend, is yearly becoming greater. 320,221 persons were summoned in petty cases :—

Years.	Processes served.				Total processes in petty cases.		
	Total warrants.		Total summons.		No. of processes.	No. of persons.	Proportion to population.
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.			
1879	47,292	47,517	386,444	387,136	276,043	268,480	116
1880	40,729	40,817	414,744	416,028	293,189	286,205	109
1881	43,146	43,149	459,936	460,755	322,913	314,154	98
1882	47,233	47,299	477,102	477,228	330,241	320,221	96

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The following table shows the number of deaths from violent and unnatural causes during 1882. There were altogether 11,315 deaths in 1882, 11,931 in 1881, 11,679 in 1880, and 15,007 in 1879. The decrease is chiefly under the heads accidental deaths and suicides :—

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I. Murder	96	45	84	35	141	119	260
II. Culpable homicide	61	5	34	2	66	36	102
III. Justifiable do.	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
IV. Suicides	642	22	968	15	664	983	1,647
V. Found dead "*Causes unknown*"...	142	21	91	26	163	117	280
VI. Drinking	28	...	1	...	28	1	29
VII. Neglect or want	...	1	1	...	1	1	2
VIII. Exposure	9	2	7	2	11	9	20
IX. Other causes	346	20	105	15	366	120	486
X. Accidental deaths	2,632	1,971	2,250	1,633	4,603	3,883	8,486
Total ...	3,959	2,087	3,541	1,728	6,046	5,269	11,315

Suicides.

The following table gives details of suicides, showing a decrease of 104 as compared with 1881 :—

Sexes.	By drowning.	By hanging.	By poison.	By lethal weapons.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults	279	304	15	31	13	642
Do. children	12	3	1	1	5	22
Female adults	736	197	25	2	8	968
Do. children	12	2	1	...	...	15
Total ...	1,039	506	42	34	26	1,647

The following statement gives details of accidental deaths :— Accidental deaths.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snakes.	By railway.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults	1,090	225	452	11	854	2,632
Do. children	1,487	62	136	1	285	1,971
Female adults	1,720	56	264	1	209	2,250
Do. children	1,334	26	97	...	176	1,633
Total ...	5,631	369	949	13	1,524	8,486

The number of fires reported in 1882 was 7,329 against 7,932 in 1881. The number of lives lost was 76 against 110 in 1881. Fires were most disastrous in Godávari, Madura and Vizagapatam. The value of property lost from fire in the Madura District is given at Rs. 1,95,825. Vizagapatam shows 541 fires with 10,404 houses burnt. In Kistna also the amount of property lost by fire is very great, Rs. 1,00,138, and in Godávari Rs. 1,14,828. Fires.

The total numbers of known depredators and suspected persons for the past two years are shown below :— Known depredators and suspected persons.

—	1881.	1882.
Known depredators	17,727	17,436
Suspected persons	3,489	4,167
Receivers	744	665
Wandering gangs	22,653	23,409

1,538 old offenders were reconvicted and sentenced to enhanced punishment against 1,948 in 1881, 2,013 in 1880, and 2,966 in 1879. The number is diminishing year by year. Old offenders reconvicted.

The following table shows the results by ranges in all offences. They are very nearly the same as in 1881, the percentage of detection being slightly better, excluding Madras City :— Detection of offences.

Ranges.	Abstract of all offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
Madras town	34,660	27,717	80	42,952	34,094	79·4	59,631	18,000	30·2
Northern range	34,839	16,865	48·4	69,312	27,397	39·5	2,80,161	67,319	24
Central do.	50,314	27,949	55·5	93,090	37,802	40·6	4,16,461	70,253	16·9
Southern do.	84,104	48,733	57·9	143,144	63,090	44·1	4,77,658	1,11,515	23·3
Total ...	203,917	121,264	59·5	348,498	162,383	46·6	12,33,911	2,67,087	21·6

The graver sorts of crime are noticed in detail in the following paragraphs.

236 murders were committed against 274 in 1881. 40·3 per cent. were detected, excluding 28 cases in which the murderers committed suicide. The ratio of detection was 45 per cent. The best detection is shown in the Nílgiris and the worst in Madura. The percentage of persons convicted in Salem (77·8) is very good. Murders.

The number of dacoities fell from 161 in 1881 to 152 in 1882. The increase in Salem is due to the Salem riot dacoities. The increase in Madura was caused chiefly by Kullers committing a series of highway dacoities. The following table shows the classification of dacoities, whether in houses, in fields, or on highways, with a comparison of results for the past two years. Dacoities.

	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
In houses, &c. ... 1882 ...	52	21	40·4	315	125	39·7	74,829	971	1·3
1881 ...	45	20	44·4	302	102	33·8	25,045	4,470	17·9
In fields, &c. ... 1882 ...	39	6	15·4	86	8	9·3	5,669	57	1
1881 ...	39	9	23·1	114	20	17·5	2,529	89	3·5
On highways, &c. . 1882 ...	61	15	24·6	172	68	39·5	8,632	396	4·6
1881 ...	77	12	15·6	230	39	17	16,079	1,031	6·4
Total 1882 ...	152	42	27·6	573	201	35·1	89,130	1,424	1·6
Compare 1881 ...	161	41	25·5	646	161	24·9	43,653	5,590	12·8

Tanjore shows the largest number of house dacoities. The detection of this type of crime was not so good as in 1881. North Arcot returns the largest number of field dacoities with no detection. Kistna the next, also with no detection. In both the northern and central ranges the detection of this crime was bad. Under the head of highway dacoity Cuddapah has the largest number with no detection. Although the detection of this crime in the central range is better than it was in 1881 by 9 per cent., still it was not good.

The amount of property lost is invariably greatly exaggerated by complainants, but with all that the percentage recovered is very low. The percentage of convictions (35·1) is better than it was in 1881 (24·9).

House dacoities.

The number of house dacoities has increased from 45 in 1881 to 52 in 1882, chiefly owing to the house dacoities in connection with the riots in Salem. The decrease of 5 cases in Trichinopoly is satisfactory, while Tanjore still maintains its bad reputation, showing an increase of 3 cases. It will be observed that several districts are free from this crime. Cuddapah, once notorious for house dacoity, was quite free from it, which is satisfactory. Out of 152 dacoities, 40 were committed by wandering criminal classes. In 6 cases fire-arms were said to have been resorted to, in 19 cases swords and hatchets were used, in the remainder sticks and stones were employed. There were 6 torch-light gang robberies, 98 open gang robberies, and 9 aggravated burglaries. In Trichinopoly 1 person attacked was killed, and in Salem 2 assailants were killed by one shot fired by the brother of the owner of the house.

Robberies.

The number of robberies has decreased from 290 in 1881 to 261 in 1882. The most marked decrease is in North Arcot, and the largest increase in South Arcot. There is not only a decrease of 29 cases, but considerable improvement in detection.

Robberies.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							Rs.	Rs.	
In houses, &c. ... 1881	40	13	32·5	61	23	37·7	2,391	384	16·1
1882	34	17	50	54	28	51·9	1,926	446	23·2
In fields, &c., ... 1881	145	57	39·3	217	95	43·8	4,471	1,352	30·2
1882	123	61	49·6	183	95	51·9	3,253	745	22·9
On highways, &c. 1881	105	54	51·4	175	95	54·3	4,046	497	12·3
1882	104	50	48·1	140	87	62·1	4,205	1,029	24·5
Total 1881 ...	290	124	42·8	453	213	47	10,908	2,233	20·5
Total 1882 ...	261	128	49	377	210	55·7	9,384	2,220	23·7

There were 5,803 cases of house-breaking against 6,142 in 1881. On the whole detection was fair, 34·7 per cent. The percentage of persons convicted is 62·9, also fair, but the percentage of property recovered is still very low (14). House-breaking.

Districts.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							RS.	RS.	
Madras town	178	68	38·2	124	106	85·5	28,443	7,709	27·1
Northern range	1,895	658	34·7	1,426	942	66·1	1,31,636	15,137	11·5
Central do.	1,504	517	34·4	1,133	677	59·8	2,16,515	25,441	11·8
Southern do.	2,226	773	34·7	1,700	1,031	60·6	1,98,331	32,352	16·3
Total ...	5,803	2,016	34·7	4,383	2,756	62·9	5,74,925	80,639	14

There were 688 cases of house-breaking by *night* against 608 in 1881. The crime, as usual, is most prevalent in the southern range, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar contributing more than half the cases.

There were 2,512 cases of cattle theft against 2,583 in 1881. The offence was most prevalent in Madura. 2,613 persons were arrested and 64·1 per cent. were convicted. On the whole this crime has been well dealt with in several cases. There were 85 cases of cattle poisoning against 54 in 1881. There were 133 cases in 1879. The increase this year was chiefly in North Arcot, which had only 1 case in 1881 and 22 in 1882. Cattle theft.

Under the revenue laws (abkári and salt) 9,057 cases were registered against 9,631 in 1881. There were 2,635 cases under abkári against 2,650 in 1881, and 6,422 under salt laws against 6,981 in 1881. There is an increase in the northern range of over 1,000 cases compared with 1881; the decrease is in the central and southern ranges. Offences against revenue laws.

6,562 cases were referred by Magistrates to the police under Sections 110 and 146, Criminal Procedure Code, against 6,371 in 1881 and 5,750 in 1880; the number increases yearly. Out of the 6,562 cases 4,711 were struck off as false. Godávari and Malabar have as usual the largest number; excluding the Nílgiris, the smallest number was in Trichinopoly. 13,127 cases were referred by the police for orders under Sections 117 and 125. Of these, 12,710 were struck off as false, 3,437 cases were prosecuted by the police as apparently true and found to be false by the Courts. The highest number by far is in Godávari. 29 cases were thrown out by Sessions Courts as false, the highest number being in Anantapur (6). Cases referred.

Inspection was not so complete as in 1881, but in most instances sufficient reasons are given for non-inspection of certain stations. The Inspector-General inspected the districts of Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, and Tanjore. He had to attend the Reformatory Committee at Ootacamund, and his inspection was otherwise much interfered with owing to his presence being required at Salem for a considerable period. Inspections.

One officer died of typhoid fever, one was declared unfit for further service (from rupture) and was invalided with gratuity, and one was transferred to the Jail Department. Casualties.

REWARDS.

Rs. 1,866 were disbursed by the Magistrates of 17 districts, Rs. 1,749 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 60 by the Inspector-General of Jails. The total thus paid during the year amounted to Rs. 3,675 against Rs. 5,577 in the previous year. No rewards were paid in the districts of Madura, Bellary, Nílgiris, and Ganjam. The cases of any note are the following:—In Anantapur tho

karnam of Kundapur was awarded a gold bangle worth Rs. 75 for the apprehension of one Hannumugadu, a robber who, with his associates, had long been the terror of the southern part of the district and the neighbouring parts of Cuddapah and Mysore. He was persistently pursued by the karnam accompanied by other villagers for four days, when his capture was effected. Two of the villagers who joined in the pursuit were also awarded, one, a gold bangle worth Rs. 75, and the other, a silver bangle of the value of Rs. 25. In South Canara a reward of Rs. 36 was given to a police constable for apprehending a man who had escaped into Mysore after committing murder. In Kurnool a reward of Rs. 50 was made to an individual for information which led to the arrest of a man who, after murdering his wife, had evaded apprehension. In Tinnevelly a reward of Rs. 100 was paid to the Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, for the apprehension of one A. David, late a clerk in the Tuticorin Sea Customs Office, who had absconded on account of a criminal charge. In Tanjore Rs. 90 were disbursed among four individuals in varying sums for information and having assisted the police in detecting a heavy dacoity case. In Godávari a reward of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for the capture of one Matakam Bulligadu, a Rampa rebel. Of the rewards granted by the Inspector-General of Police to members of the force, Rs. 150 was given to Inspector Fitzpatrick for detecting a case of theft of Government stationery and Rs. 100 to Inspector Frank for special service in the detection of the Gopanad murder case.

SULPHUR LICENSE.

173 licenses were in force, of which 25 were new, against 158 of the year previous, and the sales amounted to 282 tons against 252 in 1881. The uses to which the sulphur was applied were, as usual, for fireworks, blasting and medicinal purposes, and bleaching of ginger. The inspections were generally delayed to the last quarter of the year and were very unsatisfactory, and the Government now resolve to direct that all District Magistrates will, in consultation with the Superintendents of Police, arrange for the inspection of all shops in their districts once in every two months. There were 2 prosecutions under the Act, both in the Bellary District, one of a licensed vendor for selling over 10 seers to a person other than a licensed vendor in violation of Rule 10, and the other of the vendee for being in possession of 3 maunds without a license. The prosecution of the vendor failed, but in the second case the defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

ARMS ACT.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses issued by District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, during the year under Act XI of 1878.

Districts.	License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India. (License Form II.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of—. (License Form III.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by river or land. (India's Resolution, 8th June 1882, No. 865, recorded in G.O., 20th June 1882, No. 512, Judicial.)	License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from the port of—. (License Form IV.)	License to export arms, ammunition or military stores beyond the limits of British India either by land or by river. (License Form V.)	License to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VI.)	License to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VII.)	License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. (License Form VIII.)	License to go armed on a journey. (License Form IX.)	License to possess fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed. (License Form X.)	License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. (License Form XI.)	License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes. (India's Resolution, No. 1556, dated 30th September 1881, recorded in G.O., 13th October 1881, No. 2114.)	Total.	Number of licenses in Form XI produced before the Magistrate in accordance with Rule 16 of the rules under the Arms Act.
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	232	...	1	...	...	243	...
Arcot, North ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	738	1	...	...	...	750	...
Arcot, South ...	4	...	...	...	...	22	3	470	...	...	...	...	499	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	847	...	44	13	...	911	...
Canara, South ...	1	...	...	...	...	26	11	621	7	12	677	...	1,355	...
Chingleput	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	741	2	...	...	...	754	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	33	22	541	9	1	72	...	678	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	196	5	1	...	...	216	...
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	259	...	5	...	...	287	...
Godávari	2	...	...	...	...	13	20	214	8	...	...	...	257	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	248	7	...	10	...	284	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,692	3	...	...	...	1,697	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	390	1	...	...	...	414	...
Madras Town ...	96	80	...	1	...	19	26	122	41	...	...	146	531	...
Malabar	69	7	...	...	...	10	35	2,939	3	...	115	1	3,179	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	331	...	...	13	...	354	...
Nílgiri District ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	6	...	34	...	58	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	827	...	296	236	...	1,386	414
Tanjore	...	1	...	...	...	36	14	425	...	...	...	...	476	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	255	...	...	...	...	268	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	391	...	...	...	...	409	...
Vizagapatam ...	1	...	...	...	...	11	10	245	3	...	...	...	270	...
Total ...	174	88	...	1	...	250	267	12,733	96	360	1,170	147	14,286	414

The total number of licenses of all descriptions issued during the year was 14,286 compared with 16,298, the number issued in 1881.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

Complete statistics for the year will be found in the appendix, Division II-B, Statement 2 to 5.

Number of offences.

The following table shows the number of offences against the Penal Code and special laws as compared with 1881 and the results in cases brought to trial.

Under	Cases.						Persons.					Property.		
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Tried by Magistrates and Courts.		Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Total compelled to appear.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
				Convicted.	Not convicted.									
												Rs.	Rs.	
Penal Code ...	125,818	23,769	102,049	34,611	15,182	69·5	221,662	116,068	60,487	53,428	52·1	12,31,515	2,64,974	21·5
Special laws.	103,467	1,599	101,868	86,653	7,566	92	126,836	116,003	101,896	13,938	87·8	2,396	2,113	88·2
Total ...	229,285	25,368	203,917	121,264	22,748	84·2	348,498	232,071	162,383	67,366	70	12,33,911	2,67,087	21·6
Compare 1881.														
Penal Code ...	119,104	19,684	99,420	32,621	14,945	68·6	208,702	110,294	57,020	50,815	51·7	12,69,254	2,52,931	19·9
Special laws.	101,151	1,406	99,745	82,395	6,925	92·2	125,239	111,829	98,483	13,091	88·1	3,761	3,579	95·2
Total ...	220,255	21,090	199,165	115,016	21,870	84	333,941	222,123	155,503	63,906	70	12,73,015	2,56,510	20·1

There has been an increase under both heads. In Penal Code cases 69·5 per cent. were convicted against 68·6 in 1881, and 52·1 per cent. of persons tried were convicted against 51·7 in 1881. The percentage of property recovered (21·5) is still very low, though better than in 1881. In special law cases the percentage of conviction is very nearly the same as in 1881, and of convictions of persons it is also good. There is a slight falling off in the percentage of recoveries as compared with 1881.

Penal Code.

The increase in offences against the public tranquillity is owing to the number of riot cases that took place during the year 1882 in different parts of the Presidency. The increase in offences affecting public health, &c., is owing to increased endeavours to enforce sanitary laws. The increase in offences affecting the human body is unaccountable. It is satisfactory to note that there is a considerable decrease in offences against property. In 1882 there were 102,049 offences committed against Chapters VI to XXII of the Penal Code against 99,420 in 1881. Of these, 50,566 were brought to trial and 34,611 were convicted, or 68·4 per cent. Of 221,662 persons compelled to appear, 116,068 were actually tried, and of those, 60,487 or 52·1 per cent. were convicted. Property to the estimated value of Rs. 12,31,515 was lost and Rs. 2,64,974, or 21·5 per cent., recovered. In 1882 there were 101,868 cases under special and local laws against 99,745 in 1881. 94,293 were tried and 86,653, or 91·9 per cent., convicted. Out of 116,003 persons brought to trial, 101,896 or 87·8 per cent. were convicted.

Offences against public tranquillity.

1,970 cases were committed under Chapter VIII. 57·1 per cent. were tried and 80·1 per cent. (of those tried) were convicted; and 61·3 per cent. of persons were convicted in the above cases. Rioting is the chief offence under this head, and was most prevalent in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Cuddapah.

Offences by public servants.

95 cases were committed under Chapter IX. 58·9 per cent. were tried and 57·1 per cent. convicted; of persons 60 per cent. were convicted. Madura shows the greatest number of these offences.

Contempt of lawful authority.

2,051 cases were registered under Chapter X. Of these 92·4 per cent. were tried and 72·1 per cent. convicted. Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar show the greatest number of these offences.

False evidence, &c.

1,100 cases were registered under Chapter XI, with 72·9 per cent. tried and 72·1 per cent. convicted, and 64 per cent. of persons convicted. Madura has the largest number of cases against public justice.

Offences relating to coin, &c.

144 cases were registered under Chapter XII. 72·2 per cent. were tried, and 76 per cent. convicted, and 65·2 per cent. of persons were convicted. Anantapur has the largest number of cases.

157 cases were committed under Chapter XIII with 83·4 per cent. brought to trial and 93·1 per cent. convicted, with 86·1 per cent. of persons convicted. Tanjore shows the largest number of these cases. Offences relating to weights and measures.

7,033 cases were registered under Chapter XIV. 94·5 per cent. were brought to trial and 87·1 per cent. convicted, and 81 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madura, where sanitary laws have been rigidly enforced and the police increased for the purpose, shows the greatest number of cases. Offences affecting public health and safety.

88 cases are shown under Chapter XV. Of the cases tried 58 per cent. were convicted and 53 per cent. of persons were convicted. Tanjore and Tinnevelly show the greatest number of cases. In the latter district there are constant feuds between the Native Christians and the heathen natives. Offences relating to religion.

41,704 cases were registered under Chapter XVI, of which 58·1 per cent. were convicted and 40·5 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of these offences 252 were murders, Ganjam showing 25 cases and Malabar 21. Out of the total number of cases, 28,589 are cases of criminal force and assault. Offences affecting the human body.

44,667 cases were registered under Chapter XVII. 71·1 per cent. were convicted and 53 per cent. of persons were convicted. Of the above there were 164 cases of dacoity, 3 cases with murder; 150 were cases of ordinary dacoity. Madura, as usual, has the greatest number of cattle thefts. Tanjore shows the largest number of cases of criminal trespass by day; Ganjam and Vizagapatam show the greatest number by night. Offences against property.

244 cases were registered under Chapter XVIII, of which 36·6 per cent. were convicted, and in which cases 23·3 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madura and Malabar show the greatest number of cases. Offences relating to documents.

711 cases were registered under Chapter XX. 50·7 per cent. were convicted and 36·3 per cent. of persons were convicted. Vizagapatam shows the greatest number of cases. Offences relating to marriage.

1,709 cases were registered under Chapter XXII, of which 64 per cent. were convicted and in which 55·2 per cent. of persons were convicted. Madras Town stands first on the list, then Malabar, where the Moplah and Nair population are freely given to this class of offence. Criminal intimidation, &c.

The following table shows the number of offences against revenue laws in 1882, with results. —Offences against revenue laws.

—	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial. Cases. Number.	Cases. Percentage of 6 to 4.	Persons. Number.	Persons. Percentage of 8 to 5.	Convicted and punished. Cases. Number.	Cases. Percentage of 10 to 4.	Persons. Number.	Persons. Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt laws, Regulation I of 1805, and Acts XVII of 1840, VII of 1852, VI of 1871, II of 1878, and I of 1882	6,561	139	6,422	8,051	6,264	97·5	7,951	98·8	5,834	90·8	6,920	86
Do. Abkari Act XIX of 1852 (Madras Town) ...	1	...	1	3	1	100	3	100	1	100	3	100
Do. Abkari Acts III of 1864 and V of 1879 ...	2,929	295	2,634	3,891	2,496	94·8	3,709	95·3	2,104	79·9	2,731	70·2
Do. Registration and Stamp Acts III of 1877 and I of 1879	162	4	158	234	142	89·9	213	91	118	74·7	165	70·5
Do. Consolidated Customs Act VIII of 1878 ...	4	...	4	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100
Total ...	9,657	438	9,219	12,183	8,907	96·6	11,880	97·5	8,061	87·4	9,823	80·6
Compare 1881	10,273	516	9,757	13,451	9,298	95·3	12,893	95·9	8,327	85·3	10,613	78·9
Do. 1880	9,205	287	8,918	13,301	8,263	92·7	12,469	93·7	7,401	83	10,217	76·8

9,657 cases were registered against 10,273 in 1881. It will be observed that the offences against salt laws have decreased from 7,187 in 1881 to 6,561 in 1882, showing that the prevention of the new Salt Department is taking effect.

—Offences against sanitation.

The following table gives the offences against sanitation :—

—	Cases.		Persons.	
	Offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Persons actually tried.	Convicted.
Municipal Acts X of 1865 and III of 1871...	22,452	17,841	21,280	18,417
Municipal Act V of 1878 (Madras Town)...	1,609	720	807	725
Police Act XXIV of 1859	36,423	34,456	39,099	36,815
Total ...	60,484	53,017	61,186	55,957
Compare 1881 ...	58,908	49,234	57,750	53,106

60,484 cases were registered against 58,908 in 1881.

Race of offenders.

Of persons convicted of grave crimes under the Penal Code, 6 were Europeans and 18 East Indians, while 12,142 were Hindus, 761 Muhammadans, 667 Moplahs, 788 Maravers and Kullers, and 105 criminal castes.

The High and Sessions Courts tried 1,276 cases, in 818 of which convictions were obtained. 2,394 persons were concerned and 1,244 convicted. 177 cases were committed by First-class Magistrates, 1,064 by Second-class Magistrates, and 35 by Third-class Magistrates. Only 7 were under special and local laws. The following table shows the number of cases tried by heads of villages under Regulations XI of 1816 and IV of 1821.

Offences.	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear.	Brought to trial.				Convicted and punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Theft	4,403	177	4,226	6,628	3,950	93·5	6,506	98·2	3,684	87·2	5,858	88·4
Assault	6,452	235	6,217	9,661	5,207	83·8	7,841	81·2	4,329	69·6	5,541	57·4
Total ...	10,855	412	10,443	16,289	9,157	87·7	14,347	88·1	8,013	76·7	11,399	70
Compare 1881 ...	10,846	315	10,531	16,355	9,304	88·3	14,536	88·9	8,212	78	11,797	72·1
Do. 1880 ...	11,011	269	10,742	16,704	9,323	86·8	14,458	86·6	8,748	81·4	12,365	74
Do. 1879 ...	11,632	190	11,442	17,645	10,243	89·5	15,730	89·1	9,645	84·3	13,866	78·6

The heads of villages in Kistna, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly exercise their powers to a considerable extent, whereas in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur they rarely do so.

Sexes of offenders.

150,432 adult males were convicted against 142,062 in 1881. 1,362 juvenile males were convicted against 1,867 in 1881. 10,419 adult females were convicted against 11,325 in 1881. 170 juvenile females were convicted against 249 in 1881.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Full statistics will be found in the appendix (II-B, Statements 1 to 5). The original jurisdiction of all courts has been sufficiently dealt with under "Crime and Offences." In this section criminal appellate jurisdiction and connected matters will be treated.

Appeals.

The hearing of the appeals from convictions arising out of the riots between Muhammadans and Hindus in the Salem town occupied a bench of 3 judges for 9

days, and the appeal in the Chingleput record-theft case occupied a bench similarly constituted for 3 days. The number of appeals received in the High Court from the sentences or orders of the subordinate criminal courts was 434 and the number of persons concerned 694. The above figures include 6 appeals by Government from judgments of acquittal under Section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which 25 persons were concerned, and 6 cases of disagreement between judge and jury under Section 263, in which 7 persons were concerned. 1882 shows a decrease in the number of appeals as compared with the 3 previous years. Of the 54 appeals from Salem, 24 appeals related to the Salem riots.

Average duration.

The average duration of the appeals disposed of during the year was 43 days as against 46 days in 1881.

Capital sentences submitted for confirmation.

The High Court, as a court of reference, received 65 cases for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 86 persons, as compared with 77 cases affecting 98 persons received in 1881. Including 4 cases affecting 5 persons, which were pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 69 cases affecting 91 persons. Of these, the court disposed of 66 cases affecting 87 persons, as compared with 82 cases affecting 104 persons in 1881, leaving 3 cases affecting 4 persons undisposed of at the close of the year.

Persons how dealt with for the past 3 years.

The following statement shows for the last 3 years (1880 to 1882) the number of persons on whom sentence of death was passed and the manner in which they were dealt with by the High Court.

Mode of disposal.		1880.	1881.	1882.	Remarks.
Persons in whose cases the sentence of death was	confirmed	72	73	58	1 died in jail pending the appeal.
	reversed	8	11	5	
	commuted to life-transportation.	26	18	21	
	commuted to imprisonment ...	4	1	1	
Persons in whose cases new trial was ordered		...	1	2	
	Total ...	110	104	87	

Cases referred for revision.

334 cases were referred for orders to the High Court as a court of revision. Including 51 cases pending at the close of 1881, the total number of cases for disposal was 385. Of this number the High Court disposed of 356, leaving 29 pending at the close of the year.

Applications for revision.

The court also received during the year 170 applications from convicted persons for the revision of the sentences or orders passed against them. Including 28 applications pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 198. Of this number 167 applications were disposed of, leaving 31 applications pending at the close of the year.

Persons dealt with in 1881 and 1882 compared.

The following figures show in what manner the persons concerned in the cases dealt with by the court as a court of revision, otherwise than of the court's own motion, were disposed of in 1881 and 1882.

—		1881.	1882.
Number of persons in whose cases	conviction or order was quashed or set aside.	374	378
	do. do. modified	86	216
	proceedings were not interfered with ...	341	752
	further inquiry was ordered	9	...
	Total ...	810	1,346

Calendars of trials and appeals.

In the exercise also of its powers as a court of revision, the court received 1,145 calendars of sessions trials and 2,010 of trials by first-class magistrates; also 281 of appeals heard by sessions courts and 2,803 of appeals heard by first-class magistrates, making a total of 6,239 cases. Including 446 pending at the close of 1881, the total number of cases for disposal was 6,685. Of these, 5,496 cases were recorded on perusal, and in 162 records were called for, with the result that the sentences or orders of the lower courts were interfered with only in 39 cases.

Applications for transfer, &c.

The court disposed also of 17 applications for transfer of cases, granting 9 and rejecting 8, and of 12 applications for release of prisoners on bail pending disposal by the court of their appeals, granting 3 only.

Lower court appeals.

3,398 appeals, in which 8,519 persons were concerned, were received in 1882 as against 3,053 appeals preferred by 6,992 persons in 1881. Including 159 appeals affecting 427 persons, which were pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding transfers, the total number for actual disposal was 3,582 appeals affecting 9,030 persons. Of these, 3,378 appeals affecting 8,542 persons were disposed of, leaving 204 appeals affecting 488 persons undisposed of at the close of the year.

Ten years' comparison of appeals and persons dealt with.

The following statement shows the variations in the number of appeals disposed of by the criminal courts in the interior for the last 11 years (1872 to 1882) and in the number of persons therein concerned.

—	Cases.	Persons.
1872	3,812	9,570
1873	3,843	9,371
1874	3,678	8,541
1875	3,223	7,619
1876	3,435	8,085
1877	3,109	6,826
1878	2,824	5,795
1879	2,778	5,230
1880	2,995	6,843
1881	3,015	6,957
Total ...	32,712	74,837
Average ...	3,271	7,484
Compare 1882 ...	3,378	8,542

Appellants how dealt with.

The following figures show the number of persons under each head of disposal for the year 1882 and the proportion each such head bears to the total.

—	Persons.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected	478	5·60
Conviction or order confirmed	4,311	50·47
Sentence or order reversed	2,745	32·14
Do. enhanced	46	·51
Do. reduced or modified	801	9·38
Proceedings quashed	76	·89
New trial or further inquiry ordered	49	·58
Otherwise disposed of	36	·43
Total ...	8,542	100

General result of appeals.

The following statement compares the results, as regards persons, of the appeals disposed of for the last 11 years (1872 to 1882) :—

Year.	Persons. Appeals were rejected.	Conviction confirmed.	Sentence altered or annulled.	Otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cols. 2 & 3 to the total number dealt with.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1872	1,835	4,540	2,852	283	67·03
1873	1,857	4,096	3,144	274	63·62
1874	1,655	3,566	3,012	308	61·12
1875	1,339	3,530	2,578	172	63·90
1876	1,216	3,684	2,907	278	60·60
1877	1,245	3,001	2,391	189	62·20
1878	845	2,496	2,228	229	57·62
1879	776	2,588	2,603	263	53·99
1880	805	3,036	2,702	300	56·13
1881	693	3,152	3,046	66	55·26
Total ...	12,266	33,689	27,463	2,362	60·64
Average ...	1,226	3,369	2,746	236	60·64
Compare 1882 ...	478	4,311	3,668	85	56·06

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 21 days in sessions courts, 41 in the courts of Agents to the Governor, 19 in those of district magistrates, and 18 in those of other magistrates. The average for all the courts taken together was 19 days. Average duration.

During the year under review 249 persons applied to sessions courts for their interference in view to a revision by the High Court of the sentences passed on them by the subordinate courts; and the cases of 2 persons were taken up by sessions courts of their own motion on a perusal of the judgments of the courts subordinate to them. Including 2 persons pending from the end of 1881 and excluding transfers, there were 252 persons to be dealt with. These were disposed of as follows:— Revision cases—In sessions courts.

	Persons.
Interference declined	157
Referred to the High Court under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure	28
Proceedings quashed or further inquiry ordered, &c.	36
Otherwise disposed of	19
Total ...	240

The 36 persons shown in the above statement as those in whose cases proceedings were quashed, &c., were probably persons concerned in sessions cases, who were directed to be committed for trial under the proviso to Section 296, Criminal Procedure Code. The cases of 12 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Also 329 persons applied to the district magistrates to obtain a revision by the High Court of the sentences passed on them by the subordinate courts, and the cases of 167 persons were taken up by the same courts of their own motion on a perusal of judgments. Including 15 persons pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding transfers and persons that died, &c., there were 542 to be dealt with. These were disposed of as follows:— —In district magistrates' courts.

	Persons.
Interference declined	281
Referred to the High Court	170
Proceedings quashed, new trial ordered, &c.	89
Total ...	540

The cases of 2 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the several central and district jails of this Presidency (*exclusive of subsidiary jails*) during the calendar year 1882 was 23,317 against 26,263 in 1881; transfers are deducted as usual. The daily average number of prisoners during the year under review was 8,877·35 against 10,589·36, showing a decrease of 1,712·01 as compared with the preceding year. The number of male convicts admitted during the year 1882 under fresh sentences was 10,134 against 9,687 in the previous year. The number of female convicts admitted during the year was 869 against 920 in 1881. The daily average number of convicts was 8,578·32 against 10,250·24, being 1,671·92 less than that during the year 1881. At the commencement of the year there were 9,296 convicts of both sexes in the various central and district jails; 11,003 were imprisoned during the year against 10,607 in the preceding year, 12,153 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 8,146 convicts in prison on the 31st December 1882, or 1,150 convicts less than at the close of the year 1881. The subjoined statement exhibits the distribution of the different classes of prisoners during the year 1882. Admission and disposal of prisoners.

Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Grand Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	8,933	363	9,296	11,507	958	12,465	20,440	1,321	21,761	12,642	973	13,615	7,798	348	8,146
Under-trial ..	140	12	152	1,968	205	2,173	2,108	217	2,325	1,993	201	2,194	115	16	131
Civil	147	5	152	1,351	98	1,449	1,498	103	1,601	1,350	99	1,449	148	4	152
Security ...	35	...	35	30	...	30	65	...	65	50	...	50	15	...	15
Insane ...	8	6	14	154	28	182	162	34	196	148	31	179	14	3	17
State	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	...	3	5	...	5
Total ...	9,271	386	9,657	15,010	1,289	16,299	24,281	1,675	25,956	16,186	1,304	17,490	8,095	371	8,466

Religion.

Out of 8,146 prisoners of both sexes remaining in prison at the end of the year, there were 35 Europeans, 17 Eurasians, 138 Native Christians, 733 Muhammadans, 7,006 Hindus, 216 Budhists, and 1 Jew.

Age.

The ages of the convicts are nearly the same as during the previous year. 92 were under 16 years of age, 6,074 were between 16 and 40 years, 1,750 were between 40 and 60 years, and 230 were above 60 years.

Previous occupation.

—	Number remaining.	
	31st Decr. 1882.	31st Decr. 1881.
Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities	295	291
Professional persons	374	389
Persons in service or performing personal offices	442	427
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	2,832	3,594
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	714	877
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	303	375
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	2,838	2,980
Married women	155	145
Unmarried women	18	28
Widows	150	160
Prostitutes	25	30
Total ...	8,146	9,296

Length and nature of sentences and previous convictions.

Of the convicts remaining at the end of the year, 34·17 per cent. were under sentences for periods under 1 year, 11·20 per cent. for periods between 1 and 2 years, 23·59 per cent. for periods between 2 and 5 years, 20·12 per cent. for periods between 5 and 10 years, 1·79 per cent. were undergoing sentences exceeding 10 years, and 8·97 per cent. were sentenced to transportation, 8 males and 2 females were awaiting capital punishment, 98 were undergoing simple imprisonment, 7,678 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment, 218 suffered whipping in addition to imprisonment, 146 suffered imprisonment in default of any fine imposed; 12·40 per cent. were convicted once before, 3·97 per cent. twice before, 3·81 per cent. oftener than twice.

Escapes and recaptures.

Escapes and recaptures have been given under the head of police.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of offences committed during the year was 4,142 against 5,588 in 1881. Of this number 10 were offences disposed of by the Criminal Courts. In the central jails the number of offences against prison discipline fell from 3,714 to 3,432. In district jails the number of offences committed was 1,710 against 1,874 in the preceding year. The ratio of punishments to average strength in central jails was 46·01 against 62·03 in 1881. In district jails the ratio of punishments was 51·93 against 43·95. The following is a statement of the number of offences and punishments in the years 1880, 1881, and 1882.

Particulars of offences and punishments.	1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
*Offences.**									
Criminal offences	10	...	10	11	...	11	19	...	19
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	1,018	11	1,029	1,363	16	1,379	1,338	27	1,365
Offences relating to work	1,075	35	1,110	7,530	35	1,565	1,686	57	1,743
Other offences relating to prison discipline	1,892	101	1,993	2,515	118	2,633	2,601	162	2,763
Total ...	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588	5,644	246	5,890
*Punishments.**									
By Criminal Courts	10	...	10	11	...	11	19	...	19
Separate confinement	334	20	354	121	8	129	68	12	80
Reduced diet. No. I. Bread and water diet	506	51	557	770	66	836	747	106	853
Reduced diet. No. II. Stir-about diet ...	791	45	836	999	39	1,038	896	60	956
Reduced diet. No. III. Full stir-about diet	718	20	738	783	28	811	428	25	453
Separate confinement with reduced diet	...	...	...	276	21	297	303	26	329
Corporal punishment	400	...	400	768	...	768	1,511	...	1,511
Other punishments	1,236	11	1,247	1,691	7	1,098	1,672	17	1,689
Total ...	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588	5,644	246	5,890

* Admonitions excluded.

In regard to corporal punishment every endeavour has been made to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. But experience shows that without a sacrifice of discipline it cannot be further reduced, and that so long as prisoners are kept in unrestricted association, the disuse of so efficacious and deterrent a punishment as whipping will result in an increase of insubordination. The subjoined table shows the percentage of corporal punishments to the total prison population in the central jails during the years 1882, 1881, and 1880.

Central Jails.	1882.			1881.			1880.		
	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.
Rajahmundry	1,059	37	3·49	1,242	86	6·92	1,311	167	12·73
Vellore	1,232	32	2·59	1,184	35	2·95	1,316	59	4·48
Trichinopoly	1,135	24	1·94	1,288	33	2·56	1,432	48	3·35
Coimbatore	1,072	25	2·33	1,350	44	3·25	1,298	77	5·93
Cannanore	818	14	1·71	859	48	5·58	754	56	7·42
Salem	1,213	11	·90	1,177	31	2·63	1,320	144	10·90
Penitentiary	2,042	26	1·27	2,052	78	3·80	2,066	133	6·43
Total ...	8,571	169	1·97	9,152	355	3·87	9,497	684	7·20

Education.

Superintendents generally are of opinion that the exclusion from the classes of men who, on account of their advanced age, cannot be expected to learn, will facilitate the progress of willing pupils, and the teachers will be able to devote more time to the instruction of those prisoners to whom education will be of some practical use on release. Of 4,437 convicts released during the year who had been under instruction in jail, there were—

—	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.
On admission into jail	3,009	890	538
On release from jail	2,460	1,314	663

Foreign convicts.

There were at the close of the year under review 11 Chinese and 201 Burmese convicts; of these 11 Chinese and 180 Burmese were undergoing sentences of imprisonment for life; 21 Burmese were term transportation convicts.

Employment of women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 1,321, being a decrease of 96 as compared with the previous year. They were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and carding wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, sewing jail clothing, and other suitable intramural labor.

State prisoners.

Of this class there were no fresh admissions during the year. Of 8 State prisoners remaining in jail at the close of the previous year, 1 was released and 2 died. The casualties occurred in the district jail at Berhampore. 5 Moplah State prisoners remained in jail at the end of the year under review.

Lunatics.

There was an increase in the number of admissions compared with the year 1881. 196 insane persons were temporarily imprisoned in jails during the year, of whom 82 were transferred to lunatic asylums, 10 were sent for trial on recovery, 84 were released, 2 died from natural causes, and 1 committed suicide in jail. At the close of the year 14 males and 3 females remained under observation. Of these, 4 were male criminal lunatics; the remaining 10 males and 3 females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Remission system.

The only point on which some modification of the remission system has been made was in respect of life prisoners. In this Presidency a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life is awarded, under the existing rules, the same period of probation as a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and he is permitted to earn marks and to be eligible for promotion under the remission rules in the same manner as other convicts. Moreover, a special report on the conduct of every such prisoner is submitted to Government as soon as twenty years of his imprisonment may have passed, and the Government then pass such orders as they think fit. In modification of this rule, Government have been pleased to direct that in future the cases of prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, but not transported beyond the seas, be submitted for the orders of Government as soon as such prisoner shall have passed twenty years' imprisonment, or after such shorter period as, with the remission earned, may amount to twenty years.

Juvenile offenders.

A central reformatory for juvenile offenders, to contain 100 boys, will be shortly established in the vicinity of Madras under Act V of 1876. The number of convicted juveniles under 16 years of age imprisoned in the central and district jails during 1882 was 241, of whom 219 were boys. Of this number doubtless several were fit subjects for reformatory treatment, but it ought not to be lost sight of that in many cases a short period of sharp corrective imprisonment in jail will have the effect of deterring the offenders from committing further offences without having resort to the costly treatment of the reformatory system.

Financial,

The total sum expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central and district jails during the year 1882, excluding the outlay on construction of new jails, or on additions, alterations and repairs, and also of charges for inspection and general superintendence, was Rs. 7,00,903, or Rs. 78-7-9 per head of average strength, showing a decrease of Rs. 58,742; but the cost per head of average strength was increased by Rs. 6-13-3 as compared with the preceding year. The following statement shows the increase and decrease of expenditure under each major head during the years 1881 and 1882.

Heads of expenditure.	1881. Daily average number of prisoners 10,601.	1882. Daily average number of prisoners 8,933.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1881.	Cost per head, 1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rations	3,63,646	2,90,620	...	73,026	35 3 0	33 11 5	...	1 7 7
Fixed establishment ...	1,90,690	1,90,029	...	661	17 15 10	21 4 5	3 4 7	...
Police guard	1,30,603	1,20,838	...	9,765	12 5 1	13 8 6	1 3 5	...
Hospital charges	18,299	20,567	2,268	...	1 11 7	2 4 10	0 9 3	...
Clothing and bedding ...	25,059	26,354	1,295	...	2 6 9	3 0 11	0 10 2	...
Contingencies	31,348	52,495	21,147	...	2 15 3	5 14 0	2 14 9	...
Total ...	7,59,645	7,00,903	...	58,742	71 10 6	78 7 9	6 13 3	...

The decrease under rations was partly due to the smaller number of prisoners dieted, but there was a saving of Rs. 1-7-7 per head in consequence of provisions being cheaper and also owing to the exclusion of a variety of hospital extras which are now charged under hospital diets. The staff of the native jail at Ootacamund was increased in consequence of a large number of prisoners being transferred from the plains to the hills for public works at Ootacamund. The saving under police guard is due to a diminution of number of prisoners guarded during the year. The increase in hospital charges is principally due to hospital diets, extras to sick, perishable articles, half-yearly supplies, &c., being now included under their proper head. Extra clothing was issued to the prisoners at Trichinopoly on the recommendation of the medical officer. The cost of lighting of the jails and jail hospitals was formerly included in the contract rates for rations; these amounts are now charged under the head of contingencies. The total cost of the 6 central jails and the Madras Penitentiary was Rs. 4,13,563, or Rs. 77-5-11 per head. The total cost of the 24 district jails, containing a daily average of 3,540 prisoners, was Rs. 2,70,105, or Rs. 76-4-9 per head. The European Prison at Ootacamund contained a daily average of 26 convicts, mostly military prisoners. The cost of this prison was Rs. 14,840, or Rs. 570-12-3 per head. The cost of the Civil Debtors' Prison at Madras was Rs. 2,395, or Rs. 126-0-10 per head of average strength.

Employment of convicts.

The average number of males and females under sentence of labor during the year was 7,987·93; of this number 263·11 were sick, 225·68 were convalescent and infirm, leaving 7,499·14 fit for labor; of this number 305·94 were employed on unremunerative labor, 767·88 or 9·61 per cent. as prison officers, 1,286·97 or 16·11 per cent. as prison servants, 708·86 in gardening, 603·57 on additions, alterations and repairs to jail buildings, and 67·80 on construction of new buildings under the supervision of the superintendents of jails and officers of the Public Works Department. The number of prisoners engaged in manufactures, including those employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, was 3,758·12; the ratio of convicts employed on manufactures was 35·84 per cent. to the average number sentenced to labor.

Manufactures.

The total credits from manufactures amount to Rs. 5,62,552, and the total debits to Rs. 4,73,611, leaving an excess of credits or profit of Rs. 88,941, giving an average profit per head of the number sentenced to labor of Rs. 11. The excess amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoices over the amount drawn from the treasury during the year 1882 was Rs. 1,23,201, or Rs. 16 per head of average number sentenced to labor. The credits as well as the profit have fallen much below that of the preceding year owing to manufactures in the jails being stopped under the ruling of the Government of India.

Net cost of prisoners.

The net cost to Government on account of prisoners confined in the several central and district jails during the year 1882, exclusive of the amount spent on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs to prison buildings, was Rs. 5,75,764, or Rs. 64-7-0 per head of all convicts.

Buildings.

The total amount expended on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs to prison buildings, was Rs. 85,553; of this sum Rs. 38,084 were expended by the Jail Department on works executed by convict labor under the supervision and direction of the jail superintendents, and Rs. 47,469 were expended by the Department of Public Works.

Diet.

The dietary was brought into use in 1879, and we have therefore an experience of it extending over three years. The prisoners one with another retain their weight, their health, and their capacity for labor.

Health of prisoners.

In consequence of the heavy mortality in the central jail at Trichinopoly, the death-rate during the past year was high. The total number of deaths in all jails (central, district and subsidiary) was 397 against 442 in the preceding year. The death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners was 40·7 per mille to the daily average strength against 38·7 per mille in 1881. There were 30 deaths from cholera. The greatest number of deaths (145) occurred in the central jail at Trichinopoly, where the death-rate was 176·77 per mille. The following comparative

table exhibits the mortality in each jail during 1881 and 1882 from all causes, all classes of prisoners included.

Jails.	1882.			1881.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Russellkonda	88·94	...	...	125·92	1	·79
Guntur	128·89	...	...	157·77	...	...
Chittoor	156·49	...	...	158·99	1	·62
Chingleput	106·25	...	...	131·54	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Prison, Ootacamund	26·23	...	...	23·71	...	...
Debtors' Prison, Madras	19·23	...	...	19·29	1	5·18
Cuddalore	175·18	1	·57	333·90	7	2·09
Rajahmundry, District	157·63	2	1·26	161·70	16	3·71
H.M.'s Penitentiary	688·98	10	1·45	730·10	8	1·09
Vellore, Central	929·40	14	1·50	975·51	17	1·74
Tellicherry	63·93	1	1·56	100·65	5	4·96
Rajahmundry, Central	895·78	17	1·89	958·52	5	2·60
Kurnool	95·56	2	2·09	83·13	...	...
Bellary	414·76	9	2·16	512·20	8	3·51
Mangalore	115·28	3	2·60	145·02	11	7·58
Cannanore, Central	603·36	16	2·65	690·19	51	7·38
Ootacamund, District	101·81	3	2·94	55·32	5	9·03
Madura	262·88	8	3·04	461·44	9	4·11
Tinnevelly	185·45	6	3·23	192·25	1	·52
Berhampore	122·41	4	3·26	130·43	1	·76
Nellore	115·29	4	3·46	220·33	3	1·36
Vizagapatam	250·61	9	3·59	310·71	15	4·82
Trichinopoly, District	124·42	5	4·01	152·91	20	13·07
Parvatipur	93·93	4	4·25	78·84	1	1·26
Salem	510·65	24	4·69	599·62	27	4·50
Coimbatore, District	119·82	6	5·00	151·02	6	3·97
Do. Central	816·15	43	5·26	1,034·14	17	1·64
Tranquebar	126·73	7	5·52	142·29	...	...
Calicut	222·37	14	6·29	235·48	28	3·39
Cuddapah	130·72	9	6·88	145·02	6	4·13
Tanjore	147·95	13	8·78	144·49	24	16·61
Trichinopoly, Central	880·27	145	17·67	1,030·48	125	12·13
Palghat Fort	...	...	...	195·73	5	2·55
Total ...	8,877·35	379	4·26	10,589·36	434	4·09
Subsidiary Jails	869·55	18	2·07	811·45	8	·98
Total ...	9,746·90	397	4·07	11,400·81	442	3·87

The health of the prisoners in the central jail at Trichinopoly has been a subject of anxious consideration. During 1881 dysentery of a very severe type prevailed; this was followed at the close of the year by an epidemic of cholera producing 84 cases, of which 32 terminated fatally. In January 1882 28 prisoners died in this jail, and in spite of every care taken regarding the dietary, water-supply, clothing, and cleanliness of the prisoners, the death-rate was lamentably high. The conservancy of the jail was almost unexceptionable. Unremitting attention was paid by the officers to the quality and preparation of the food, whilst great care was taken to ensure that every prisoner actually received the prescribed quantities of food to which he was entitled. Additional warm clothing was supplied to the prisoners, the tasks and hours for labor reduced, and punishment by reduced diet was almost abandoned as it was thought that this form of punishment might possibly be open to objection. The hospital wards were vacated, the prisoners removed into camp and every sanitary precaution taken; but notwithstanding these measures, the mortality and sickness, though diminishing at the close of the year, continued. During the year under review the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, and Surgeon-General Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, visited and inspected the jail; but these officers do not appear to have formed any decided opinion as to the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality. The Surgeon-General, who made a special inspection of the jail in August, reported that in his opinion the disease prevailing was the old form of jail diarrhœa, dropsy, and dysentery, which twenty years ago caused so large a mortality in the Madras prisons. He considered the

disease due to bad or imperfect nutrition, whether before or subsequent to admission he was unable to say; but looking to the care exercised in the choice of the grain and the other articles of food, and in cooking and apportioning the rations, the diseased condition of the prisoners appeared to point to defective nutrition anterior to admission into jail. On the recommendation of the medical officer, the rations of meat and grain were increased and an extra supply of antiscorbutic vegetables issued. The effect of the changes involved by the introduction of these additional articles of diet has been to raise the nutritive value of the diets beyond what is allowed to long-termed prisoners in England engaged on hard labor. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, who inspected the jail in October, was of opinion that there should be a radical change in the dietary. He recommended that rice should be issued to all prisoners, as he found that the sickness and mortality had been greater amongst the reconvicted prisoners, who were fed entirely on dry grain, than amongst the other convicts, who received two meals of rice and twelve meals of dry grain a week. Accordingly all classes of prisoners were placed on the same scale of dietary and reconvicted prisoners received two meals of rice as the others.

Health and weighment of convicts.

The subjoined table shows the effect of imprisonment on the health and weight of the convicts admitted, liberated, and died during the year.

Class of jails.	Weights.							Health								
	Gained weight.			Lost weight.			Neither gained nor lost.	Of those admitted.			Of those liberated.			Of those on admission who died.		
	Number who gained.	Total number of pounds gained.	Average gain per prisoner.	Number who lost.	Total number of pounds lost.	Average loss per prisoner.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
Central Prison ...	2,061	10,147¾	4·92	815	2,928¼	3·59	448	2,208	137	11	3,196	108	20	109	143	10
District Jails ...	5,070	29,212 1/16	5·76	2,513	11,745	4·67	641	7,790	683	166	7,776	356	92	53	30	21
European Prison, Ootacamund ...	9	88½	9·83	2	3	1·50	...	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

The following statement exhibits the chief forms of sickness and mortality amongst convicts only during the years 1881 and 1882.

Diseases.	1882.		1881.		Remarks.
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
Small-pox	69	...	65	1	
Intermittent fever	2,053	2	2,341	5	
Remittent and continued fever ...	145	3	240	10	
Cholera	52	27	89	33	
Scrofula and Phthisis pulmonalis ...	43	16	56	17	
Anæmia and general debility	382	55	434	64	
Respiratory diseases	278	21	373	34	
Dysentery and diarrhœa	1,193	174	1,293	169	
Ulcers and boils	270	...	323	...	
Accidents	256	3	304	...	
Suicides	*1	2	...	1	* An attempt which subsequently proved fatal.
Other diseases	2,105	63	2,046	85	
Total ...	6,847	366	7,564	419	

Subsidiary jails.

There were 304 subsidiary jails. The year opened with 864 males and 62 females remaining in these jails. 64,322 males and 4,988 females were admitted during the year. The total population passing through these jails was 65,186 males and 5,050 females. 64,321 males and 4,995 females were discharged from

all causes, leaving 865 males and 55 females at the close of the year under review. The total daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 797·32 males and 72·23 females. The above figures do not include the prisoners passing through the 21 subsidiary jails in the Kistna District, the 13 subsidiary jails in the Chingleput District, and the 21 subsidiary jails in the Tinnevelly District. 174 sub-jails were in good repair, 66 in fair repair, and 18 in bad repair. The returns for Kistna, Chingleput and Tinnevelly have not been received.

Employment of convictsin subsidiary jails.

Out of a daily average number of 371·31 convicts sentenced to labor, 334·72 were employed as follows:—

Cooks	59·64
Pounding and sifting grain	8·35
Jail garden	89·10
Sweepers and scavengers	118·89
Stone-breaking	18·70
Road work	5·35
Light work	34·69
Total	334·72
Unemployed	36·59
Total	371·31

Health of prisoners in subsidiary jails.

The total number admitted into hospital was 645 males and 83 females. The ratio per cent. of admissions to the daily average strength was 80·89 males and 114·91 females. 18 deaths occurred during the year: 2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 5 from fever, 1 from diarrhœa, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from dropsy. 6 deaths are attributed to other causes. The daily average sick during the year was 10·44 males and 1·77 females. The ratio of the daily average sick to the daily average strength was 1·30 males and 2·45 females.

VAGRANCY.

68 vagrants were admitted during the year and 9 were remaining in the Workhouse at the close of last year, making a total of 77. 21 were discharged on obtaining employment; 32 were removed from British India, 16 to England, 13 to Australia, 3 to Ceylon; 18 left in various other ways; so that 6 were remaining in the Workhouse at the close of the year.

The nationalities of vagrants admitted during the year were 2 Australians, 48 Europeans, 5 others, 13 other classes of British-born subjects. 3 had been sailors, 9 soldiers, 1 a groom, 4 clerks, 16 railway men, 4 tradesmen, 9 no occupation, 22 other professional occupations.

The expenditure was Rs. 14,493-7-3; of this Rs. 802-15-10 was incurred in deporting two persons, but recovered from employés under Section 31 and credited to Government. The expenditure for removal of vagrants under Sections 8 and 16 was Rs. 8,525-5-1; clothing and rations cost Rs. 932-11-10 and establishment Rs. 2,259-0-3. Contingencies were Rs. 1,080-7-1.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The receipts of the year under report amount to Rs. 17,654-8-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 19,187-5-7. The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the Monegar Choultry was 94 against 103 in 1881, and of patients in the Native Infirmary was 97 against 86 in 1881. In the Foundling Asylum the number of children was 8 against 9 in 1881. The expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was Rs. 2,379-9-0, or, on an average, it was 1 anna and $\frac{3}{4}$ pie per head per day. The expense for dieting patients in the infirmary cost Rs. 6,186-6-3 for the year, at an average of 2 annas 10 pies per head per day. The charge on account of children in the Foundling Asylum amounted to Rs. 124-4-2; on an average the cost was 8 pies per head per day. The daily average number of

pauper inmates in the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 44, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles of two ollocks a day; while in the year 1881 the pauper inmates were 38 and the out-door recipients 108. The total receipt from the interest during the year was Rs. 4,000 and the expenditure during the same period Rs. 3,164-9-7. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was invested out of the balance that remained from the previous year's receipt. The total number of patients admitted in the Lying-in Hospital during the year was 477 against 458 in 1881; the cost for dieting, &c., Rs. 2,621-4-4 against Rs. 2,113-6-4 in 1881. The Poor School established by Lord Napier and Ettrick is working satisfactorily. The out-door children receive one meal of curry and rice every day at noon.

Lunghurkhana.

The monthly expenses averaged Rs. 415-4-6½, which is Rs. 17-4-4½ more than the average of the previous year. The total number of out-door paupers relieved during the year was 3,642, giving a monthly average of 303·5 against 289·3 last year, and 116 persons were fed, clad and kept in the institution as inmate paupers against 99 in the previous year. There were 27 admissions among the cooked-food recipients, 4 among the raw-rice ones, and 4 among the inmate paupers. 10 pairs of cotton carpets and 10 pillows were supplied to the inmate paupers at a cost of Rs. 16-0-3.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detailed statistics as to the number, description, value and disposal of suits and appeals and the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees in the various civil and revenue courts will be found in the appendix (Division II-B).

343 Benches sat during the year against 411 the year before.

High Court, original jurisdiction.

The receipts from court fees amounted to Rs. 84,660 as against Rs. 1,16,128 in 1881.

The number of suits instituted in 1882 was 407, of which 398 were ordinary,—5 testamentary and intestate, and 4 matrimonial. Of the 184 suits for specific money claims, 164 were on contract. 26 summary suits were filed. The total value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted, so far as their value can be ascertained, amounts to Rs. 23,82,000 as against Rs. 18,59,000 in 1881 and Rs. 20,53,000 in 1880. Including 6 suits restored to the file and 2 called up from District Courts for trial before the High Court, the number received on the file during the year was 415. These 415 suits, together with the 221 pending at the end of 1881, made 636 suits for disposal in 1882 as against 754 in 1881, showing a decrease of 15·63 per cent. Of these, 370 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 266 at the end of the year. Of the 370 suits, 93 were disposed of without trial, 99 without contest, and 178 after contest. Of the 71 suits decreed *ex parte*, 20 were suits brought under Chapter XXXIX of the Civil Procedure Code. The average pendency of suits between the dates of institution and final disposal was 148 days for contested cases and 88 days for uncontested.

Miscellaneous.

The total number of references to take accounts, to make inquiries, &c., was 49. Of these, 12 were disposed of, leaving 37 pending at the close of the year. The total number of applications for execution of decrees were 246 for disposal. Of this number, 38 were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 124 were disposed of with the following result, leaving 84 undisposed of at the end of the year. The total number of insolvency cases was 234 for disposal. Of these, 169 were disposed of, 23 being dismissed, and in the rest, the insolvents were discharged, with allocation in 53 cases. The Insolvent Court also disposed of 118 applications for protection orders and 88 petitions of a miscellaneous nature. The High Court disposed of 1,347 interlocutory applications in suits, and received 77 pauper petitions, 117 petitions for probate, 14 claims to attached property and 47 other petitions.

High Court, appellate jurisdiction.

350 Benches sat during the year against 302 the year before; of these there were 128 criminal Benches, of which 73 were presided over by a single Judge, 43 by 2 Judges and 12 by 3 Judges, 9 for the hearing of the appeals connected with

the Salem riots and 3 for the disposal of the Chingleput record-theft case. The receipts from court fees during the year amounted to Rs. 98,892 as compared with Rs. 84,293 in 1881.

Appeals from original decrees.

The number of appeals from original decrees filed in 1882 was 186 as against 192 in 1881. 162 of these appeals were preferred from original decrees of the courts in the mofussil: the remaining 24 were from decrees of a division bench of the High Court on its original side. In the preceding year, the numbers were 156 and 36 respectively. The total value of property involved in appeals received from the mofussil during the year amounted to Rs. 57,07,541 as against Rs. 14,45,698 in 1881, being an increase of over 43 lakhs, or 3 times as much as in 1881. This striking increase is chiefly owing to the institution of 1 appeal relating to the succession to the Zemindari of Sivaganga, which was valued at nearly 38 lakhs of rupees. The total number of appeals from original decrees on the file for disposal was 354 as against 328 for 1881. Of this total, 167 appeals were disposed of as against 160 in 1881, leaving 187 pending at the close of 1882. The average pendency of appeals from the courts in the mofussil was 380 days, and of the original side appeals, 267 days. The general average for contested and uncontested appeals of both the classes was 366 days as against 275 in 1881, showing an increase of 91 days, or 33·09 per cent. 187 appeals were undisposed of against an average of 85; of these 1 belonged to 1879, 10 to 1880, 23 to 1881, and 153 to 1882.

Appeals from appellate decrees.

The number of second appeals, filed in 1882, was 1,084 as against 1,002 in 1881 and 898 in 1880, showing an increase of 8·18 per cent. over the institutions of 1881 and of 20·71 per cent. over those of 1880. The above figures show that in no year since 1871 has such a large number of second appeals been filed as in 1882, the increase in 1882 over the average for the previous 11 years being 37·22 per cent. The total number of second appeals for property not exceeding 500 rupees in value was 782 as against 698 in 1881. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,695 as against 1,377 in 1881, being an increase of 23·09 per cent. and exceeding the annual average for the preceding 11 years by 653 appeals, or 62·67 per cent. Of these, 116 were disposed of without trial, 84 without contest and 773 after contest, leaving 722 undisposed of. 722 second appeals remained undisposed of at the close of the year against an average of 269. Notwithstanding the increased proportion of disposals the number of second appeals pending at the close of 1882 was about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times in excess of the average of the 11 years preceding 1882.

Miscellaneous.

The number of appeals from orders filed in the year was 201 as against 204 in 1881. Of these, 195 were disposed of—26 without trial, 16 without contest, 153 after contest. The average pendency of the contested appeals against orders was 183 days, and of the uncontested 154. The general average for the contested and uncontested cases was 177 days. There were filed 312 petitions under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code as against 177 in 1881. The increase in this class of work (over 76 per cent.) is very noteworthy. There were 70 civil revision petitions undisposed of at the close of 1881, which, with the 312 filed in the year under review, made 382 for disposal. Of this number, 223 were disposed of as against 162 in 1881, leaving 159 undisposed of at the close of the year. The total number of civil miscellaneous petitions filed in 1882 was 559 as against 533 in 1881, showing an increase of 4·88 per cent. There were 138 civil miscellaneous petitions undisposed of at the close of 1881, which, together with the 559 filed in the year under review, made 697 for disposal. Besides the appeals and petitions above dealt with, the High Court, appellate side, disposed of 18 appeals under the letters patent from orders made by a single appellate bench Judge. 16 references from Small Cause Courts under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 3 references from the Board of Revenue under the Stamp Act, 1 reference from the Presidency Small Cause Court. The total number of civil appeals of all classes disposed of during the year under review exceeds that in 1881 by 212 cases, or 18·79 per cent., and the average for the preceding 11 years by 275 cases, or 25·85 per cent.

Appeals to Privy Council.

7 appeals to the Privy Council were pending at the beginning of the year, 2 were admitted by the High Court during the year, 2 were reversed and 2 were

withdrawn, leaving 5 pending. 4 applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were pending at the beginning of the year, 3 were received during the year, 2 were admitted, 1 rejected, and 1 withdrawn, leaving 3 pending at the close of the year..

Small Cause Court.

Act No. XV of 1882, consolidating and amending the law relating to the Presidency Court of Small Causes, came into force on the 1st of July 1882.

21,296 suits were instituted in 1882, as compared with 1881, the net decrease being 3,176 suits. The total value of the 21,259 small causes instituted was Rs. 7,88,483, giving an average of Rs. 37 per suit, or one rupee more than in 1881, and that of the 37 summary suits was Rs. 15,972, giving an average of Rs. 431 per suit, or Rs. 107 less than in 1881. The extension of the court's pecuniary jurisdiction has so far contributed no material increase to the court's file. Including 3,450 suits pending at the close of 1881, the total for disposal was 24,746. Of these, 22,910 suits, including 222 applications for recovery of possession of immovable property, were disposed of. There were 1,836 suits pending at the close of the year. 8,375 applications for execution were received during the year, of which 20 related to decrees passed by other courts. Including 3,922 applications pending at the end of 1881 and 2,505 revived, the total for disposal was 14,802. Of these, 700 were withdrawn or dismissed and 170 transferred to other courts; the net total for disposal was therefore 13,932; the total disposed of was 11,528. 390 judgment debtors were imprisoned. The average duration of the disposed-of applications for execution was 53 days. 76 applications for declarations of insolvency were received during the year.

Village Munsifs' Courts.

There were in all 36,422 village munsifs in 1882. Of these, the number of village munsifs that actually exercised civil powers was 2,953. 46,947 suits were instituted in these courts, being 23·39 per cent. of the total original litigation of 1882. As compared with 1881, there has been a decrease of 709 suits. Of these, 46,166 suits came before the village munsifs for adjudication under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1816. The remaining 781 were either entertained by them as arbitrators under Section 27 of that Regulation, or were referred to village panchayats under Regulation V of 1816. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in these courts was Rs. 2,78,328, giving an average value of Rs. 6 per suit as in 1881. The net total for disposal in 1882 was 52,168 suits. Of these, 47,237 were disposed of, leaving 4,931 pending at the close of the year.

Regular Courts.

71,045 ordinary suits and 82,591 small causes, in all 153,636 suits, were instituted in 1882. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the several classes of regular courts have contributed to the total institution of original litigation in 1882:—

Class of courts.	Ordinary suits.	Percentage.	Small causes.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Revenue Courts	5,305	7·47	...	...	5,305	3·45
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	...	...	487	·59	487	·32
Courts of Sub-Magistrates as District Munsifs in the Agency tracts ... ... '...	406	·57	...	...	406	·27
Courts of Assistant Agents	37	·05	...	...	37	·02
Courts of Agents to the Governor	17	·03	...	...	17	·01
District Munsifs' Courts	64,206	90·37	70,824	85·75	135,030	87·89
Subordinate Judges' Courts	791	1·11	11,280	13·66	12,071	7·86
District Courts	283	·40	...	...	283	·18
Total ...	71,045	100·00	82,591	100·00	153,636	100·00

From the above, it will be seen that, out of 153,636 suits, 135,436 or 88·16 per cent. were instituted in the courts of the District Munsifs. This proportion falls slightly below that in 1881, *i.e.*, 89·09 per cent. 1882 shows a decrease, in the total, of 5,181 suits, as compared with 1881, and of 5,512 as compared with the average. There has been a falling off both in ordinary suits and small causes by 252 and 4,929 respectively. The institutions of ordinary suits exceeded the

average, but were less than in the 3 previous years. In small causes, 1877 is the only year in the decade that shows a smaller file than 1882. 662 of the suits instituted in 1882 do not admit of a money valuation. The total value of the remaining 152,974 suits instituted in all the regular courts during the year amounts to Rs. 1,87,98,824, giving an average value of Rs. 128 per suit, as compared with Rs. 188, the average value per suit in 1881.

71,290 ordinary suits and 83,854 small causes, in all 155,144 suits, were disposed of in 1882. The following table exhibits the proportions in which the several classes of courts have contributed to the total disposals of the year :—

Class of courts.	Ordinary suits.	Percentage.	Small causes.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
Revenue Courts	4,729	6·63	...	...	4,729	3·05
Cantonment Courts of Small Causes	...	...	488	·58	488	·31
Courts of Sub-Magistrates as District Munsifs in the Agency tracts	359	·50	...	...	359	·23
Courts of Assistant Agents	42	·06	...	...	42	·03
Courts of Agents to the Governor	3	·01	...	...	3	...
District Munsifs' Courts	64,886	91·02	71,754	85·57	136,640	88·07
Subordinate Judges' Courts	964	1·35	11,611	13·85	12,575	8·11
District Courts	307	·43	1	...	308	·20
Total ...	71,290	100·00	83,854	100·00	155,144	100·00

21,544 ordinary suits and 7,140 small causes, in all 28,684 suits, were pending disposal at the close of 1882. The total arrears are 18·66 per cent. of the total institutions, being a little over the percentage in 1881.

Miscellaneous.

138,233 applications for execution of decrees were received in 1882. 140,939 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of in 1882. 21,334 applications for execution of decrees were left undisposed of at the close of 1882. 549 applications for declarations of insolvency were received in 1882 as against 535 in 1881. 570 applications for declarations of insolvency were disposed of in 1882. 116 applications for declarations of insolvency were left undisposed of at the close of 1882. 240,162 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were received in 1882. 239,852 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were disposed of in 1882. 5,323 miscellaneous applications, other than for execution of decrees and declarations of insolvency, were left undisposed of at the close of 1882.

Subordinate Courts, appellate jurisdiction.

Including 87 appeals received by remand and 114 re-admitted, the aggregate number of appeals filed during the year was 7,491. Of these, 172 were instituted in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 7,319 in District Courts. The files of 1882 show an increase of 701 appeals upon those of 1881 and an increase of 738 appeals on the average of the 10 preceding years. The value of 171 appeals could not be estimated in money. The total value of the remaining 7,119 appeals is Rs. 16,88,501, giving an average of Rs. 272 per appeal, as against an average value of Rs. 256 in 1881. The number of appeals for disposal were 10,186. Of these, 7,349 were disposed of, leaving 2,837 pending disposal at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of by these courts in 1882 exceeded the average of the previous 10 years by 280, and was higher than the numbers disposed of in any of the preceding 9 years. Of the 2,837 appeals pending, 1,003 were more than 3 months old as against 847 at the close of 1881; 18 appeals only were pending over 12 months. 673 appeals were instituted in 1882. Of these, 23 were filed in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Cocanada, and the remaining 650 in District Courts.

Probates.

The following table shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued in the High Court.

Declared value of assets of estate.	Number of probates and letters of administration with will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid.	Number of letters of administration without will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid.	Number of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Amount of stamp duty paid.	Total. Number of probates and letters of administration and certificates.	Total. Amount of Court fees and stamp duty paid.	Number of letters of administration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the orignal.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.	20	476 4 0	25	171 12 0	...	2,365 4 0	45	3,013 4 0	1
„ „ 5,000 to 10,000.	10	257 10 0	11	78 13 0	...	3,018 3 0	21	3,354 10 0	...
„ „ 10,000 to 50,000.	19	511 5 0	9	63 3 0	...	10,607 11 0	28	11,182 3 0	...
„ „ 50,000 to 1,00,000.	2	25 2 0	2	14 14 0	...	6,986 3 0	4	7,026 3 0	...
Above „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	1,270 5 0	47	328 10 0	...	22,977 5 0	98	24,576 4 0	1

The following statement shows the number of probates and letters of administration and certificates issued by the Subordinate Courts.

Declared value of assets of estate.	Number of probates or letters of administration with will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.	Number of letters of administration without will annexed.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.	Number of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.	Amount of Court fees paid in rupees.	Total. Number of probates, letters, and certificates.	Total. Amount of Court fees and stamp duty paid in rupees.	Number of letters of administration cancelled and fresh letters issued in lieu of the original.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000 ...	5	206	7	398	131	6,000	143	6,604	...
„ „ 5,000 to 10,000 ...	5	538	4	504	20	2,932	29	3,974	...
„ „ 10,000 to 50,000 ...	9	4,472	2	838	19	7,762	30	13,072	...
„ „ 50,000 to 1,00,000 ...	1	1,200	...	...	1	1,600	2	2,800	...
Above „ 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20	6,416	13	1,740	171	18,294	204	26,450	...

In the course of the year, 1 advocate, 7 vakils and 4 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. From the 1st February 1882, for the purposes of civil and criminal justice, the Nílgiri District was included within the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Court of Coimbatore, and the District Magistrate constituted an additional Sessions Judge, invested with power to try all offences not punishable with death or transportation for life. A Subordinate Judge's Court was at the same time established at Ootacamund with jurisdiction throughout the Nílgiri District. The Judge of that court was invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to Rs. 500 arising within his ordinary jurisdiction. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, appointed Mr. A. F. Elliot, District Munsif of Bellary, to be a Magistrate of the first class and a Justice of the Peace within the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George. 3 villages were transferred from Srívilliputur Munsif's jurisdiction to that of the District Munsif of Tuticorin. An extra Sub-Judge was appointed for the South Malabar District. A serious defalcation of suitors' monies occurred in the court of the District Munsif of Shernad, South Malabar. The total sum embezzled amounted to Rs. 1,161-5-3. The sums embezzled were obtained from the treasury by means of 20 fraudulent cheques. The second clerk, T. Gopala Menon, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Rules framed by the High Court under Act III of 1879, after being approved of by Government and confirmed by the Government of India, were promulgated for the observance of the General.

subordinate courts on 16th August 1882. The rules of the High Court on the subject of copyists' establishments were promulgated on 7th December 1882, but their operation was necessarily postponed to an advanced period in the succeeding year. The Legal Practitioners' Act, which it had long been contemplated to introduce into the Madras Presidency, was brought into force on 1st April 1882. Rules under Sections 6, 7 and 27 of the Act were framed by the High Court, and were, with the sanction of Government, promulgated on 13th March previous. During the year 2,433 pleadership's certificates under the Act were issued. Of these, 544 were for first grade and 1,889 for second grade. The amount of admission fees realized was Rs. 13,253, and the amount of stamp fees realized was Rs. 40,400. The total income, therefore, amounted to Rs. 53,653. The inspection of the subordinate courts has not, in most districts, been carried out to a satisfactory extent.

REGISTRATION.

Registrations in Books I and IV.

The results of registration during ten years are compared in the table below.

Years.	Book I, Instruments relating to immovable property.	Book IV, Miscellaneous register.	Total.	Increase.	
				Number of registrations	Rate per cent.
1873-74	193,790	12,713	206,503	16,256	9
1874-75	198,858	13,767	212,625	6,122	3
1875-76	218,552	18,710	237,262	24,637	11·5
1876-77	233,852	17,024	250,876	13,614	5·7
1877-78	271,165	17,894	289,059	38,183	15·2
1878-79	320,786	22,650	343,436	54,377	18·8
1879-80	345,328	24,007	369,335	25,899	7·5
1880-81	389,006	25,208	414,214	44,879	12·2
1881-82	393,783	32,718	426,501	12,287	2·9
1882-83	404,361	30,051	434,412	7,911	1·8

Of the gross number of registrations, 215,953 were compulsory, 188,408 optional, and 30,051 miscellaneous, against 218,680, 175,103, and 32,718 in 1881-82. In 1882-83 there was again a decline under compulsory of 2,727 and under miscellaneous of 2,667. But under optional there was an advance of 13,305 due to the benefits of registration being more widely known and availed of.

Registrations in each district.

13 out of 22 districts maintain the positions which they occupied in 1881-82. Nellore has lost three places, while Kistna, Cuddapah, and Vizagapatam have each gone up one place. Kurnool, which showed a falling off during the last three years, now shows an increase of 5 per cent. South Canara also shows an increase, though small, of ·6 per cent. The highest percentage of increase during the year was in Vizagapatam (30·8), Kistna (22·2), and Bellary (17·3). A statement in the Appendix (Division II-B) gives full details of all deeds registered in the year under review.

Nature of instruments registered.

There was an increase in the number of gifts registered during the year of 222. The decline in sales of Rs. 100 and upwards and in mortgages of the same value is more than made up by the increase in sales and mortgages *under* Rs. 100, the decline being 7,235 and the increase 7,393, or 158 in excess. Perpetual leases have advanced by 303. In the annexed statement are shown the ordinary transactions relating to land classified under compulsory and optional.

Years.	Compulsory registration.				Optional registration.			
	Sales of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Mortgages of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Leases.	Total.	Sales of less than Rs. 100.	Mortgages of less than Rs. 100.	Leases.	Total.
1873-74	44,352	62,512	31,334	138,198	16,584	20,863	10,083	47,530
1874-75	45,894	66,735	24,947	137,576	16,267	25,472	10,629	52,368
1875-76	46,910	71,159	30,576	148,645	16,452	28,627	12,571	57,650
1876-77	48,006	77,052	31,388	156,446	17,280	32,463	14,075	63,818
1877-78	51,447	90,594	29,532	171,573	24,417	40,488	15,130	80,035
1878-79	59,607	99,879	34,772	194,258	32,953	53,889	16,328	103,170
1879-80	58,950	102,438	29,384	190,772	42,784	67,843	18,511	129,138
1880-81	61,173	107,949	31,781	200,903	53,714	83,019	21,338	158,071
1881-82	62,172	106,740	30,815	199,727	59,387	82,484	20,510	162,381
1882-83	58,747	102,930	34,361	196,038	62,459	86,805	22,056	171,320

Under compulsory, sales and mortgages fell off, but leases have advanced. The net falling off was 3,689. Under optional there was an advance under all heads aggregating 8,939.

Remarkable documents.

In Berhampore a poor woman of the weaver caste registered an agreement making over her infant daughter to a dancing girl from want of means to bring up the girl. In Bellary a Muhammadan, in consideration of his mother-in-law having borne all his marriage expenses, executed a document agreeing to abide entirely by her direction and the wishes of his wife and not to marry again. In Tanjore certain professional dyers bound themselves not to use machines for coloring cloths as the prices of cloths thus colored were affected. In Madura the right of boring the ears of children was mortgaged for Rs. 50. In Tellicherry a Vannan's right of collecting wages of devil-dancing within a village was made the subject of a transaction and registered.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The aggregate value of transactions in Books I and IV exhibit an advance in Book I of 1·6 per cent., but a decline in Book IV of 40 per cent., viz. :—

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	11,11,75,807	1,43,61,446	12,55,37,253	816	1,248
1882-83	11,29,68,266	86,14,645	12,15,82,911	851	1,068
Difference ...	17,92,459	57,46,801	39,54,342	35	180

Taking all transactions, the net decline in 1882-83 is 3·1 per cent., or a little more than 39½ lakhs of rupees.

The average value of transactions registered.

The chief decline is under gifts. The average value of deeds of sale of Rs. 100 and upwards has gone up again by 23 per cent., or from Rs. 581 in 1881-82 to Rs. 716 in 1882-83, which goes to confirm the opinion expressed in last year's report that the value of land has been rising. Deeds of mortgage of the higher value declined by 2·8 per cent. Perpetual leases, which showed a decline last year, have risen by 37·9 per cent. Leases other than perpetual have declined by 14·6 per cent. Certified copies of decrees have advanced, although there was a falling off in their number.

Compulsory and optional registrations.

The aggregate registrations exhibit a falling off under compulsory of 2,727 or 1·2 per cent., and an increase under optional of 10,638 or 5·1 per cent.

Years.	Registrations in			Total optional registrations.	Ratio of optional to total registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1881-82	218,680	175,103	32,718	207,821	49
1882-83	215,953	188,408	30,051	218,459	50

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills presented open has steadily increased during the last five years. In 1878-79 it stood at 636 and rose in 1882-83 to 958 or 50 per cent. The increase compared with the previous year was 9·4 per cent. The number of sealed covers deposited, withdrawn, opened, and removed to Courts has declined. Authorities to adopt have also declined. The variations are—11 sealed covers were deposited, 3 were withdrawn, 3 were opened (Sections 45 and 46), 1 was removed to Court; there were 8 authorities to adopt presented open.

Registrations on payment of fine.

The wholesome effect which the opinion expressed by the Government regarding alterations in the dates of documents has had in the working of Section 24 of the Registration Act is shown this year in an increase of not less than 37 per cent. in the number of documents admitted to registration on payment of fine. The registrations on payment of fine under Section 34 have fallen off by one.

Fine.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase or decrease.
Under Section 24 ...	845	1,157	+ 312
Do. do. 34 ...	93	92	— 1

Copies and searches.

There has been a slight falling off of 2·6 per cent. in the number (14,968) of searches in 1882-83 compared with the number (15,371) in 1881-82, owing to the suppression of a practice which prevailed in Malabar of insisting upon parties to apply for searches to enable registering officers to record notes of previous registration. The number of copies of documents obtained has increased from 14,368 in 1881-82 to 14,699 in 1882-83, or by nearly 2·3 per cent.

Refusals to register.

The number of cases of refusal to register was 1,639, or 1 to every 266 registrations, against 1,666 cases or 1 to every 256 registrations in 1881-82. The chief reasons for refusal during 1882-83 were—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Legal incompetency of executing parties	628	555	...	73
Denial of execution	315	326	11	...
Non-appearance of executing parties	171	274	103	...
Unwillingness to complete registration	193	208	15	...
Non-payment of fees	60	45	...	15
Presented after the prescribed time	63	20	...	43
Disqualification of parties appearing as represe nt-atives	33	49	16	...

Appeals.

The number of appeals during the year from refusals to register was 284, or 1 to 1,533 registrations, against 304 or 1 to 1,406 registrations in 1881-82.

Appeals and their results.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.
Appeals to registrars from refusals made on grounds other than denial of execution	59	32	...	27
Do. do. from refusals made on ground of denial of execution	245	252	7	...
Appeals disposed of by order directing registration	249	211	...	38
Do. do. by refusing to direct registration	55	73	18	...
Registrations ordered by the District Courts ..	5	2	...	3

Of the aggregate number of appeals, registration was ordered in the case of 211 and rejected in that of 73.

Arrears.

28 documents out of a total of 435,381 registrations remained uncopied at the close of the year in 7 districts, owing to their late presentation on the last office day. The largest numbers were in Cuddapah (8), Madras (7), Kistna (4), Vizagapatam (3), and South Canara (3). In 15 districts there were no arrears.

Documents destroyed.

332 documents were destroyed against 344 in 1881-82.

Unclaimed documents.

The number of unclaimed documents in 1882-83 was less than in 1881-82 by 337. The figures for the past five years show a great decline in 1882-83.

Documents impounded.

2,090 documents were impounded during the year by registration officers and sent to the chief revenue authorities of the districts for disposal, against 1,951 in 1881-82. Of this number 387 were returned as correctly stamped. On 1,675 penalty was levied or ordered to be levied, on 22 penalty was remitted, 177 were otherwise disposed of, and 481 remained undisposed of, (*i.e.*) 171 less than the number (652) at the end of 1881-82. The number of impounded documents to total registrations was 1 to every 208.

Prosecutions.

Compared with 1881-82 the number (35) of prosecutions in 1882-83 fell by 5, or 12·5 per cent. Of the 26 cases of public prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 11, 10 cases were acquitted, and 5 cases remained undisposed of. Of the 9 private prosecutions 1 was successful, 5 failed, and 3 were pending.

Sub-registry offices.

The number of sub-registry offices rose from 269 in 1881-82 to 285 in 1882-83. 10 offices were newly established. 7 offices were reconstituted. With the exception of Chengam and Gúdalúr, all the other offices are paying their way and are greatly appreciated. The office at Kodaikánal on the Palnis, opened in 1881-82, like the office on the Shevaroy Hills, does not pay; still it is necessary to keep up these offices for the convenience of the European settlers who have utilized these hill tracts for the cultivation of coffee. The Revenue Department was relieved during the year of the charge of 31 offices.

Alterations in the rules and table of fees.

The alterations in the tables of fees sanctioned during the year by this Government and the Government of India are shown below:—The fee for the safe custody and return of documents was reduced from 1 rupee to 8 annas, and the period within which the documents could be claimed without payment, from 1 month to 15 days. The maximum fee was fixed at Rs. 5; and documents "refused registration," which were exempt, were included among the documents liable to the payment of a fee for safe custody. A clause was added to Article I declaring that when the value of an instrument was expressed in pounds sterling or pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated for registration purposes in the currency of British India at "one pound sterling or pound currency, equivalent to 10 rupees." The Inspector-General was empowered to remit the fees for service of females when it appeared to him that their exaction would be productive of hardship.

Changes in the department.

1 registrar and 2 sub-registrars retired, 7 sub-registrars left the department, 1 sub-registrar was dismissed, 1 was reduced, and 1 is under suspension. 3 sub-registrars died.

Departmental improvements.

The most important improvement which took place in the department during the year was the reorganization of the salaries and commission of the registrars and sub-registrars. The scheme received the sanction of the Madras Government and of the Government of India, and was brought into force on the 1st September 1882. The number of appointments in each class was also increased so as to give promotion all round, and there are now seven classes of registrars and seven classes of sub-registrars receiving salaries and commission as shown below:—

—	Salary.	Commission.	Total.
Registrars.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Class I	500	100	600
„ II	300	50	350
„ III	250	50	300
„ IV	200	50	250
„ V	175	50	225
„ VI	150	50	200
„ VII	100	50	150
Sub-registrars.			
Class I	75	50	125
„ II	60	50	110
„ III	50	50	100
„ IV	45	50	95
„ V	40	50	90
„ VI	35	50	85
„ VII	30	50	80

The number of probationary sub-registrars on salaries of Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each was increased during the year from 10 to 20.

Buildings. The expenditure on office buildings had nearly trebled the outlay incurred in 1881-82, and was more than five times the average expenditure during the last four years. The expenditure during the last five years under "new works," "petty construction and repairs," and "house-rent" was—

Years.	New works.	Petty construction and repairs.	House-rent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	5,457	...	1,896	7,353
1879-80	1,997	...	2,454	4,451
1880-81	9,880	1,922	3,317	15,119
1881-82	17,305	2,040	4,372	23,717
1882-83	45,169	2,362	5,568	53,099

It will be seen that there was an increase under all three heads; still the needs of the department are far from being supplied.

Financial results. There was a decline in the receipts compared with 1881-82 of Rs. 8,241. The expenditure exceeded that of 1881-82 by Rs. 68,750 and the average for the previous five years by Rs. 1,77,377. The net decline of receipts in 1882-83 was Rs. 9,457, or 1·6 per cent. The expenditure incurred in each district was, in consequence of the reorganization of the staff of registrars, higher than in any preceding year.

Amount to the credit of the department. The amount to the credit of this department on the 31st March 1882 was Rs. 13,83,637. Adding thereto the surplus of this year, viz., Rs. 24,357, the aggregate amount at credit on the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 14,07,994.

Average registration fee. It is satisfactory to note that the average registration fee fell during 1882-83 by 7 pies, or to Rs. 1-1-9 against Rs. 1-2-4 in 1881-82. This proves beyond question that minor transactions are increasing.

Inspections. The Inspector-General made 5 tours and inspected 104 offices. The offices in each district were inspected by the registrar of the district. The revenue officers inspected 78 offices.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

36 companies in all were registered during this year against 31 in the previous year. The liability of 31 of these 36 companies is limited by shares, of 4 by guarantee, and that of 1 only is unlimited. The registered offices of 21 of these companies are at Madras, 5 at Bellary, 2 at Ootacamund, 1 at Coonoor, 1 at Desur of North Arcot District, 1 at Vellore, 1 at Vizagapatam, 3 at Conjeeveram, and 1 at Coimbatore. Of the 18 mutual loan companies, 4 were set on foot by Europeans and Hindus, and the rest only by Hindus. None of these companies exclude any class of subscribers except 2, which are reserved for Hindus. The nominal capital of the companies registered during the year was Rs. 63,15,480 against Rs. 47,91,500, or Rs. 15,23,980 in excess of that of the previous year, and the paid-up capital, so far as it could be ascertained, was Rs. 5,11,302-1-6. The total of the newly registered capital is Rs. 63,15,480, which is Rs. 15,23,980 in excess of the previous year's. 8 companies, with their nominal capital amounting to Rs. 9,10,000, were wound up during the year. The number of mutual loan and banking companies together amounts to 93 against 80 last year, and that of commercial companies is 44 against 30. The companies standing on this office register on the 31st March 1883 were 140 against 112 at the end of last year. 136 of these were

working with a nominal capital of Rs. 240,58,234 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 80,44,529-2-0. The registration fees realized during the year were Rs. 6,396-6-0, or Rs. 1,168-12-0 in excess of last year, and this is the highest on record. The whole of this amount was duly remitted into the treasury, except Rs. 150 collected on the last day of the year, which could be remitted only on the 2nd April last. Of these the fees collected for the registration of new companies and increase of capital amounted to Rs. 6,105, and the remaining Rs. 281-6-0 were received for making records in respect to companies already registered. The charges for the office establishment, furniture and house-rent amounted to Rs. 743-8-0. Deducting this amount from the year's collections, the net balance to be credited to this department will be seen to be Rs. 5,652-14-0 against Rs. 4,601-15-8, or Rs. 1,050-14-4 more than last year.

MILITARY.

The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on the 1st April 1882 and 1883 :— Strength of the army.

Years.	European.					Native.			
	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
1st April 1882	2,356	893	7,903	60	11,212	1,509	27,451	1,255	30,215
Do. 1883	2,393	910	7,500	73	10,876	1,515	25,717	1,298	28,530

A more detailed statement will be found in the Appendix.

In the ordinary annual relief, the troops moved in India and Burmah were 3 batteries field artillery, 2 batteries garrison artillery, and 6 regiments native infantry. Ordinary relief of troops.

The reduction of the Native Army in this Presidency involved the disbandment of 8 regiments, viz., the 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st, and the abolition of the military stations of Mercara, French Rocks, Palamcottah, Chanda and Seroncha. Disbandment of regiments.

The establishment of each remaining native infantry regiment was increased from 600 to 720 privates. The number of British officers with each corps was also raised from 7 to 8. Increase of the establishment.

This increase in the strength of each regiment made it possible to carry out a reduction in the number of corps stationed in Burmah without materially reducing the aggregate force in that province. The future native garrison was accordingly fixed at 4 regiments of 3,328 bayonets instead of 5 regiments of 3,560 bayonets, the 4 regiments being redistributed as under :— Reduction and redistribution of garrison in Burmah.

Rangoon	1
Thayetmyo	1
Tounghoo	1
Moulmein	1 wing.
Port Blair	1 do.

The garrison battery of artillery, which was divided between Thayetmyo and Tounghoo, was during the year concentrated at the former place. Thus the batteries of Royal artillery in Burmah were redistributed as follows :—

Rangoon	1 garrison battery.
Thayetmyo	1 do. 1 mountain battery.
Tounghoo	1 garrison battery.

During the year troops were despatched to Kalahandi in the Central Provinces, to aid the civil authorities in quelling an outbreak of the Khonds. One company Movement of troops to Kalahandi.

of the 7th Native Infantry from Sumbulpore, a wing of the 16th Native Infantry from Raipur, and the 23rd Native Infantry from Kamptee, were sent to Kalahandi. Two companies of the 7th Native Infantry were despatched from Berhampore to Baliguda in the maliahs near the frontier of Kalahandi.

Movement of troops to Salem.

Troops were also moved to Salem on two occasions, from Bangalore and Trichinopoly, to put down disturbances between the Hindu and Muhammadan population.

Movement of troops to Egypt.

Two companies of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners embarked at Bombay for service in Egypt, and the 4th and 31st Regiments Native Infantry proceeded to Aden. The two companies of sappers took part in the campaign, and though the 31st Light Infantry was called up from Aden, it did not reach Egypt until after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which concluded the operations.

Re-designation, &c., of commands.

The Mysore Division, the Centre and the Malabar and Canara Districts were re-designated the Bangalore Division and the Eastern and Western Districts respectively. The station of Trichinopoly was included in the Bangalore Division and Berhampore, Cuttack, Vizagapatam and Vizianagrum in the Eastern District. Samulcottah was again made a military station and was included in the Eastern District. Sumbulpore was transferred to the Nagpore Force.

Promotion.

The option of election for promotion under staff corps rules was offered to officers of the cavalry branch of the local service, and accepted by all but one.

Pioneer corps.

The conversion of two regiments of native infantry into pioneer regiments was sanctioned conditionally.

Recruits.

The following table shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1882-83:—

—	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	3	111	12
Mussulmans	85	812	3
Brahmins or Rajputs	6	56	3
Mahrattas	9	36	...
Telingas or Gentoos	...	825	8
Tamil	...	232	16
Other castes	...	110	41
Total enlistments ...	103	2,182	83

Health of British troops.

The health of the European troops was very good during 1882-83. The admissions per 10,000 were 1,007·91 against 1,155·60 in 1881-82. The average daily sick was 63·04 compared with 65·25 in the previous year. The death and invaliding rates also showed a decrease when contrasted with those of 1881-82, being 10·01 and 27·11 against 10·86 and 27·68 respectively.

There were 12 admissions of cholera with 8 deaths in 1882-83 against 40 admissions with 19 deaths in 1881-82. 4 cases of small-pox occurred with 1 death. There were 50 admissions from enteric fever with 24 deaths. There was an outbreak of this disease at Bangalore, where 22 cases occurred with 8 deaths. Malarial fever caused 1,206 admissions with 3 deaths. 21 deaths resulted from dysentery and hepatic abscess, being 9 less than in 1881-82. The admissions on account of venereal disease were at the rate of 228·9 per 1,000 of strength, being 18·9 per 1,000 less than in 1881-82.

The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army (European).

Circles.		Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength. Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Eastern District ...	1881-82 ...	928	65	1,101	10	...	70·04	1,186·42	10·77	...
	1882-83 ...	1,077	61	1,072	10	...	56·64	995·36	9·28	...
	Increase ...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	4	29	...	...	13·40	191·06	1·49	...
Western District.	1881-82 ...	800	36	676	3	...	45·00	845·00	3·75	...
	1882-83 ...	914	50	813	6	...	54·70	889·50	6·56	...
	Increase ...	114	14	137	3	...	9·70	44·50	2·81	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Division and Ceded District.	1881-82 ...	1,866	151	2,714	13	...	80·92	1,454·44	6·96	...
	1882-83 ...	2,847	217	3,378	28	...	76·22	1,186·51	9·83	...
	Increase ...	981	66	664	15	...	...	...	2·87	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·70	267·93	...	...
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent.	1881-82 ...	2,372	147	2,507	18	...	61·97	1,056·91	7·59	...
	1882-83 ...	2,578	134	2,078	21	...	51·98	806·05	8·15	...
	Increase ...	206	...	...	3	...	...	...	0·56	...
	Decrease ...	...	13	429	...	...	9·99	250·86	...	...
Nagpore Force and Central India Regiments.	1881-82 ...	911	62	1,252	23	...	68·05	1,374·31	25·24	...
	1882-83 ...	789	39	908	8	...	49·43	1,150·82	10·14	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	122	23	344	15	...	18·62	223·49	15·10	...
British Burmah Division.	1881-82 ...	2,461	145	2,807	24	...	58·92	1,140·59	9·75	...
	1882-83 ...	1,979	114	1,865	17	...	57·60	942·39	8·59	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	482	31	941	7	...	1·32	198·20	1·16	...
Depôts	1881-82 ...	702	65	769	12	...	92·59	1,095·44	17·09	...
	1882-83 ...	692	75	864	13	...	108·38	1,248·55	18·78	...
	Increase ...	...	10	95	1	...	15·79	153·11	1·69	...
	Decrease ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On the march ...	1881-82 ...	365	8	198	10	...	21·92	542·47	27·39	...
	1882-83 ...	117	3	102	7	...	25·64	871·79	59·83	...
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·72	329·32	32·44	...
	Decrease ...	248	5	96	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1881-82 ...	10,405	679	12,024	113	288	65·25	1,155·60	10·86	27·68
	1882-83 ...	10,993	693	11,080	110	298	63·04	1,007·91	10·01	27·11
	Increase ...	588	14	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	...	943	3	...	2·21	147·69	0·85	0·57

Health of Native troops.

The health of the native troops was also more favorable in 1882-83 than in 1881-82. The average daily sick was 30·71 per 1,000, showing a decrease of 6·19 on last year. The death-rate was 13·29 per mille, indicating a diminution of 6·12, and the invaliding rate, which was 36·35 per mille, exhibited a falling off of 14·61. The total number of deaths was 367. The following table gives results for the Native Army:—

Circle.		Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength. Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Eastern District.	1881-82 ...	7,036	298	6,982	151	340	42·35	992·32	21·46	48·32
	1882-83 ...	6,002	186	4,331	71	298	30·98	721·59	11·83	49·65
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33
	Decrease ...	1,034	112	2,651	80	42	11·37	270·73	9·63	...
Western District.	1881-82 ...	4,179	127	2,663	89	320	30·39	637·23	21·29	76·57
	1882-83 ...	1,911	52	1,076	22	36	27·21	563·05	11·51	18·83
	Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	2,268	75	1,587	67	284	3·18	74·18	9·78	57·74
BangaloreDivision	1881-82 ...	3,059	96	2,164	29	95	31·38	707·42	9·48	31·05
	1882-83 ...	4,279	129	3,153	54	150	30·14	736·85	12·61	35·05
	Increase ...	1,220	33	989	25	55	...	29·43	3·13	4·00
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	...	...
Ceded Districts ...	1881-82 ...	1,575	76	2,485	23	29	48·25	1,577·77	14·60	18·41
	1882-83 ...	1,868	39	1,125	19	29	20·87	602·24	10·17	15·52
	Increase ...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	37	360	4	...	27·38	975·53	4·43	2·89
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	1881-82 ...	3,900	85	2,649	56	177	21·79	679·23	14·35	45·38
	1882-83 ...	4,256	99	3,035	54	216	23·26	713·11	12·69	50·75
	Increase ...	356	14	386	...	39	1·47	33·88	...	5·37
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	2	...	....	...	1·66	...

Circle.		Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength. Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Invalided.
Nagpore Force ...	1881-82 ...	2,997	121	3,330	53	108	40·37	1,111·11	17·68	36·03
	1882-83 ...	3,887	175	5,481	55	95	45·02	1,410·08	14·15	24·44
	Increase ...	890	54	2,151	2	...	4·65	298·97	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	..	...	...	13	...	...	3·53	11·59
British Burmah Division.	1881-82 ...	3,621	170	3,841	111	280	46·94	1,060·75	30·65	77·32
	1882-83 ...	5,402	168	3,618	92	185	31·09	669·75	17·03	34·24
	Increase ...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	2	223	19	95	15·85	391·60	13·62	43·08
Total ...	1881-82 ...	26,367	973	24,114	512	1,349	36·90	914·55	19·41	51·16
	1882-83 ...	27,605	848	21,819	367	1,009	30·71	790·40	13·29	36·55
	Increase ...	1,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Decrease ...	...	125	2,295	145	340	6·19	124·15	6·12	14·61

Lock hospitals.

There were 7 lock hospitals in operation in the year under review, all of them being supported by Government, with the exception of a small donation from cantonment funds to the one in Kamptee. The number treated in these in 1882-83 was 2,430 against 2,455 in 1881-82. The work done in the hospitals has, however, steadily decreased since 1878-79, when the number of women treated was 2,943. The small results for 1882-83 are not due to any diminution in this class of disease, but rather to the fact that the Contagious Diseases Act is not worked as forcibly as it used to be. In the year 1879 432 prostitutes were registered, whereas in the year 1882 there were only 164.

Ordnance Department.

The Gunpowder Factory turned out 148,990 lb. of gunpowder. The erection of the group of buildings in the extension works for the new press and granulating machines was completed, and work commenced in them. The saltpetre refinery and ten other buildings were repaired by the Public Works Department, as also were the quarters of the employés. The lightning conductors were electrically tested. The establishment of the factory was revised during the year and reductions were made to the lowest possible scale consistent with efficiency. The steam ships "Asia," "Chupra," and "Goorkha" were fitted with arm racks, hospitals, magazine stalls, &c., for the Egyptian expedition, and a new flagstaff was constructed for Fort St. George. The several workshops in the Madras arsenal turned out good work, the principal items of manufacture being articles of accoutrements, harness, saddlery, miscellaneous and ordnance stores. At St. Thomas' Mount the manufacture of fuzes, friction tubes, &c., was carried on until orders for the abolition of the laboratory and depôt at that station were received, when work ceased and steps were taken to remove the stores therefrom. The depôt was finally closed on the 15th January 1883. Good work was done in the arsenals at Secunderabad and Rangoon and in the depôts at Bellary, Bangalore and Tounghoo. The bulk of the stores in the depôt at Nagpore was, preparatory to its abolition, transferred to other arsenals and depôts in this Presidency and Bombay.

Military Account Department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for 1882-83 (exclusive of cost of stores from England) was Rs. 2,66,00,000, and the revised estimate Rs. 2,67,63,849. The actual expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) was Rs. 2,69,45,422 against Rs. 2,68,03,400 last year. The difference between the estimated and actual expenditure was chiefly due to charges incurred on account of the Egyptian expedition, which amounted to Rs. 3,63,174, and for which no provision was made in the sanctioned estimate. Deducting these expedition charges, the difference between the sanctioned allotment and actual expenditure for the year was only Rs. 17,752. The reduction of 8 native infantry regiments resulted in a saving of about 7½ lakhs, and there were savings under other heads also. On the other hand, the disbandment of the corps referred to led to increased expenditure under the following heads: staff corps, hutting money, gratuities to discharged native soldiers, compensation for loss of staff and command allowances, and pensions to natives. The increase under these several heads, as well as under a few others, more than counterbalanced the savings pointed out above. The balance of

advances outstanding on the 31st March 1883 was Rs. 76,981 against Rs. 1,30,733 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Clothing Department.

The value of stock in the Army Clothing Department on the 1st April 1882 was Rs. 9,34,649, the receipts during the year being Rs. 4,40,273 and the expenditure Rs. 6,78,432. The value of stores indented for on England was Rs. 3,43,966 and the cost of establishment Rs. 75,889. The number of garments made up was 66,714.

Pension and Family Payment Department.

On the 31st March 1883 there were 32,175 military pensioners on the registers of the office, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 23,54,848, showing an increase in number, after deducting 1,580 casualties, of 1,770 pensioners as compared with the previous year, and in the amount of pensions of Rs. 1,82,646. This increase was owing to the transfer of men to pension from the disbanded native corps. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments was 46,051 and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 2,66,787, showing a decrease in number as compared with the previous year of 11,774 certificates and in money of Rs. 93,864. This decrease was owing to the discontinuance of family certificates granted by one native regiment permanently withdrawn, and of other corps, &c. returning to the coast from foreign service in Burmah.

Commissariat Department.

The new transport scheme sanctioned for all India was introduced into the Madras Presidency from the 15th October 1882. Five officers were appointed to the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department. The new Indian Commissariat Code came into operation from the 1st August 1882. Mutton and beef were obtained by contract at very favorable rates at all stations except Tounghoo. Bread was supplied departmentally at Bangalore, Madras, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Tounghoo and Thayetmyo, where Government bakeries with steam-mills exist. The savings contrasted with market rates aggregated Rs. 50,757. At other stations bread was obtained by contract at very advantageous rates. By the introduction of potato yeast in lieu of toddy at Rangoon a very considerable saving was effected. No rum was purchased during 1882-83, the stock in hand amounting to six years' consumption. The decrease in its expenditure was the result of the working of the open canteen system. Indian tea was supplied at 8 annas 3 pies per pound. The quantity purchased was 142,636 lb. and the expenditure 139,947 lb. 500 steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Remount Depôt.

There remained 304 horses at the Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1882 exclusive of 9 attached to the farm, and 399 horses were purchased during the year, making a total of 703 horses. 408 were issued to the service, 4 died, and 19 were sold. The number remaining at the depôt on the 1st April 1883 was therefore 272. 399 Australian horses were purchased at an average price of Rs. 545-15-10 each, being about 6 rupees less per horse than in the preceding year. The cost of keep of each horse at the depôt was Rs. 12-14-10 per mensem against Rs. 13-6-1 in 1881-82. The annual committee, which assembled in September 1882, passed 450 horses for the service. In consequence of the eastern horses which were purchased at Bombay having been drafted direct to regiments, no castrations took place at the depôt. The farm attached to the depôt produced good results. The hay crop in 1882-83 was 94 tons against 70 in the previous year, and the working expenses were less than in 1881-82. The result of the farm operations was a profit of Rs. 4,935-6-4 against a loss of Rs. 393-2-5 in the year before.

Mule-breeding.

The mule-breeding industry showed no progress during the year, only 79 mares having been covered. Of this number 50 coverings were effected in the Salem District alone. The total number of mule foals dropped since the beginning of the experiment is 14; of these, 2 died and 7 were bought by Government, leaving only 5 in the possession of private individuals. 2 of the foals purchased by Government are reported as useless. The question of the discontinuance of the industry is under consideration.

MARINE.

The past year is remarkable as being the first whole year in which the new system of debiting the Port Fund with the whole of the marine charges was carried out. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 7,61,654-6-0, and closed with Rs. 7,64,449-1-11 to the good.

Navigation.

The following statement shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon :—

—	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				Rs.
Outports ...	British	2,331	2,896,202	1,42,222
	Foreign	583	57,610	7,829
	Native	33,921	1,258,941	37,764
	Total ...	36,835	4,212,753	1,87,815
Madras	British	426	634,715	1,23,515
	Foreign	29	30,751	1,412
	Native	574	76,112	2,853
	Total ...	1,029	741,578	1,27,780

The foreign vessels were principally small craft from the Persian Gulf, Arabia, &c., which frequent ports on the west coast, and the ports at which the largest number touched were Bárkúr 256, Mangalore 129, Calicut 51. The average burden of the vessels was 99 tons, and they paid 26 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 37 tons, and the dues paid were 5 pies per ton. There are 148 ports in the presidency at which dues are levied, at 25 of which the rate of 3 annas per ton is charged, and at the rest the rate of 2 annas per ton, but the collections fall short of these rates, owing to the exemptions in the case of coasting steamers and sailing vessels, and the grouping of ports. Moreover, the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. From the above, it will be seen that, although the highest rate of port dues chargeable is 3 annas per ton, the actual rates paid averaged from 5 pies to 26 pies per ton. The dues collected were 0·15 per cent. of the value of the whole trade at the outports, amounting to Rs. 12,17,15,394. At Madras, the first class of vessels paid Rs. 1,23,515 in dues, or at the rate of 3 annas per ton; the second paid Rs. 1,412, or at the rate of 9 pies per ton; and the last paid Rs. 2,853, or at the rate of 7 pies per ton. It will thus be seen that, while the rate of port dues charged at Madras is 6 annas per ton, the actual rate paid by vessels averaged from 7 pies to 3 annas per ton, owing to the causes pointed out above. The dues collected at Madras were 0·13 per cent. of the value of the sea-borne trade of Madras, viz., Rs. 9,49,42,563.

Straits lights.

These have been reduced from one anna and half an anna to eight pies and four pies per ton respectively, accordingly as to whether the whole or only one or more lights are passed in the course of each voyage.

Boat rules.

The Government have declared by notification that, in the absence of any special notification, the limits for the landing and shipping of goods in any customs port within the presidency of Madras shall, where limits are specified for the same purpose under the cargo boat rules published under Act XII of 1875, be the limits defined by the said rules.

Madras port limits.

The altered state of the port has rendered it necessary to change its western limit to facilitate the arrangements for the beach improvements and the regulation of traffic, thus the western limit now abuts on the municipal road.

Quarantine.

It has been considered necessary to form a board to certify weekly to the port authorities whether cholera is epidemic or not in the town and neighbourhood, and if cholera is pronounced to be epidemic, passengers for Europe, *before* embarking

and within 24 hours of such embarkation, must obtain from a legally qualified medical practitioner a certificate that neither they nor their families or servants have any symptoms of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa. This certificate may be obtained from the usual medical attendant or from the port surgeon without fee. It was also found necessary to impose quarantine on vessels arriving in Indian ports from ports in Sumatra owing to the action taken by the Board of Health at Constantinople.

Light-houses.

The new light-house at Muttum having been completed, a first-order dioptric white fixed light was exhibited on the 1st January 1883, which is visible 20 miles from the sea, and the lighting of that part of the west coast is now fully carried out. An addition was made to the Madras lights at Beypore, where a small light was exhibited from the flagstaff on the 17th February 1883 as a guide to the anchorage, the want of which was much felt by vessels. The salary of the superintendent of the Muttum light-house was raised to Rs. 125, and that of the superintendent of the Armeghon light-house to Rs. 100, placing him on an equal footing with the superintendent of the Vakalapudi light-house, both being fourth-order revolving lights. There are 20 British lights, which dot the coasts of this presidency, 13 on the east and 7 on the west coast. They have all been maintained in an efficient state, and the establishments have given satisfaction during the year. The total expenditure on account of establishments and other charges, which are borne by port funds, amounted to Rs. 23,978-4-1. With the exception of four lights, which use cocoanut-oil, the rest burn kerosene-oil, and the average annual cost of kerosene and cocoanut oil for each light was Rs. 112-3-0 and Rs. 1,098-1-5.

The lights of this presidency are distributed as follows:—

Gopálpur	...	...	...	Flagstaff	...	3rd	order	...	Country-made	...	Fixed	...	White.
Calingapatam	...	...	...	Light-house	...	3rd	do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.
Santopilly	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Dioptric ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Vakalapudi	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Catoptric .	...	Revolving	...	Do.
Hope Island	...	...	...	Do.	...	1st	do.	...	Country-made	...	Fixed	...	Do.
Masulipatam	...	...	...	Flagstaff	...	6th	do.	...	Dioptric ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Point Divi	...	...	...	Light-house	...	4th	do.	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Armeghon	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Do. ...	...	Revolving	...	Do.
Pulicat	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Do. ...	...	Fixed.	...	Do.
Madras	...	...	...	Do.	...	.English catadioptric reciprocating flashing.							Do.
Negapatam	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Dioptric ..	...	Fixed	...	Do.
Pámban	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Catadioptric	...	Do.	...	Do.
Tuticorin	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	..	Dioptric ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Muttum	...	...	...	Do.	...	1st	do.	..	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Cochin	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Catadioptric	...	Do.	...	Do.
Beypore	...	...	...	Flagstaff	...	A globular lantern.					Do.	...	Red.
Calicut	...	...	...	Light-house	...	4th	do.	...	Dioptric ...	...	Do.	...	White.
Tellicherry	...	...	...	Do.	...	6th	do.	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	Do.
Cannanore	...	...	...	Do.	...	6th	do.	...	Do ...	...	Do.	...	Red.
Mangalore	...	...	...	Do.	...	4th	do.	...	Do. ...	...	Do.	...	White.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.

The advances made during the year 1882-83 amounted to only Rs. 1,200 against a budget allotment of Rs. 2,00,000. They were made in three districts, viz., Cuddapah (Rs. 300), Chingleput (Rs. 600), and Salem (Rs. 300). In the last-named district another application for a loan of Rs. 300 for improving the water-supply to certain lands was received and sanctioned, but payment was not made until after the close of the year. In Anantapur an application for a loan of Rs. 200 for repairing a *kunta* or tank was pending inquiry at the close of the year. In Kistna the Zemindar of Muttyala, who had obtained a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an irrigation channel, returned the amount as the project was abandoned.

The subjoined statement shows the balances outstanding on 1st April 1882, the advances made during the year, and the amounts recovered in the several districts.

Districts.	Total amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year 1882-83.	Advances made during the year 1882-83.	Amount recovered during the year 1882-83.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjam	145	...	71	
Kistna	* 10,000	...	† 9,960	* This figure does not appear in the Accountant-General's return, but has been adopted from the Collector's report.
Nellore	17,187	...	6,230	
Cuddapah	16,452	300	8,682	
Anantapur	23,911	‡ 4	11,745	† This is exclusive of Rs. 39-9-0 loss on sale of materials supplied by Local Fund Engineer for a portion of the advance.
Bellary	31,129	...	21,089	
Kurnool	575	...	325	
Chingleput	24,255	§ 670	12,248	
North Arcot	4,671	...	3,628	‡ This is not an advance, but an adjustment made under instructions from Accountant-General.
South Arcot	3,506	...	1,058	
Trichinopoly	1,400	...	550	
Madura	¶ 5,581	...	¶ 1,808	§ Of this sum Rs. 600 only was an advance. Rs. 70 is an adjustment entry.
Tinnevelly	717	...	363	
Coimbatore	9,779	...	4,940	¶ These figures are exclusive of the transactions in connection with the loan to the Sivaganga Zemindari.
Salem	15,681	300	5,386	
Total ...	1,64,989	1,274	88,083	

NOTE.—The balances entered as outstanding at the beginning of the year have been taken as given by the Accountant-General, and consequently do not agree with the balances arrived at from the figures given in the report for 1881-82, which did not include the amounts written off the accounts.

The above figures are exclusive of the loans to the Sivaganga and Ramnad zemindaris in the Madura District. Of the loan of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned under the Act to Sivaganga, Rs. 1,02,000 were recovered within the year. Of the special loan of 2 lakhs sanctioned for the repair of irrigation works in the Ramnad zemindari, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs had been drawn, and this amount was repaid in full with interest.

A Bill was framed by the Government of India to facilitate the grant of loans and to remove the obstacles alleged to stand in the way of the successful working of the present enactment, but it seems doubtful whether, even under the proposed law, loans will be more frequently taken than at present.

Destruction of wild animals.

In the year under report 2,176 wild animals were destroyed against 1,436 in the preceding year (1881-82), showing an increase of 51·53 per cent. The large increase in the number of animals killed is ascribed generally to the effect of recent orders sanctioning payment of the maximum rewards without reference to the circumstances of each case and without prior reference to divisional officers. The rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 49,323 against Rs. 24,921 in 1881-82, showing an increase of Rs. 24,402. The loss of human life and of crops caused by wild animals was less, and the loss of cattle more, than in the preceding year as shown below:—

Items.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Remarks.
Loss of human life ... ... No.	* 160	139	* Allowing for mistakes in Anantapur since reported by the Collector.
Do. of cattle ... ... „	* 12,221	21,195	
Do. of crops ... ... Rs.	9,915	9,785	

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Season and rainfall.

THE season of 1882-83 was on the whole favorable for agriculture. The average rainfall registered for the presidency was 49·21 inches against 36·10 inches in the preceding year, and 45·96 inches, the average of six years previous to the famine. The rainfall in every district was in excess of the quantity recorded in the preceding year, and, except in 10 districts, viz., Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, it was in excess also of the average of the six years previous to the famine. In Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna and Madura, however, it was unseasonable and unequally distributed, being scanty in some places and excessive in others. In Madura both the monsoons commenced very favorably, but the subsequent rains failed, to the great disappointment of the cultivators. In Nellore, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot the south-west monsoon was deficient, while in the two west-coast districts it was unusually heavy and caused injury to crops. In July there were heavy floods in several of the principal rivers, which caused considerable damage to irrigation works, embankments, roads and crops in Kurnool, Nellore, Kistna, and in portions of the South Arcot District. In Kurnool the Sunkesala anicut breached just after the work was taken over from the Madras Irrigation Canal Company. In Kistna, on the 21st July 1882, the river rose 20·04 feet over the crest of the anicut (the maximum rise in 1881-82 being only 12·95 feet) and inundated the low-lying country on either side, causing great damage to houses, roads and canals. Lands just then under preparation were cut up and rendered unfit for cultivation. Some lives were lost and cattle killed. There were also heavy freshes in the Cauvery in the Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts, but the damage caused was not serious. In November also there were some heavy floods. In Godávari the highest fresh in the river rose to 19 feet 9 inches above the lock-sill at Dowlaishweram, or only 1 foot 6 inches below the highest recorded flood. The river embankments breached in many places and much damage was caused in the delta. There were destructive floods also in the other rivers and streams in this district, in which, on the whole, the season was unfavorable, for the upland taluks suffered from deficient rainfall, while the delta portions suffered from floods. In Kistna upwards of 13 inches of rain fell in November, laying a very large portion of the country under water for more than a week, and causing immense damage to crops then beginning to ear. With the exceptions above mentioned, the season in the rest of the presidency was generally good. A statement is subjoined showing the rainfall in each district during the several months of the year, in comparison with the figures for the preceding year and with the average of six years previous to the famine.

Districts.	Years.	South-west monsoon.	North-east monsoon.	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Ganjam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	31·41	12·62	44·03
	1881-82	29·66	9·79	39·45
	1882-83	29·99	10·64	40·63
Vizagapatam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·83	13·82	40·65
	1881-82	33·13	8·96	42·09
	1882-83	39·18	12·75	51·93
Godávari	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·28	13·00	39·28
	1881-82	23·62	2·97	26·59
	1882-83	24·25	15·40	39·65
Kistna	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·29	11·29	32·58
	1881-82	24·33	4·89	29·22
	1882-83	20·67	19·40	40·07
Nellore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	14·32	22·15	36·47
	1881-82	11·44	15·57	27·01
	1882-83	7·34	26·28	33·62
Cuddapah	Average of six years ending 1875-76	19·37	11·60	30·97
	1881-82	21·25	6·72	27·97
	1882-83	12·40	16·42	28·82
Anantapur	..... 1882-83	14·38	7·58	21·96
Bellary	Average of six years ending 1875-76	18·22	7·55	25·77
	1881-82	12·63	4·39	17·02
	1882-83	18·00	7·04	25·04
Kurnool	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·51	6·50	30·01
	1881-82	16·96	3·21	20·17
	1882-83	15·40	9·16	24·56
Madras	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·39	36·57	57·96
	1881-82	15·22	20·75	35·97
	1882-83	5·79	38·11	43·90
Chingleput	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·42	26·80	48·22
	1881-82	15·79	18·35	34·14
	1882-83	13·85	30·78	44·63
North Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·55	16·79	40·34
	1881-82	24·44	12·40	36·84
	1882-83	16·53	23·97	40·50
South Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	22·05	22·72	44·77
	1881-82	15·38	12·93	28·31
	1882-83	15·90	18·00	33·90
Tanjore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	17·87	25·62	43·49
	1881-82	11·71	27·86	39·57
	1882-83	15·68	27·11	42·79
Trichinopoly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	16·56	18·38	34·94
	1881-82	16·63	16·27	32·90
	1882-83	17·05	16·64	33·69
Madura	Average of six years ending 1875-76	9·95	13·78	23·73
	1881-82	10·29	15·56	25·85
	1882-83	12·02	17·89	29·91
Tinnevelly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	5·80	17·05	22·85
	1881-82	3·58	19·43	23·01
	1882-83	8·87	19·77	28·64
Coimbatore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	13·51	11·30	24·81
	1881-82	10·26	10·12	20·38
	1882-83	17·04	13·79	30·83
Nilgiris	Average of six years ending 1875-76	25·93	24·76	50·69
	1881-82	28·63	17·50	46·13
	1882-83	63·84	21·66	85·50
Salem	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·04	12·26	35·30
	1881-82	18·56	8·48	27·04
	1882-83	23·79	14·51	38·30
Canara	Average of six years ending 1875-76	131·89	11·71	143·60
	1881-82	88·38	11·71	100·09
	1882-83	150·54	16·58	167·12
Malabar	Average of six years ending 1875-76	100·73	14·22	114·95
	1881-82	64·79	13·55	78·34
	1882-83	136·43	20·22	156·65
Average	Average of six years ending 1875-76	29·29	16·67	45·96
	1881-82	23·65	12·45	36·10
	1882-83	30·85	18·36	49·21

Cultivation.

The subject has been already treated in Chapter II for fasli 1291, and full statistics of the extent of Government and inam cultivation in each district will be found in appendix (Division I-A). The area cultivated in permanently-settled estates is not known. The extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year, including second-crop cultivation, amounted to 22,789,654 acres against 21,776,028 acres cultivated in 1881-82.

There was an increase in the cultivated area of 1,013,626 acres or 4·6 per cent., which occurs in all the districts except Vizagapatam and Godávari, which show a decrease of 9·2 per cent. and 1·38 per cent. respectively. In South Canara the

figures give a small decrease of 0·48 per cent., but accurate statistics of cultivation are not available for this district or for Malabar, and the figures are based on mere estimates. The increase was large in Bellary, amounting to 14·04 per cent. as compared with 1881-82, which, however, was a very unfavorable year in this district. In Anantapur and Salem the increase was between 9 and 10 per cent., in Coimbatore over 8 per cent., in Madura 7·58 per cent., in Kurnool, Tinnevelly and South Arcot between 5 and 7 per cent., and in Chingleput, Nílgiris, Ganjam, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly between 2 and 4 per cent. This general increase was due to the favorable character of the season. The decrease in Vizagapatam and Godávari, above referred to, is ascribed in the former to want of timely rains, though it rained abundantly when the cultivators did not require it, and in the latter to heavy floods and rains.

The following statement shows the area of ryotwari lands (first crop) cultivated in each district, in comparison with the average of five years previous to the famine :—

Districts.	Average of five years ending 1875-76.	1882-83.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
Ganjam	267,078	315,040	+ 47,962	+ 17·96	+ 15·10
Vizagapatam	79,182	104,137	+ 24,955	+ 31·51	+ 8·22
Godávari	539,437	596,386	+ 56,949	+ 10·55	+ 10·54
Kistna	1,508,399	1,461,964	— 46,435	— 3·07	+ 6·62
Nellore	738,512	728,065	— 10,447	— 1·41	— 11·37
Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,067,993	— 111,979	— 9·49	— 17·03
Anantapur	2,414,574	821,317	— 481,404	— 19·93	— 19·77
Bellary		1,111,853			
Kurnool	1,212,801	958,991	— 253,810	— 20·93	— 25·79
Chingleput	412,497	463,097	+ 50,600	+ 12·27	+ 4·60
North Arcot	558,255	540,663	— 17,592	— 3·15	— 9·80
South Arcot	1,036,998	1,165,178	+ 128,180	+ 12·36	+ 3·36
Tanjore	937,877	938,348	+ 471	+ 0·05	+ 7·94
Trichinopoly	845,434	824,453	— 20,981	— 2·48	+ 1·22
Madura	784,166	732,745	— 51,421	— 6·56	— 4·32
Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,027,687	— 1,560	— 0·15	+ 0·34
Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,919,609	— 151,583	— 7·32	— 5·99
Nílgiris	54,885	66,224	+ 11,339	+ 20·66	+ 21·83
Salem	1,116,695	1,014,817	— 101,878	— 9·12	— 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	15,858,567	— 928,634	— 5·53	— 2·65

NOTE.—The figures for South Canara and Malabar are excluded, as they are not available for the period previous to 1875-76.

The cultivated area is still below the average before the famine, but the deficiency in the year under report was only 5·53 per cent. for the whole presidency against 10 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease is still high in the districts in which the loss of population in the famine was greatest. Division III-E in the appendix shows the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products ; the following is an abstract :—

Crops.	Percentage to the total area cultivated in 1882-83.		Crops.	Percentage to the total area cultivated in 1882-83.	
Cereals—			Sugars—		
Paddy and rice	24·67		Sugarcane	0·20	
Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	16·23		Others	0·13	
Cumbu (*Panicum spicatum*) ...	10·99				0·33
Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) ...	6·66		Oil seeds	...	4·68
Varagu (*Panicum miliaceum*) ...	6·26		Dyes—		
Thenai (*Panicum Italicum*) ...	4·07		Indigo	2·24	
Samai (*Panicum miliare*)	2·00		Others	0·03	
Maize (*Zea mays*)	0·31				2·27
Other cereals	1·74		Fibres—		
		72·93	Cotton	6·41	
Pulses		8·60	Others	0·08	
Orchard and garden produce		2·78			6·49
Drugs and narcotics		0·70		Total ...	100
Condiments and spices		1·06			
Starches		0·16			

Cotton.

The area under cotton cultivation shows an increase of 2·7 per cent. compared with 1881-82, and of 4·3 per cent. compared with the year previous to the famine. The cultivation is confined chiefly to the Ceded Districts and Kurnool and the western portion of the Kistna District, and to Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. The increase as compared with 1881-82 is generally ascribed to the favorable character of the season, and occurs in all the chief districts except Anantapur and Kurnool, the slight decrease in which does not call for remark. There was a decrease in Godávari and South Arcot amounting to over 20 per cent., and in Nellore to 16·5 per cent.; but the area usually cultivated with this crop in these districts seldom exceeds acres 20,000. The general outturn of the crop was not satisfactory. In Anantapur and Bellary the crop suffered from disease and the outturn was poor. In Coimbatore also the yield was below the average. A statement is appended showing the extent cultivated in each district in comparison with the figures for the preceding years.

Districts.	1875-76.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase or decrease as compared with		Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with	
					1875-76.	1881-82.	1875-76.	1881-82.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
Ganjam ...	7,723	3,449	3,842	4,028	− 3,695	+ 186	− 47·8	+ 4·8
Vizagapatam ...	13,107	16,982	15,758	16,302	+ 3,195	+ 544	+ 24·3	+ 3·4
Godávari ...	10,834	19,881	20,725	16,474	+ 5,640	− 4,251	+ 52·0	− 20·5
Kistna	219,267	196,256	199,053	200,369	− 18,898	+ 1,316	− 8·6	+ 0·6
Nellore	18,378	20,950	17,052	14,240	− 4,138	− 2,812	− 22·5	− 16·5
Cuddapah ...	76,074	87,082	95,377	103,188	+ 27,114	+ 7,811	+ 35·6	+ 8·2
Anantapur ...	385,596	100,282	106,795	106,652	− 66,077	− 143	− 17·1	− 0·1
Bellary		154,235	205,895	212,867		+ 6,972		+ 3·3
Kurnool ...	243,637	215,335	215,531	212,585	− 31,052	− 2,946	− 12·7	− 1·3
Chingleput ...	3	12	2	3	...	+ 1	...	+ 50·0
North Arcot ...	263	144	155	241	− 22	+ 86	− 8·3	+ 55·5
South Arcot ...	16,303	6,798	7,491	5,931	− 10,372	− 1,560	− 63·6	− 20·8
Tanjore	4,061	1,929	2,853	3,819	− 242	+ 966	− 5·9	+ 33·9
Trichinopoly ...	42,691	36,431	34,591	35,625	− 7,066	+ 1,034	− 16·5	+ 3·0
Madura	95,101	124,512	135,314	143,173	+ 48,072	+ 7,859	+ 50·5	+ 5·8
Tinnevelly ...	281,569	295,143	332,237	342,939	+ 61,370	+ 10,702	+ 21·8	+ 3·2
Coimbatore ...	184,517	201,658	227,315	243,465	+ 58,948	+ 16,150	+ 32·0	+ 7·1
Nilgiris					*Nil.*			
Salem	12,630	11,498	17,571	20,277	+ 7,647	+ 2,706	+ 60·5	+ 15·4
South Canara ...	164	182	114	120	− 44	+ 6	− 27·0	+ 5·2
Malabar ...					*Nil.*			
Total ...	1,611,918	1,492,759	1,637,671	1,682,298	+ 70,380	+ 44,627	+ 4·3	+ 2·7

Indigo.

There was an increase of acres 110,800, or 27·1 per cent. in the area under indigo cultivation as compared with 1881-82, and of 70·1 per cent. compared with the year previous to the famine, due chiefly to the favorable character of the season in the year under report and to the high prices obtained in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase compared with 1881-82 occurred in Kistna (acres 53,266) and Kurnool (acres 46,278). In the former district the destruction of the paddy crops by the heavy rains of November is stated to have led to the extensive cultivation of indigo as the only available substitute. The only districts in which there was a decrease are Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Tanjore. The usual statement showing the area cultivated with indigo in each district in comparison with the figures for preceding years is given below.

Districts.	1875-76.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase or decrease as compared with		Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with	
					1875-76.	1881-82.	1875-76.	1881-82.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
Ganjam ...	986	849	...	...	− 986	...	− 100·0	...
Vizagapatam ...	3,803	8,157	12,559	11,590	+ 7,787	− 969	+ 204·7	− 7·7
Godávari ...	1,739	2,025	2,542	3,008	+ 1,269	+ 466	+ 73·0	+ 18·3
Kistna ...	42,975	40,748	69,327	122,593	+ 79,618	+ 53,266	+ 185·3	+ 76·8
Nellore ...	57,519	37,438	47,622	51,679	− 5,840	+ 4,057	− 10·1	+ 8·5
Cuddapah ...	62,824	87,466	95,843	87,772	+ 24,948	− 8,071	+ 39·7	− 8·4
Anantapur ...	10,358	5,649	5,382	6,834	− 3,064	+ 1,452	− 29·6	+ 26·9
Bellary ...		285	323	460		+ 137		+ 42·4
Kurnool ...	40,556	31,177	57,099	103,377	+ 62,821	+ 46,278	+ 154·9	+ 81·0
Chingleput ...	5,157	10,504	14,697	17,579	+ 12,422	+ 2,882	+ 240·8	+ 19·6
North Arcot ...	13,728	14,411	33,928	38,885	+ 25,157	+ 4,957	+ 183·2	+ 14·6
South Arcot ...	61,318	47,167	63,593	68,705	+ 7,387	+ 5,112	+ 12·0	+ 8·0
Tanjore ...	472	467	1,164	967	+ 495	− 197	+ 104·9	− 16·9
Trichinopoly ...	837	1,245	1,285	2,466	+ 1,629	+ 1,181	+ 194·6	+ 92·0
Madura ...	72	338	339	403	+ 331	+ 64	+ 459·7	+ 18·8
Tinnevelly ...	245	409	455	589	+ 344	+ 134	+ 140·4	+ 29·4
Coimbatore ...					*Nil.*			
Nilgiris ...					*Do.*			
Salem ...	2,087	2,032	1,510	1,561	− 526	+ 51	− 25·2	+ 3·3
South Canara ...					*Nil.*			
Malabar ...					*Do.*			
Total ...	304,676	290,367	407,668	518,468	+ 213,792	+ 110,800	+ 70·1	+ 27·1

Health of cattle.

The condition of cattle was good, and the deaths were fewer than in the preceding year in all districts except Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar, where the cattle suffered severely from diseases more or less virulent. In Kistna the floods of July and November swept away a large number of cattle, and those that survived suffered from want of good pasture. Diseases of a virulent type also broke out in the district, and it was found necessary to enforce the Cattle Diseases Act and to establish hospital pounds. Medicines were freely distributed, and the district was visited by the Deputy Inspector of Cattle Diseases.

Particulars of live stock are given in Statement 2 of Division III-E in the appendix.

In Salem 5 stallion asses are maintained for mule-breeding purposes, and 49 mares were covered during the year, but the people do not appear to take any interest in the matter.

Prices.

The average prices of the principal food-grains and of salt for the whole presidency were lower than those which prevailed in the two preceding years, and, except as regards wheat and salt, were also lower than the average prices of the year preceding the famine. The fall in prices was more or less general, except in the four northern districts, and was due to the favorable character of the season and consequent good harvests. There was consequently a rise in the prices of all grains except rice, *paddy*, black-gram and wheat in Godávari, and the two latter in Kistna. The price of *cholum*, the staple food of the people, was high during the first half of the year owing to the poor harvest obtained in 1881-82. Appendix III-F gives the price of produce at the end of the past year. The special appendix contains tables and diagrams showing the prices for a series of years.

Articles.	1875-76.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Rice, 2nd sort, per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.	16·0	15·0	16·1	16·2
Paddy do. do. do. ...	28·6	25·4	28·5	28·7
Cholum do. do. ...	26·6	27·7	31·8	31·9
Cumbu do. do. ...	26·4	26·8	30·3	30·4
Ragi do. do. ...	27·9	27·9	32·0	32·4
Varagu do. do. ...	39·6	33·3	38·7	42·0
Wheat do. do. ...	11·4	8·1	10·9	11·0
Salt do. do. ...	15·8	12·1	12·3	14·6

Wages.

The wages of all classes of laborers remained stationary in Ganjam, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and South Canara. Taking the whole presi-

dency, agricultural laborers found ample employment during the year, and their condition was satisfactory. A statement is annexed showing the average rates of wages per diem for the whole presidency for skilled and unskilled labor, and the average rates of hire for horses, mules, &c.

Items.	In towns.		In villages.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Rate of wages per diem for skilled labor ...	0 8 7	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 7 1
2. Do. do. unskilled labor...	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 2 7	0 2 9
3. Rate of hire per diem for a camel	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
4. Do. do. a draught bullock...	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 5 5	0 6 1
5. Do. do. an elephant ...	5 13 5	5 7 0	5 11 5	5 2 0
6. Do. do. a donkey	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 8	0 1 6
7. Do. do. a horse	1 4 11	1 5 5	0 14 2	0 15 2
8. Do. do. a mule	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	...
9. Do. do. a pony	0 11 4	0 11 6	0 7 11	0 9 0
10. Do. do. a cart	0 4 9	0 4 5	0 4 2	0 3 3

Mines.

Very little was done during the year to develop the mineral resources of the presidency. The total value of all minerals worked during the year, consisting chiefly of gravel and stone, was Rs. 7,52,835 against Rs. 6,45,118 in 1881-82. Iron is the only metal of importance that is worked, but even this industry is placed at a disadvantage owing to the cost of procuring charcoal for smelting purposes and to the competition of cheap European iron. The total value of iron produced during the year was Rs. 38,751 against Rs. 46,577 in 1881-82. Of this amount, Kurnool, Salem and Malabar alone contributed Rs. 35,007, or 90 per cent. In Nílgiris there were 12 gold mining companies at work, but the results cannot be said to have been hitherto at all satisfactory. 17 applications for mining and prospecting grants in the district were received during the year, but 8 were refused or withdrawn. The question as to the right of the State to minerals in land in the occupation of peasant proprietors underwent further discussion during the year, and this Government has expressed the opinion that the State cannot assert any exclusive right to such mineral produce, but that it can only claim a share therein. As to minerals in inam lands, it was decided that no claim should be made on behalf of the State in the case of enfranchised inams and religious service inams confirmed on perpetual service tenure. In the case, however, of inams held on service tenure, *i.e.*, as wages for public service, it was held that the holders of such tenements have no right to mineral products under the soil. The rules for the grant of mining leases for diamonds and other precious stones were modified during the year. The principal changes are (1) that the term of lease has been extended from 1 to 5 years, (2) that the maximum area of blocks which may be leased has been increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre to 50 acres, (3) that the system of auction sale of the right to mine has been dispensed with, leaving the applications to be dealt with in the order of receipt, and (4) that a fixed annual rent of Rs. 15 for an acre or portion of an acre in addition to the assessment has been made payable in arrears, advance payments being dispensed with.

Manufactures.

The chief manufacturing industry of the presidency is weaving, but it has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the famine. The more important of the large manufactories were, as in 1881-82, the three cotton mills in Madras, the weaving establishment of the Basel Mission in South Canara, the sugar works in Ganjam and South Arcot, and the jute manufactory in Vizagapatam. The sugar factory, worked by a native gentleman in South Arcot, is reported to have turned out 50,000 lb. valued at Rs. 6,600 against 25,000 lb. valued at Rs. 3,000 in the preceding year. The Bellary spinning and weaving company nearly completed their mill during the year under report. It is to drive 10,288 spindles, and they propose spinning only at first. In Anantapur a tough paper is made from aloe fibre, which, it is stated, would answer excellently for pattas, village accounts, &c. It is largely used by native merchants. The manufacture of the famous *Arni* muslins in Chingleput is also dying out. The muslins are costly though durable. The 7 tile and brick factories established in South Canara by the Basel Mission

are reported to be driving a tolerably prosperous trade. A new factory was in course of construction. The extraction of oil from sandalwood in the same district gave employment to 320 people. The privilege of erecting stills for extracting the oil was sold for Rs. 8,867 against Rs. 8,455 in the preceding year. The quantity of oil exported was 1,959 gallons valued at Rs. 1,47,313.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE.

General.

In the latter part of 1882 the appointment of Director of Revenue Settlement, which was abolished in 1879 on financial considerations, was revived, and its duties conjoined with those of the newly created Director of Agriculture. Under the arrangements prescribed in Government orders 350 and 351 of the 29th of March 1882, Mr. Robertson in November became Agricultural Reporter to the Madras Government in addition to his other offices.

School of Agriculture.

The number of students increased from 41 at the beginning to 69 at the end of the year, while it was expected that there would be at least 100 in attendance next session.

Exhibition.

The Madras exhibition, though falling very far short of perfection in the matter of its arrangements, was thought to be on the whole a success.

Sugar-cane mills.

The Beheea mill, so far as trials in Bellary go, has proved an unqualified success.

Cattle disease inspection.

Mr. Mills, the newly and temporarily created Inspector of Cattle Diseases, joined his appointment on the 18th August 1882. The department consists at present of an inspector, a deputy inspector, and 9 probationary local cattle disease inspectors, but when complete, the number of local inspectors will be 23. Of the probationers, 7 passed during the year and were posted to districts; 2 were dismissed for misconduct. There were several severe outbreaks of disease during the year, and in December 1882 every district but one in the presidency was affected. The most fatal disease of all was anthrax; but there were fortunately but few cases, 563 in all. The most prevalent disease was rinderpest, of which there were no less than 31,614 attacks, resulting in 18,950 deaths; it was most virulent in the Kistna District, where there were 21,486 attacks and 13,039 deaths. Sheep-pox killed 840 sheep and epizootic aphtha 77 head of cattle.

Distribution of ploughs in the districts.

A consignment of 250 Swedish ploughs from the Secretary of State reached Madras in November. Steps were immediately taken for the distribution of specimens over the presidency, one in each taluk; the total number distributed was 183, the expenses of packing and delivery were borne by the Saidápet Farm. The ploughs are excellent in construction and in material, but they are double stilted instead of single, the cost of the ploughs—about Rs. 18 each delivered here—is, however, very moderate. Judging by the demand that has sprung up for the plough in Bellary, Kurnool, Salem, and other districts, where the cattle are generally good and black soils prevail, the plough has already met with much appreciation. For the southern districts the plough will be found, it is to be feared, too heavy for a pair of the small wretched cattle generally used. From the reports that have been received from Collectors, it does not seem likely that this plough will ever come into general use in the presidency. The objections taken to it are not captious; on the contrary, the ryots everywhere acknowledge its excellence as an implement, but they say that it is too dear for their pockets, too heavy for their cattle, and cannot be repaired by local labor.

District ploughing trials.

No ploughing parties, such as were employed in previous years, were sent into the districts; but instead, farm ploughmen have been sent, usually two together, and placed for a time under the orders of the revenue officers interested in plough trials. Ploughmen have thus been sent to the Kistna, Salem, Cuddapah, and North Arcot Districts.

Seed distribution.

The following statement shows the seed distributed for experimental cultivation during the year; it was, in most instances, supplied and delivered free of charge :—

	Pounds.
Maize (Zea mays)	1,685
Chinese sugarcane (*S. saccharatum*)	972
Cotton seed, New Orleans	290
Castor beans	73
Reana luxurians	73
Tobacco seed	13
Miscellaneous seeds	43
Do. tree seeds	49
Do. plants	97

Great care is taken to ensure that only good seed is issued from the farm. Seeds stored in the farm granary have their vitality tested frequently, and any sample found to contain a low percentage of vital seed is condemned and used for feeding or as manure.

The Experimental Farm at Saidápet.

The rainfall of the year was average in amount, but was badly distributed; more than half fell in November. The result was scanty crops and grain of very inferior quality. The crops generally were attacked with rust, and the paddy suffered from a fly, to which the excessive damp seems to have been favorable. The farm comprises some 300 acres, but of this only 139 acres were under crop, 39 acres more being under timber—chiefly casuarina. Of the cropped area, 71·26 acres, or rather more than half, were under fodder crops, 21·14 acres under unirrigated corn crops, 11·30 acres under irrigated cereals, 35·31 acres under industrial and other crops.

Fodder crops.

Of the fodder crops the best, and at the same time most easily grown, are Guinea grass, planter's friend, cumbu and horse-gram. Buffalo grass failed and is pronounced unsuited to this part of India. The same must now be finally said of *Reana luxurians;* it grows luxuriantly and produces enormously, but it requires a heavy rainfall or free irrigation; it cannot stand a drought; its cultivation is expensive; its fodder watery; cattle starve on it and it spoils their milk. *Andropogon halipense* was introduced at the farm about three years ago, and appears to be now well established, for it seeds very freely; it is a large coarse-growing grass, 4 to 6 feet in height when full grown. While the plant is young its fodder is very similar to that of Guinea grass, and it is eaten as readily by stock; but when fully grown its blades are hard and rough. This grass might with advantage be sown on the borders of jungles and on waste land for fodder. *Panicum Brownii* continues to thrive, and it also seeds well. Efforts are being made to extend its cultivation. A packet of *Bromus Schrœderii* seed was received from the Collector of the Nílgiris, and a small plot was sown with it. The plants grew luxuriantly; they resembled very closely ordinary cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).

Unirrigated corn crops.

Of the unirrigated corn crops, the chief in interest as a new product and possible source of agricultural wealth is the Minnesota amber sugarcane, but the value of this plant as a sugar producer has not yet been established. The average outturn of jaggery from Minnesota Early amber sugarcane is fairly satisfactory; with a crop of 20,000 lb. per acre the yield of jaggery would be 1,200 lb., and besides the jaggery there would be the refuse cane, and probably 500 or 600 lb. of grain. The refuse cane and grain are well suited for feeding stock. If marketable sugar can be made from it, it will be a formidable rival to the ordinary cane, for it requires little or no irrigation, occupies the ground less than half the time that ordinary cane does, can be grown under the same conditions as common cholum, and yields 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of jaggery to stripped cane, or about half the yield of sugarcane grown at a far higher cost. Broom-corn again throve well; it is apparently suited to the soils and climate of the farm; but the straw is far inferior as regards nutritive properties to sorghum straw.

Irrigated cereal crops.

The irrigated crops consisted of various kinds of paddy. The average outturn per acre was 814 lb. of grain, or at $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the measure, say, 362 Madras measures and 2,729 lb. of straw. The outturn in grain was higher than the average taken for settlement purposes throughout the presidency, but is one-fourth less than the 1,200 measures which represent the highest settlement grain value taken for an

acre of wet land, and this again is considerably under the actual produce of many individual fields as tested by experiment. Experiments made with indigenous samba paddy and mixed Madagascar were decidedly in favor of the former, the average of three plots in each case giving 2,049 lb. of grain and 9,686 lb. of straw for samba, against 1,633 lb. of grain and 7,105 lb. of straw for Madagascar. The total yield of grain from 11·30 acres was only 9,198 lb. and the yield of straw 30,839 lb., equal to 814 lb. of marketable grain and 2,729 lb. of straw per acre. In the previous year, on the same land, the average outturn per acre was 978 lb. of grain and 4,107 lb. of straw.

Industrial and other crops.

The industrial crops grown during the year were cotton, indigo, castors, arrowroot, plantains (Manilla hemp), and chillies. The average outturn of cotton was low, about 223 lb., equal to 75 lb. of clean lint to the acre; the variety was chiefly Orleans. An experiment with cotton showed that on certain of the farm soils irrigation gave a total outturn of 548·14 lb. an acre against 414·69 lb. without irrigation. The irrigated cotton, when ginned, gave 154·76 lb. of clean lint and 353·71 lb. of seed against 130·17 lb. of lint and 285·09 lb. of seed given by the unirrigated. The Yca valley cotton maintained its reputation as the best that has ever been tried at Saidápet. Nankin or khaki cotton has long been known in this presidency, but it is not a favorite, as it is a poor producer of lint.

Indigo.

The indigo crops were grown chiefly for the production of seed, the variety being a gigantic one, growing to a height of 5 or 6 feet, obtained from Agra.

Arrowroot.

A small plot, measuring 80 square yards, was cropped with arrowroot. It yielded 150 lb. of tubers; of these, 100 lb. were used in making flour, of which the outturn was 14 lb. Had flour been made from the whole of the tubers the yield per acre would represent 1,270 lb.

Colocasia antiquorum.

The so-called country potato known in Tamil as Shama-kilanghoo yielded on a plot of 80 square yards 52 lb. of tubers, which was at the rate of 3,146 lb. per acre. Both tubers and leaves are used as human food.

Typhonium oriœnse.

The Tellinga potato yielded on a plot of 80 square yards 53 lb. of tubers, equal to 3,206 lb. per acre. The tubers are used as vegetables and also for medicinal purposes.

Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*).

Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*) has become thoroughly acclimatized, and grows tall and thick of stem. 95 cuttings were distributed during the year, 50 being sent to the Central Provinces and the rest to various parts of this presidency. This crop is now quite acclimatized on the farm, and does not require any attention beyond that given to the common plantain. Numerous experiments have been made to extract the fibre, but the cost of production generally compared unfavorably with the value of the clean fibre.

Chillies.

This crop was cultivated on a somewhat larger scale than usual. The produce was at the rate of 2,163 lb. of chillies per acre. The condition of the soil and the kind of manure used influences greatly the value of the crop. A somewhat stiff soil and strong manure, such as blood-compost, specially suit the crop.

Casuarina trees (*Casuarina muricata*).

During the year the area planted was 8 acres; all the land was sandy and poor. There are now on the estate about 39 acres under casuarinas in different stages of growth. Not only will the land thus occupied yield a handsome return in a few years, but the land itself is gradually being improved from the large addition of organic matter from the fallen leaves of the trees.

Salt-bush (*Atriplex nummularia*).

Similarly the cocoanut tree has been utilized with good results in the reclamation of salt-impregnated lands where nothing else would thrive, and now attention is being given to the culture of the salt-bush (*Atriplex nummularia*). This shrub is adapted for cultivation on land containing too large a percentage of salt for the favorable growth of ordinary crops. The salt-bush is highly appreciated in certain parts of Australia, where cattle and sheep are fond of browsing on its leaves and twigs. A small supply of seed was obtained from the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, and arrangements have been made for procuring a further supply direct from Australia.

Divi-divi. There were on the farm at the beginning of the year sixteen bushes planted in 1879. They yielded 13 lb. of pods at the end of March 1882, and again in March last bore another crop of 60 lb. of pods which yielded 4½ lb. of seeds. From the first crop a number of seedlings have been raised and planted out in different places over the estate, and there are at present 600 young seedlings ready for planting out on the first favorable opportunity.

Eucalyptus. The eucalyptus trees planted out about three years ago continue to thrive, and there are at present 296 seedlings from recently imported seed ready for planting out. There seems to be now every prospect of eight varieties at least of eucalypti being naturalized at Saidápet, for the trees are not likely trees to encounter a much worse season than the past has been.

Manures. Oil-cake was largely used as a manure on the farm last year. Common salt was employed with considerable advantage in arresting the attacks of white-ants on cocoanut trees, and as manure for these trees. The quantity applied varied from 1 to 5 lb. according to the age of the tree. The value of green manure is as a conservator of nitrogen in the soil: the ordinary practice of the ryot in this respect, therefore, founded on the experience of ages, is in strict accordance with the teaching of science. The best manure is farm-yard, the next best oil-cake, the third ashes, and the worst slacked lime. The effect, so far as observed, of these manures is as follows :—Farm-yard has an immediate effect in increasing the yield of grain and straw, the effect being continued in the straw in the second year. Oil-cake has an immediate effect in increasing the yield of grain, the effect being continued in the second year, in which also the yield in straw is increased. Ashes show their effect in the second and third years both in grain and straw. Slacked lime acts chiefly in the second year. As a top-dressing, 200 lb. of saltpetre to the acre gave better results than 2,000 lb. of the sulphate of lime in the yield of both grain and straw.

Live stock. There were 111 cattle and 92 sheep at the beginning of the year. Of the cattle 3 and of the sheep 12 died during the year. One of the Aden cows died from anthrax, a disease that fortunately made no further progress among the stock. The steady improvement in the breeding of sheep is noteworthy. The Saidápet breed has now reached a point when it could be profitably crossed with the merino sheep of Queensland. The fleece of the breed as it stands is bulky, but light. The Aden herd now consists of 7 bulls, 5 cows, 1 heifer, 7 bull calves, and 3 heifer calves; total 23. The Kerry cow calved on the 6th October 1881, having milked up to the date of calving. The Nellore cows are fair specimens of the breed; they are large, and each needs about one-third more food than suffices for an Aden cow; indeed the cost of the keep of one of these cows is not less than 30 per cent. higher than that of an Aden cow.

Butter-making. A new churn called the Brighton churn was tried in competition with an ordinary atmospheric churn. The results obtained with the atmospheric churn were much the most favorable; this churn appears to be peculiarly well suited to the requirements of South India.

Cheese-making. Attention having been directed to the properties of the berries of the *Withania coagulans* for curdling milk in cheese-making, it was thought desirable to try the properties of a nearly allied plant, *Withania somnifera*, a well known plant in South India, where *Withania coagulans* is unknown. In some experiments the following coagulating agents were used:—(1) Churn milk (Lactic acid), (2) Lime-juice (Citric acid), (3) Tamarind-juice (Tartaric acid), (4) Puneria berries (*Withania somnifera*) (acid not determined), (5) Bilimbi fruit (*Averrhoa bilimbi*) (acid not determined), and (6) Milky juice of *Epicarpurus orientalis* (Prayam) (acid not determined).

Boro-glyceride. From experiments with boro-glyceride it was found that on the fifth day the milk and butter treated with it were perfectly free from rancidity.

Pisciculture. The farm was supplied with some young *gouramie*. The young fish were placed in two tanks which had previously been thoroughly dragged and the predacious fish killed. Aquatic plants were planted in both tanks.

The experiments made at the farm with silk-worm eggs from the North Western Provinces, Cashmere, and China were not successful. The experiments at Rajahmundry, Yercaud and Tinnevelly were similarly unsuccessful, but very fair results were obtained by Mr. Grimes at Coimbatore. Sericulture.

Orders have been issued for the establishment of a model farm on the Saidápet estate, to be worked on *commercial* principles. These instructions will be carried out next season. Model farm.

The following statement shows the income of the department and the expenditure on various objects during the year :— Finances.

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st of April 1882 ...	2,71,582	3	11	General supervision	23,284	12	5
Surplus Pound Fund	29,185	14	5	Saidápet Experimental Farm	10,830	8	4
Saidápet Experimental Farm	5,593	4	3	School of Agriculture	24,843	3	9
School of Agriculture (rents and sale of books)	334	13	3	Estate charges and improvements ...	2,486	9	9
Inspection of cattle diseases	120	12	1	Inspection of cattle diseases	8,808	11	3
				Value of, and freight on, Swedish ploughs, &c., imported for district operations, and freight and boat-hire on seeds, &c., distributed	7,189	11	2
				Balance in favor of the department on the 1st April 1883	2,29,273	7	3
Total ...	3,06,816	15	11	Total ...	3,06,716	15	11

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE.

During the year under report 2,086 fruit trees and economic plants, 7,874 timber trees, 11,908 ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, 3,194 packets of vegetable and flower seeds, 40 bouquets and 160 baskets of cut-flowers were sold by the gardens, which shows a considerable increase on the number distributed during the previous year. The actual amount lodged in the treasury last year from the sale of plants, seeds, &c., from the Ootacamund, Barliyár, Medicinal and Kalhatti Gardens was Rs. 3,439-0-4, which is an increase over the gross receipts of last year of Rs. 412-6-0. General.

The principal improvement taken in hand and completed during the year was the clearing and turfing of the slope between Garden Cottage and the fern house, which has been for many years overgrown with brambles, wattle, &c., and considerably detracted from the beauty of this part of the garden. The ground was deeply trenched (so as to eradicate every Acacia rootlet), sloped and turfed with Cock's-foot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), and the bank planted with *Michelia Champaca*, *Sauranja*, *Pinus longifolia*, *Cryptomeria*, and other ornamental trees. In the ravine (the soil being favorable to the growth of such plants) specimens of the Nílgiri tree ferns, *Alsophila latebrosa* and *A. crinita*, and the New Zealand species, *Dicksonia Antarctica*, *Cyathea dealbata* and others, have been planted, and on raised mounds by the side of the path a specimen each of *Doryanthus excelsa* and *Phormium tenax*. 93 Cypress and 58 *Pinus longifolia* plants, intermixed with Callitris and hardy shrubs, were last year planted in groups along the margin of the lake from St. Thomas' Church to the bend in the road under Awdry House. In the same manner, an avenue of *Grevillea robusta* and *Pinus longifolia* was planted along the north side of Church Hill Road. Lawn grass seed was got from England, and operations have been commenced to sow grass and plant hardy shrubs on the vacant ground in front of Crewe Hall and on each side of the new road. A sum of Rs. 2,790 was sanctioned for new cooly lines in the Government Botanical Gardens, but the work was not undertaken. The old conservatory was partly reglazed, and the broken glass in the green-house and propagating house repaired. The buildings were whitewashed and otherwise put in order. The propagating house handed over to the gardens by the Cinchona Department has been very Ootacamund Botanical Gardens.

useful in the rearing of the *Cinchona calisaya* and other tender plants. In consequence of high winds and a heavy rainfall, last year's crop of potatoes was very small and of bad quality. A good stock of Prickly comfrey and Brome grass has been maintained in the garden nurseries for distribution among planters and others to whom a heavy cropping and nutritious fodder is a desideratum. A new fodder plant was introduced last year, viz., the Salt bush of New South Wales (*Rhagodia Billardieri*), which is said to withstand long periods of drought. The *Cinchona Carthagena* plants at Coonoor and Kalhatti continue to make a very satisfactory growth, especially the plant in Sim's Park, which has now attained a height of 48 inches, having made a growth of 23 inches during the twelve months. In March last a packet of seed of each of the following four valuable cinchonas was received from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, viz., *Cinchona calisaya morada, C. calisaya verde, C. calisaya Zamba morada* and *Cinchona calisaya verde* and *morada*. About this time last year our stock of Castilloa consisted of 14 small plants including the 2 in the Barliyár Garden. Since then 16 plants have been distributed, and there are now in the propagating house 18 healthy plants and cuttings. It may now be accepted that the Castilloa is successfully established in the Nílgiri District. The specimens of Nílgiri and exotic ferns so far as they have been identified have been provided with strong dealwood tallies. An agri-horticultural exhibition was held in the Government Gardens on the 6th of October last.

Sim's Park. Rs. 1,471-12-7 was expended on wages of gardeners, repairs to seats and buildings. A decided improvement has been effected by opening out and altering the piece of ground near the main entrance to the park known as "Hannyngton's Tope." All the Acacia trees that were either dead or dying from the effects of parasites were uprooted and some of them replaced by young plants of *Pinus longifolia*. Another three acres of land was cleared of scrub, trenched, and planted with a strong-growing variety of Hurriali grass. A small tank was made near the nurseries to facilitate the watering of young plants and flower borders during dry weather. The galvanized iron-wire fencing with gates on the south-east boundary of the park has been completed. The erection of this fence, besides opening up and improving the general appearance of the property as seen from the public road, forms an effective and long-needed barrier against cattle. The arbour on the upper terrace, which was for a long time in a ruinous and very unsafe condition, has been rebuilt in a substantial and permanent manner. The *Cinchona calisaya Ledgeriana* plants raised from Java seed in 1880, and planted in a plot of ground near the park cooly lines, continue to make a most satisfactory and healthy growth, some of them having attained a height of nearly 5 feet.

Barliyár Garden. The allotment for the upkeep of the garden for the year was Rs. 312 and the expenditure Rs. 333-6-3. The gross receipts from sale of plants and fruit during the same period was Rs. 383-10-9, which is Rs. 50-4-6 in excess of the expenditure and Rs. 199-2-5 more than was realized last year. The area of the lower garden was somewhat extended by cutting down and clearing away a strip of scrub jungle. The upper garden was thoroughly cleaned, water channels repaired and put in good order. The nurseries are well stocked with cocoa, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon and other plants in excellent condition for planting out this season. The old Liberian coffee plants are very healthy and continue to produce regular crops. There will be a good quantity of seed and plants available during the current year. The ipecacuanha plants left in the Barliyár nurseries were transplanted into beds specially prepared for them and have since then somewhat improved in health and growth. During the year one plant bore perfect seed, from which a few plants were raised. This is the first instance of ipecacuanha seedling at Barliyár. In the early part of last year a few dozen plants were brought from Barliyár and placed in the propagating house in the Ootacamund Gardens. Since then propagation has been carried on by root, stem and leaf cuttings. 60 plants were sent out and the stock now consists of 170 plants. The original *Erythroxylon coca* plant has made a vigorous growth, has borne perfect seed, and in appearance much resembles a healthy tea bush. The *Castilloa elastica* plants put out last year have made a good growth and have apparently become quite established. Other 2 plants were

put out recently, so there are now 4 plants permanently planted out at Barliyár. The solitary Heonvea plant made no growth for some months after it was planted out. It has, however, lately made a start and is now very healthy and promising. 4 Landolphias have lately been planted at Barliyár. The oldest Ceara rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*) plants continue to thrive and are now beginning to assume the character of trees, and have grown proportionately more in girth than height during the past twelve months. 3 of them yielded seed, some of which was sown and the remainder distributed. 1 young Carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) tree flowered last year but did not set fruit.

Kalhatti Garden.

The budget grant was Rs. 180, receipts from sale of plants Rs. 17-14-0, and the expenditure during the year on account of labor, &c., Rs. 186. The largest *Cinchona Ledgeriana* plant is now 14½ feet high, which gives a growth of 6 feet during the year, and has a girth of 13 inches. The plants are vigorous and healthy, are covered with flowers, and if weather continue favorable will yield a good crop of seed this season. The 2 *C. Carthagena* plants are very healthy and promise to do well at Kalhatti. The young plant of the *Carob tree* put down three years ago has now attained the dimensions of a fair-sized tree, having made an upward growth of about 5 feet last year and is proportionately branched. Peppermint did not make the growth last year expected. The yield of herb was in consequence very small. This result was entirely due to the land having become exhausted for want of manure, which is difficult to be had and expensive at Kalhatti.

Medicinal Garden.

The budget allotment was Rs. 400, of which Rs. 320-7-9 was expended on labor, cultivation, &c. The receipts were from sale of jalap tubers, taraxacum, &c., to the public, Rs. 296-10-0, sale of jalap tubers to the Medical Department, credited by book transfer, Rs. 110-15-0 ; total receipts Rs. 407-9-0, or Rs. 87-2-3 over the expenditure. The total number of jalap tubers sold and distributed gratis during the year was 9,051, which is 3,741 more than was sent out in 1881-82. From the above figures it will be apparent that the cultivation of this drug is being taken up by private individuals. The medicinal rhubarb plants continue to grow very slowly. 2 plants were given to a gentleman in Coonoor for trial, leaving a stock of 20 plants in the Ootacamund Gardens. A quantity of taraxacum root was supplied to applicants during the year at 1 anna per pound of green root.

Miscellaneous.

The grant for Church Hill Park for the year was Rs. 200 and the expenditure Rs. 196. The allotment for Stonehouse Park was Rs. 600, of which Rs. 550-15-10 was expended. The budget grant for Government House grounds was Rs. 1,500 and the expenditure Rs. 1,179-7-6.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA.

The plantations of Naduvatam and Hooker were inspected by Major Walker, Conservator of Forests, accompanied by Dr. Brandis, C.I.E., in August.

Season and rainfall.

The year was a most unfavorable one, both for cultivation and also for collection of crop, and the monsoon was altogether unprecedented. The rainfall at Dodabetta gauged 61·35 inches distributed over 158 days against 48·71 inches distributed over 136 days in the previous year; at Naduvatam 194·93 inches and 178 wet days against 73·73 inches and 150 wet days in the previous year; at Wood it was gauged at 155·1 inches and 173 wet days; and at Hooker 143·53 distributed over 163 days. Very high winds occurred on all 4 estates during the months of June, July and August, and a very large number of trees were blown down, and coppice shoots were broken off in spite of precautions taken to protect them. The foliage was beaten off even the officinalis trees by the wind and rain, and in the case of the succirubras the trees presented a most wretched appearance, large numbers having been entirely killed. At Dodabetta, on the 12th January last, a severe frost took place which affected 2,000 of the trees—300 large ones, 18 and 19 years old, and 1,700 young ones from 1 to 3 years old. Some of the trees were coppiced at once and the remainder left in the hope of their recovering, but latterly

all but 50 of the large ones were coppiced also, as they showed signs of dying out altogether. A hailstorm occurred at Naduvatam in May 1882, which damaged 2 young carthagenas, and the tail end of a severe thunderstorm passed over this estate and Hooker on the 29th March of this year. In addition to the fearful havoc that was caused amongst the trees on the several estates, enormous damage was done to our roads, bridges, &c., and also buildings. As regards buildings, the old jail which had to be used again throughout the year as a drying-shed, became, in spite of Rs. 500 spent on it to put it in repair, quite dangerous, in consequence of the centre wall being saturated, and for a time we had to stop all drying operations for fear of the building collapsing altogether. The clerk's quarters and the assistant overseer's house were both damaged, the walls of the former being cracked and the end walls of the latter having fallen out. During the dry weather in December and January all these things were put in repair, and all traces of the damage caused to roads, drains, bridges, and buildings were removed. The harvesting of crop was naturally rendered extremely difficult. In the beginning of the monsoon the usual stripping process was resorted to. This had, however, to be abandoned, as it was not found possible to "lift" the bark without permanent injury to the trees, and it therefore became necessary to coppice and uproot.

Permanent plantations.

At the close of the year the plantations of Naduvatam, Hooker and Wood presented a wretched appearance in consequence of the effects of the monsoon, while Dodabetta looked as well as ever. At Naduvatam thousands of the old succirubras had to be cut down to save the bark. All over the estate the trees suffered immensely and became stagheaded and threw out suckers all down the stems. During the dry weather the bark was sun-dried, and we obtained in all 59 bales of dry bark which has since been despatched to England. The uprooting of dying trees has been going on steadily since the 1st April. The Naduvatam estate is supposed to be 318 acres planted; from this must be deducted 167 acres or rather more than half of the whole estate for plants uprooted, coppiced or dead, so that there are not more than 150 acres carrying mature trees, at about 500 to the acre, which can be looked to for the next 5 years to yield crop. During the year under report 87,902 plants were permanently put out at Naduvatam to the extent of about 40 acres, consisting of 77,000 *C. pubescens*, 10,000 *C. officinalis*, 900 *C. calisaya*, and 2 carthagena. The number of mature trees on the whole estate was reduced by 21,376, partly by uprootal and partly by coppicing. The whole land denuded of its trees has been repitted 4 × 4, and we have 20 acres of this year and about 10 acres from last year, or in all 30 acres; and plants are now ready in our nurseries, and at the proper season the whole of the available land will be planted up principally with *C. pubescens*. Of the 6 carthagenas received last year at Naduvatam, 4 were planted out. 2 more were subsequently planted and made good progress; the height of the tallest on the 31st March was 3 feet 7 inches. The calisayas made good growth and show the true type of Ledgeriana. In the Hooker estate 70,020 plants, mostly *C. officinalis*, were put out. Of this number, 43,600 were renewals and are therefore not included in the balance sheet at the close of the year. The planting was almost entirely a failure, owing to the effects of the monsoon. The number of mature trees on the estate was reduced by 7,489. At Dodabetta 84,860 plants were put out, consisting of *C. officinalis* and *C. magnifolia*. The planting has been very successful, and at the close of the year the plants all looked very healthy and had made satisfactory growth. New Zealand flax was planted in rows, one foot apart, in the steeper places where necessary, to prevent the soil being washed away. 61,500 plants, principally *C. officinalis*, were put out in the Wood estate and about 8,000 succirubras as renewals. Sambur do much damage in this estate, and undoubtedly did much injury to the young Ledgeriana plants which we have had now to fence in as well as we can. The planting on this estate, too, seems destined to be a failure; the subsoil is much against it. Of the mature trees, 5,418 were cut out, partly dying and partly dead ones. The following statement shows the present state of the 4 plantations as compared with that at the close of last official year.

Plantations.	Number of trees on 31st March 1882.	Number of trees uprooted.	Number of trees coppiced.	Number of plants planted out.	Balance on 31st March 1883.
Naduvatam	170,054	12,624	8,752	87,902	236,580
Pykara { Hooker	236,551	705	6,784	26,420	255,482
Pykara { Wood	46,902	3,467	1,951	61,500	102,984
Dodabetta	288,849	131	829	84,860	372,749
Total ...	742,356	16,927	18,316	260,682	967,795

231,000 plants (*C. officinalis* 96,000, *C. pubescens* 132,000, other varieties 2,902) were actually used up, some for the public and the rest for Government during the year. 2,000 calisaya plants were transferred to Wood estate. The crop of seed this year will be far below the average, as the trees have suffered so much from the monsoon. 460 pounds of seed, principally officinalis, were collected, and 379 were distributed to the public. About 80 lb. of seed, *C. officinalis*, remained in stock on the 31st March. There was a very large demand for seed during the last few months of the year under report, and that for hybrid seed of the glabrous variety was far in excess of the possible supply. People are again very anxious to get *C. succirubra* seed, but little could be supplied before the close of the year, although much has been sent out since. At the close of the year, the nurseries on all 4 estates were well stocked with plants and seedlings of *C. officinalis*, *C. pubescens*, *C. magnifolia* and a few thousand *C. Ledgeriana*. Nurseries.

The total crop for all 4 estates amounted to 135,016¾ lb. of dry bark including 5,304 lb. of bark, the balance in stock on the 31st March 1882. The crop was distributed over the 4 estates as under. Crop.

—	Naduvatam.	Dodabetta.	Pykara. { Hooker and Wood.
	LB.	LB.	LB.
Natural red	23,225	...	9,631
Mossed do.	15,225	...	1,805
Renewed do.	14,320	...	6,088
Branch do.	10,313	...	2,346
Root do.	5,500	...	92
Dust do.	1,300	...	...
Natural crown	1,400	11,440	1,124
Mossed do.	300	12,039½	409
Renewed do.	600	11,078	1,114
Branch do.	100	4,178	244
Root do.	...	111	105
Dust do.	...	100	310
Mixed do.	161¼	...	...
Natural Pata	...	41	...
Mossed do.	...	206	...
Renewed do.	...	111	...
Total ...	72,444¼	39,304½	23,268
		135,016¾	

The bark collected was on the whole of an inferior kind, having been taken from dying trees for the most part. It is becoming more and more difficult to procure moss. The bark was disposed of as follows:—

	LB.
Shipped to the home market	62,518
Sold locally	69,327½
Samples	284¼
Balance in store on 31st March 1883	2,887
Total ...	135,016¾

As regards the local sales 69,327½ lb. of bark with 284¼ lb. of samples were offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. Oakes and Company, realising in all Rs. 1,06,396-0-1, or Rs. 1-9-0 a pound all round.

A good deal was done during the year towards the completion of the new drying shed at Naduvatam. The chattram at Naduvatam was built during the year and opened to the public in February last. Two new huts were erected at Buildings, new.

134026

Dodabetta, and a small room close to the new nursery adjoining the drying shed at Wood was built and roofed with corrugated iron.

Repairs. The roof of No. I bungalow was taken off and refitted, and tiles put over the corrugated iron. The roofs of the clerk's and overseer's quarters, which formerly consisted of thatch, were taken off and corrugated iron substituted.

Firewood plantations. *Naduvatam.*—An extensive nursery, containing over 100,000 of *Eucalyptus globulus* seedlings, was completely destroyed by the rain, the seedlings having all rotted off, and out of 9,400 eucalyptus plants permanently put out, only about 1,000 are living, the rest having died off. Even the *Acacia melanoxylon* plants put out in the previous year looked sickly and made but poor progress.

Labor. The supply of labor on the Dodabetta side was scanty, while on the Naduvatam side it was excessive.

Receipts. The following statement shows the receipts on account of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nílgiris, for 1882-83, calculated according to the market value of the bark :—

Particulars.	Actuals for 1881-82.	Actuals for 1882-83.	Sanctioned budget estimate for 1882-83.	Sanctioned budget estimate for 1883-84.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Value of bark sent home.	5,00,000 0 0	97,684 6 0			
Value of bark sent to Bombay.	1,531 2 4	...			
Value of bark sold locally.	15,660 1 7	1,06,396 0 1	5,00,000 0 0	4,10,000 0 0	
Sale-proceeds of seeds and plants.	6,048 1 5	4,200 7 10			
Miscellaneous ...	1,605 1 4	145 0 0			
Total ...	5,24,844 6 8	2,08,425 13 11	5,00,000 0 0	4,10,000 0 0	

Sales. The following statement shows the quantity of seed and the number of plants sold to the public during the official year 1882-83 :—

Particulars.	Seed.	Plants.	Seedlings.
	LB. OZ.		
Naduvatam.			
C. officinalis	35 6½	16,000	...
C. succirubra	160 0	...	...
C. pubescens	78 5½	...	15,000
Dodabetta.			
C. officinalis	287 1	52,000	80,000
C. uritisinga	12 7	...	10,000
C. Pata de Galinazo	20 2¾	...	43,000
C. angustifolia	0 8	4,000	...
C. Ledgeriana	...	1,156	1,252
Total ...	593 14¾	73,156	149,252

Statement showing the disposal of bark and other produce collected in the Government Cinchona Plantations during the official year 1882-83.

1	2	3								4			5						
		Bark.								Seed.			Propagated Plants and Seedlings.						
		a Sent to Madras for shipment to London.		*b* Sold in the country.		*c* Samples.		*d* Total.		*a*	*b*	*c*	*a* Plants.		*b* Seedlings.		*c* Rooted Seedlings.		
Name of plantation.	Name of species.	Bales.	Quantity.	Bales.	Quantity.	Bales.	Quantity.	Bales.	Quantity.	Sold to the Public.	Used for Nurseries.	Total.	Sold to Public.	Permanently put up in the Plantations.	Sold to Public.	Transplanted.	Transplanted to Nurseries.	Remarks.
		NO.	LB.	NO.	LB.	NO.	LB.	NO.	LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.						
Dodabetta ...	Crown bark	155	20,156	148	18,257½	...	83	303	38,946½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Various	4	358	...	...	...	...	4	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naduvatam ...	Red bark	304	30,400	394	39,400	...	...	698	69,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Crown bark	24	2,400	...	...	...	...	24	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Various	1	100	...	...	...	144½	1	244½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pykara ...	Red bark	90	9,104	98	9,870	...	41	188	20,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Crown bark	...	...	18	1,800	...	16	18	2,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	578	62,518	658	69,327½	...	284½	1,236	135,016¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, for the official year 1883-84.

Name of plantation.	Receipts.		Expenditure.						Grand Total of all expenditure.	
			A. Conservancy and Works.			B. Establishment.				
	Budget Estimate.	Total.	Budget Estimate.	Amount.	Total.	Budget Estimate.	Amount.	Total.	Budget Estimate.	Total.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Dobabetta				17,309 12 0			3,174 15 8			
Naduvatam				32,944 5 8			3,778 8 10			
Pykara	5,00,000	2,08,425 13 11	91,816	13,230 14 11	68,256 1 10	16,684	1,440 0 0	15,094 14 1	1,08,500	83,350 15 11
Office and General				4,771 1 3			6,701 5 7			

FORESTS.

(*a.*) General.

The Forest Act.

The chief event of the year was the passing of the Madras Forest Act (Madras Act V of 1882) and its coming into force on the 1st January 1883. Under the new Act the following classes of forests are constituted:—(1) reserved forests; (2) land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved forest which may be managed under rules framed under Section 26; (3) forest or waste lands not the property of Government, which, for special reasons, may be placed under the control of Government under Sections 29 and 31; (4) forests belonging to private owners, the management of which may be undertaken by Government at the request of those owners under Section 32; (5) forest in which Government or any other person or persons are jointly interested, which may be managed by Government under the provisions of Section 33. The further chapters of the Forest Act provide for the "control of timber in transit," for the establishment of a "forest court" in case of difficulties of appeal in the constitution of reserved forests, for "penalties and procedure," "cattle trespass," the duties of "forest officers," and the necessary "miscellaneous" sections.

Reorganization.

The next great event of importance has been the amalgamation of the Jungle Conservancy Fund with the Forest Department, which took place on the 18th December 1882. This order places under one department the whole of the forests of the province. Two circles were formed, the northern and the southern, each under a conservator. The conservators were made inspecting and consulting officers, with authority in matters of finance and establishments; and they themselves were placed under the Board of Revenue, through whom they communicate with Government. The district forest officers were placed under the orders of Collectors as the virtual heads of the forest branches of their offices. Many minor matters of reorganization were introduced at the same time under Dr. Brandis' recommendation, among others the system of submission of weekly diaries, which are intended to keep the conservator fully informed of all that is going on in the districts under his charge. The audit of the accounts still remains; that of the "A, 'conservancy and works,'" charges in the Central Office of Forest Accounts under a deputy conservator, who also acts as assistant to the conservators; that of the "B, 'establishment,'" charges under the Accountant-General. The visit of the Inspector-General of Forests, on special duty, in Madras, terminated in February 1883, when his report was submitted. The orders regarding the sending of students to the forest school at Dehra Dun will enable the department to gradually secure a staff of trained forest rangers, the want of whom is now so severely felt. Not only are more and better forest rangers required, but more officers of the superior staff are necessary, for work will be going on in all the ten districts of the northern circle at once, and that not merely work of routine, but work which demands professional knowledge and experience.

Miscellaneous

Collections of forest produce have, during the year, been made for the Amsterdam Exhibition and the Madras Agricultural Exhibition, and since its close, the Calcutta International Exhibition has required the collection of more, to be afterwards permanently located at the Calcutta Imperial Museum. Information on various subjects connected with the forests has also had to be collected, such subjects embracing bees, cochineal, silk, divi-divi, and other matters. Major Campbell Walker was in charge of all the forests in the presidency not under jungle conservancy up to the end of 1882, when he handed over those of the northern circle to Mr. Gamble, the newly appointed junior conservator.

(*b.*) Northern Circle.

The northern circle includes (1) Ganjam, (2) Vizagapatam, (3) Godávari, (4) Kistna, (5) Nellore, (6) Cuddapah, (7) Kurnool, (8) Bellary, (9) Anantapur, and (10) Nílgiris.

Establishment.

At the same time as the new circle was constituted, the staff of the department

was reorganized and the officers were re-classified on the same principle as, and on rates of pay similar to, that in force in the other provinces of India. Instead of only one class, viz., "deputy conservator," two classes, "deputy" and "assistant," were formed, and the officers of the department graded afresh in grades under these two classes. For the subordinate staff an establishment, to include both the "forest" and "jungle conservancy" staff, was sanctioned at a monthly maximum rate of Rs. 6,511. The number of sub-assistant conservators is 4; 2 are in charge of district forest offices, and the other 2 hold important charges in Nílgiris and Nellore. The number of forest rangers actually employed was 14 only on the 31st March.

Reserves.

Of the fuel reserves reported on in last year's report none come into the northern circle. Under this head we may, however, mention the village forests in the Cuddapah District, viz.: 2,428 acres in Proddutur Taluk and 5,291 acres in Jammalamadugu Taluk. In the Pulivendla Taluk 24,250 acres of forest in 31 villages have been preliminarily set aside for the same purpose as well as 13,444 acres in Cuddapah Taluk.

Leased forests.

There are two areas of leased forests in the circle, viz.: Sandúr forest and Mudumalai forest. The former have been acquired under lease by the department during the year, though the lease itself was not drawn up before it closed, and regular charge was not taken till 1st May 1883. The lease of the Sandúr forest was acquired, and an area of 40,000 acres has been secured in three blocks for an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. The three blocks formed are the north-east range, the south-west range, and the Donemalai range. The Mudumalai range lies in the South-East Wynaad in the Nambalakod Amsham of the Nílgiri District, and is rented from the Rajah of Nilambúr for an annual rental of Rs. 3,500.

Plantations.

A new form has been introduced this year with the Board's permission, viz., the return of area of plantations from the Indian Forest Code. In the Ganjam District one plantation is recorded. In the Godávari District 4 casuarina plantations are recorded, one of which was apparently formed during the year. There is a large number of casuarina plantations, chiefly of small size, in the Kistna District, but many of them are in a wretched condition. In the Nellore District there are 14 casuarina plantations of various sizes, aggregating 1,640½ acres, the total cost of which up to the 31st March 1883 has been Rs. 2,08,198, or Rs. 127 per acre. During the year under review Rs. 16,156, or nearly Rs. 10 per acre, have been spent. A cocoanut plantation of 20 acres was commenced during the year at Kottapatnam and cost Rs. 493. In the Cuddapah District the existing plantations have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 373. The Kamalapuram plantation has not thriven well, for many of the casuarina and other trees (757 trees, of which 450 casuarina) died out last year. The Kodúr plantation continues to thrive, and that it is well stocked is shown by the fact that on a sample area of ·725 acres selected by the conservator 444 trees were found, or, including 48 blanks, 608 trees per acre. Out of 492 trees 48 were blanks, which is a percentage of failures of about 10 per cent. at 18 years of age, which shows how well the plantation was made at the outset. In the Bellary District only 14 acres of small babúl plantation in the Hospet Taluk have been shown. They are said to contain 450 trees only, and to have cost nothing during the year. In Anantapur District there were 16 plantations with 1,041 acres in Tadpatri Taluk, and 21 plantations with 1,483 acres in Dharmavaram Taluk. In the Nílgiri District the plantations are very important, and during the year the management of the eucalyptus and acacia plantations on the plateau has been much discussed. The plantations in the vicinity of Ootacamund aggregate 599 acres.

The number of topes recorded is as follows:—

Topes.

Ganjam ...	7
Vizagapatam ...	4
Godávari ...	...
Kistna ...	85
Nellore ...	110
Cuddapah ...	70
Kurnool ...	27
Bellary ...	33
Anantapur ...	79
Nílgiris ...	...
Total ...	415

In the Ganjam District seven topes are reported with an area of 45 acres. In the Vizagapatam District four topes are recorded, area 107 acres. In the Nellore District there are 138 topes, 1,865 acres. There are 70 topes in the Cuddapah District, which are pretty evenly scattered over the country and contain an area of 1,585 acres, exclusive of that of the "Amarayi" topes. The topes in the Kurnool District are similar to those of Cuddapah. They are 27 in number, this being 3 less than reported last year. In the Bellary District 33 topes, 270 acres, are recorded as against 30,235 acres, last year.

Breaches of Forest Rules.

364 cases were instituted, in 277 of which convictions were obtained, or about 76 per cent. The largest number of cases was in the Kurnool District, the smallest in Vizagapatam and Anantapur; but in the Cuddapah District, the largest number of persons was prosecuted, and there too the percentage of convictions was very good, showing that care was taken not to bring up doubtful cases.

Fire protection.

Before the year under review very little has ever been done in this important part of forest work. During the current year work was confined to the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and Nílgiris, though some attempt at protection was made in other districts also. Only 11 square miles in Rapaka and Sakanapalli forests of Godávari were burnt during the year, the rest of the forests having escaped. In the Cuddapah District a general attempt was made to protect all the forest reserves, both those under the department and those of the Jungle Conservancy Fund, but special arrangements were made under the conservator's suggestions for the reserves of Dhanakonda, Yerraguntlakóta, Ballipalle, Kódúr Hill, and Vagetikona. In regard to the rest of the forests, except in Madhanapalle, only small portions were burnt. In the forests of the Cuddapah, Sidhavattam and other taluks which have not been reserved, a certain amount of success was obtained in general protection, owing to a circular issued by the Collector and to the energetic measures taken by the district forest officer to extinguish any that occurred. In the Bellary District the work of protection of the Sandúr forests was taken up by Mr. Hooper, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who had had considerable experience of similar work in the forests of the Central Provinces. The result of 1,200 acres only out of 15,000 being burnt is creditable to the district forest officer; it is equivalent to a success on 92 per cent. of the area attempted. In the Nílgiris a favorable year and fire-lines round all the plantations ensured their protection. In the Nallamalai hills of Kurnool it had been intended to fire-trace the Nandikanama pass round the most fertile source of jungle-fires, but before the work could be done fire got in and the forest along the road was burnt over, though not for any great distance.

License and voucher system.

The collections of the year under review are naturally much larger than were those of previous years in consequence of the jungle conservancy receipts being added. The following table shows the comparison :—

Districts.	1881-82.		1881-82.	1882-83.
	Forests.	Jungle conservancy.	Combined.	Combined.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	39,879	95	39,974	17,178
Vizagapatam	...	1,063	1,063	1,454
Godávari	11,630	8,360	19,990	12,166
Kistna	...	12,407	12,407	93,280
Nellore	...	67,319	67,319	9,805
Cuddapah	44,899	17,627	62,526	65,118
Kurnool	27,108	2,147	29,255	33,339
Bellary	...	2,592	2,592	7,039
Anantapur	...			13,175
Nílgiris	8,037	...	8,037	11,914
Total ...	1,31,553	1,11,610	2,43,163	2,64,468

The revenue from fuel supplied to the Madras Railway from the Cuddapah forests, including that of the cutting in the Ballipalle reserve, amounted to Rs. 20,051 as against Rs. 25,956 in the previous year. The decrease is due partly to competition from private forests, partly to large cuttings in the reserves in 1881-82,

and partly to the supplies of the last month of the year not having been credited in that under review.

The chief works were in the Ganjam District (extraction of sál timber), Nellore District (extraction of fuel for the Madras supply), Cuddapah District (extraction of red sanders roots), and Nílgiris (extraction of teak and sandalwood), and the amount extracted to sale depôts was as follows :— Yield of the forests.

District.	Description.	Amount.	Value.	Total.
	Timber and wood.		Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Sál	24,087 cubic feet	17,145	
Ganjam	Mango	87 do.	65	
Cuddapah	Red-wood	995 tons 53 posts	13,326	
Kurnool	Mango	315 cubic feet	36	
Nílgiri	Teak	6,827 do.	5,062	
Nílgiri	Sandalwood	573 maunds	2,864	
				38,498
	Fuel.			
Nellore	Green firewood	4,506 tons	7,691	
Nellore	Dry do.	460 do.	1,095	
Nellore	Casuarina	290 do.	493	
Cuddapah	Dry wood	379 do.	340	
Nílgiri	Do.	344 do.	2,217	
				11,836
	Minor products.			
Nellore	Chay root	577 maunds	554	
Nellore	Soap-nut	754 do.	100	
Nellore	Mushti seeds	1,700 do.	288	
Nellore	Honey and wax	24 do.	30	
Nellore	Tamarinds	367 do.	105	
Nellore	Surati chekka	57 do.	73	
Nellore	Rattans	105 bundles	79	
Nellore	Orchella	11 maunds	347	
				1,576
Total				51,910

The minor products in Nellore are the results of the collections systematically made by Yanadies. The system works well and serves two ends—one, the provision of certain work to the Yanadies; the other, the collection and sale of a quantity of valuable produce that might otherwise be lost. The Yanadies are paid, not by daily wages, but by "battah inams" of a certain amount of rice and cloth three times a year.

In the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Nellore Districts no boundaries have been demarcated. In the Godávari District the reserves formed by Mr. Boileau are roughly demarcated by piles of stones. In the Cuddapah District the forests and plantations 1 to 9 and 16 to 20 have been demarcated by stone walls and surveyed, but this will have to be done again when the newly arranged blocks of larger area have been settled and finally notified. In Kurnool a commencement was made in the demarcation of the new reserves. Mr. Homfray started work from the Nandikanama pass, and is gradually working northwards with a preliminary demarcation, which will be made permanent as fast as the forest settlement officer pronounces it as finally freed from claims. The Malpangudi forest in Bellary has been surveyed, as has the Muchukota forest in Anantapur. The district forest officer of Bellary was occupied during the year entirely with the demarcation of the Sandúr leased forests. In the Nílgiris the permanent demarcation of Aramby forest was completed; that of "old forest" at Coonoor was commenced, and the other proposed reserves were marked off temporarily and will now be permanently done with substantial and conspicuous boundary marks. Boundaries and surveys.

The revenue and expenditure of the year were— Financial results.

	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue		3,89,112
Expenditure	A. 1,27,047 B. 1,24,276	2,51,323
Surplus		1,37,789

which is a good result, the *net* being more than one-third of the *gross* revenue. The distribution of surplus or deficit among the different districts is as follows :—

District.	Departmental timber works.		Other revenue.		Formation, improvement or protection of forest charges.	Total.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.		Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	19,406	17,054	17,699	1,357	3,139	37,105	21,550
Vizagapatam	...	...	1,454	293	292	1,454	585
Godávari	...	689	22,991	5,974	5,393	22,991	12,056
Kistna	...	...	93,989	6,973	16,010	93,989	22,983
Nellore	40,717	33,768	13,506	6,097	31,375	54,223	71,240
Cuddapah	32,953	16,005	65,971	14,312	18,053	98,924	48,370
Kurnool	24	...	36,532	11,499	6,658	36,556	18,157
Bellary	...	32	7,137	7,546	9,226	7,137	16,804
Anantapur	...	...	8,281	864	938	8,281	1,802
Nílgiris	16,440	14,711	12,012	6,366	16,699	28,452	37,776
Total ...	1,09,540	82,259	2,79,572	61,281	1,07,783	3,89,112	2,51,323

The surplus on timber works is therefore good, but is chiefly due to the red sanders sales in Cuddapah.

(*c.*) Southern Circle.

The southern circle includes the districts of (1) Chingleput, (2) North Arcot, (3) South Arcot, (4) Salem, (5) Trichinopoly, (6) Tanjore, (7) Coimbatore, (8) Madura, (9) Tinnevelly, (10) Malabar, and (11) South Canara, and embraces 15 separate forest charges, eleven of the first class under officers of the controlling grade, and four of the second under sub-assistant conservators. The number of officers available is at present below requirements, and several important districts remain unprovided for in consequence.

Reserved forests.

A statement of reserved forests is sub-joined :—

District.	Area on the 1st April 1882.		Added during the year.	Eluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on the 31st March 1883.		Number and date of notification of addition or transfer.
	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	
Chingleput	53,808·21	84·066	...	...	53,808·21	84·066	Information available was entered in the detailed statement.
North Arcot	165,313·	258·294	8,167	...	173,480·	271·053	
South Arcot	255,453·	399·117	378	10	255,821·	399·691	
Salem	28,188·79	44·039	...	...	28,188·79	44·039	
Trichinopoly	4,176·	6·524	...	...	4,176·	6·524	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore — North Coimbatore ...	16,118·61	25·185	...	...	16,118·61	25·185	
Coimbatore — South do. ...	104,878·72	163·873	...	...	104,878·72	163·873	
Madura	196,182·32	306·549	...	...	196,182·32	306·549	
Tinnevelly	201,923·40	315·502	...	...	201,923·40	315·502	
Malabar — Wynaad	186,161·24	290·870	...	...	186,161·24	290·870	
Malabar — Pálghat	19,386·	30·290	...	...	19,386·	30·290	
Malabar — Nilambúr	20,000·	31·250	...	...	20,000·	31·250	
South Canara	851·	1·394	28	...	879·	1·438	
Total ...	1,252,440·29	1,956·953	8,573	10	1,261,003·29	1,970·331	

Plantations and cultural operations are shown below :— Plantations.

District.	On the 1st April 1882.				On the 31st March 1883.			
	Area.		Cost.		Area.		Cost.	
	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	801·44	...	36,458	...	801·44	.....	40,075	...
North Arcot	1,553·00	725·00	82,153	1,450	1,558·00	725·00	86,887	1,450
South Arcot	5,949·00	413·00	65,922	7,864	5,600·00	410·00	68,945	8,712
Salem	5·00	2,500·00	2,584	...	5·00	2,500·00	2,644	15,137
Trichinopoly	2,183·25	A. 29·75 M. 100·50	54,651	24,314	2,183·25	A. 29·75 M. 100·50	57,534	26,275
Tanjore	10,353·50	...	...	...	11,254·50	.....	7,887	...
Coimbatore—								
North Coimbatore ...	177·00	71·26	45,567	22,366	177·00	71·26	46,418	24,864
South Coimbatore ...	19·50	105·56	4,383	7,879	19·50	105·56	4,402	8,362
Madura	224·14	219·87	12,295	...	224·14	219·87	12,952	...
Tinnevelly	10,081·70	3,645·88	1,251	2,245	10,081·70	3,645·88	1,251	2,245
Malabar—								
Wynaad	...	2·53	...	274	...	2·50	...	274
Pálghat	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Nilambúr	3,435·98	...	4,02,527	...	3,435·98	.....	4,31,892	...
South Canara	659·00	...	12,797	...	687·00	.....	13,687	...
Total ...	35,442·51	M. 7,712·82 M. 100·50	7,20,589	66,392	36,027·51	L.M. 7,709·82 L.M. 100·50	7,74,574	87,319

The area of regular plantations and cultural operations on the 1st of April 1882 amounted to 43,155 acres, of which 11,243 belonged to the Forest Department and 31,912 to jungle conservancy. Compared with the extent recorded in last year there is an increase of 2,359 acres, last year's area being entered only at 8,884 acres. The area under jungle conservancy plantations exceeds that recorded in the last annual report, where only 18,917 acres are recorded, by no less than 12,995 acres.

385 cases were instituted and 40 were pending from the previous year. 340 convictions were obtained. Breaches of forest rules.

Statement of the areas from which fire has been excluded is appended. Fire protection.

District.	Up to the 15th June 1882.		During the dry season of 1883.				Total cost up to the dry season of 1883.	Year in which protection commenced.	Remarks.
	Area actually protected.	Total cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.			
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.		
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot	165,252	3,183	173,580	55	173,525	1,518	4,701	1879-83	
South Arcot	17,900	565	17,600	90	17,510	332	896	1876-78	
Salem	5,561·42	2,072	7,000	300	12,261·42	383	4,065	1866-67	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore. North Coimbatore	1,425·88	397	...	...	...	...	397	1871	
Coimbatore. South Coimbatore	...	...	4,821	...	4,821	274	274	1882-83	
Madura	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	2,060	2,060	1882-83	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar. Wynaad ...	...	...	...	...	4,480	13	13	1880-81	
Malabar. Pálghat ...	3,017	2,155	3,017	...	3,017	183	2,338	1873-74	
Malabar. Nilambúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	93,156·30	8,372	209,018	445	218,614·42	4,763	14,744	...	

License and voucher system.

The annexed table shows the quantity, description, and value of timber and other forest products removed under the license system as compared with 1881-82.

Description of timber and other produce.	Number or quantity.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
				Rs.	Rs.
Teak	Cubic feet	...	12,465	...	4,131
Other jungle-wood ...	Do.	247,947	294,086	23,310	34,685
	Posts and sleepers, No. ...	...	610		
Firewood and railway fuel ...	Tons	41,947	45,864	46,221	94,826
Charcoal	Do.	1,686	1,811	5,596	12,642
Bamboos	Cart-loads	31,717	35,248	45,258	48,182
	No.	25,100	10,700		
Forest produce	Maunds	155,008	152,904	33,227	95,252
Grazing and fodder grass ...	.....	...	2,760	4,729	5,976
	Total ...	...	...	1,58,341	2,95,694

The increase of Rs. 1,37,353 is mainly due to the addition of jungle conservancy revenues.

Yield of forests.—

In the following statement is shown the quantity of timber and other forest produce felled and removed departmentally during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon, as well as removals under the license and voucher system for two years :—

Description of timber, &c.	By departmental agency.								On license.			On free pass.	
	Quantity.				Expenditure A.—"C. and W."								
	Denomination.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Denomination.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Denomination.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Timber ...	Cubic feet.	83,990	127,778	91,510	Rs.	22,643	30,079	25,893	Cubic feet.	247,947	306,551	51,683	30,959
	Sapls. No.	21,986	37,701	83,297					No.	...	610	...	...
Redwood ...	Tons ...	450	825	200	Rs.	3,699	7,025	1,793	...	...	...	...	...
Sandalwood ...	Maunds ...	11,264	7,920	7,361	Rs.	7,189	6,551	6,053	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood and railway fuel ...	Tons ...	2,788	7,467	3,953	Rs.	2,059	2,543	2,522	Tons.	41,947	45,864	1,443	1,881
Bamboos	Cart-loads.	16	13	...	Rs.	998	776	693	Cart-loads.	31,717	35,248	685	1,806
	No. ...	51,753	38,545	43,173					No.	25,100	10,700	...	...
Charcoal ...	Tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	1,686	1,811	...	...
Forest produce	Maunds ...	6,578	6,480	9,118	Rs.	5,353	6,962	3,580	Maunds ...	155,008	152,904	...	...
	Tolams ...	801	...	...									
	Measures...	...	...	...									

Sales to public departments realized Rs. 27,136, almost the whole of which transactions were with the Bombay Marine, the local Public Works Department being, as usual, small buyers, and preferring teak, &c., imported from Burmah. The value of stock on hand at the close of last year was entered at Rs. 2,16,302, of which amount Rs. 1,86,343 appertained to the southern circle. The closing balance is less by Rs. 32,578 due to restriction upon felling operations and the disposal of accumulated stock.

Special duty.

Operations were as before confined to the Salem District. As reported last year, the special deputy and the revenue officers appointed for the purpose made selections and investigated claims connected therewith to the extent of 306 square miles. This year 58 different tracts, aggregating (by estimate) 550 square miles, were added to the area of proposed reserves. Many portions of existing reserves have been included or re-arranged by the new selections, and allowing for this, the gross area of proposed reservations in the Salem District up to date is estimated at 554,240 acres or 866 square miles, of which 48,672 acres or $76\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$ square miles represent tracts specially selected for railway fuel supply.

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and charges :— Financial.

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		Rs.		*A*, "*Conservancy and Works.*"	Rs.
I	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—		I	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—	
	(*a*) Timber	1,42,635		(*a*) Timber	27,886
	(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	13,880		(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	2,770
	(*c*) Bamboos	1,919		(*c*) Bamboos	693
	(*d*) Sandalwood	24,329		(*d*) Sandalwood	6,053
	(*e*) Grass and other minor produce	9,590		(*e*) Grass and other minor produce	3,596
II	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers—		II	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	11,762
	(*a*) Timber	51,677	III	Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	520
	(*b*) Firewood and charcoal ...	98,576	V	Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	3,168
	(*c*) Bamboos	46,841	VI	Live and dead stock—	
	(*d*) Grazing and fodder grass ...	9,240		(*a*) Purchase of cattle	
	(*e*) Other minor produce	96,936		(*b*) Feed and keep of cattle ...	3,713
III	Confiscated drift and waif wood ...	4,389		(*c*) Plant, tools and instruments ...	1,564
V	Miscellaneous—		VII	Communications and buildings—	
	(*a*) Fines and forfeitures	1,732		(*a*) Roads and bridges	980
	(*b*) Refunds	11,284		(*b*) Buildings	3,735
	(*c*) Other sources	1,774		(*c*) Other works	12,837
			VIII	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests—	
				(*a*) Demarcation	5,365
				(*b*) Compensation for land and rights	10,485
				(*c*) Survey and working plans ...	548
				(*d*) Plantations	41,366
				(*e*) Protection from fire	1,616
				(*f*) Other works	32,345
			IX	Miscellaneous—	
				(*a*) Refunds	4,608
				(*b*) Law charges	63
				(*c*) Other charges	1,047
				Total of A, "Conservancy and works"	1,76,520
				Total of B, "Establishments" ...	2,08,715
				Grand total of all expenditure ...	3,85,235
				Add surplus revenue of the southern circle	1,29,567
	Total ...	5,14,802		Total ...	5,14,802

The receipts and charges for the whole department (*i.e.*, northern and southern circles, including jungle conservancy figures), are Rs. 9,03,914 and Rs. 6,36,558 respectively, and of the former it will be seen that this circle has produced a fair share, and, apart from jungle conservancy receipts, the year is financially the most successful one yet recorded. The jungle conservancy revenue of the circle for the past four years, together with corresponding expenditure, arranged under A, "conservancy and works," and B, "establishments," are noted below :—

Year.	Revenue.	A, "Conservancy and works."	B, "Establishments."	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	1,28,747	49,082	30,440	79,522
1880-81	1,25,283	38,082	31,566	69,648
1881-82	1,60,948	63,334	35,993	99,327
1882-83	1,41,675	77,024	26,894	1,03,918

TRADE.

Statistics on trade will be found in the appendix (Division III-I).

Total sea-borne trade.

Excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, the total value of the sea-borne trade of the presidency in the official year 1882-83 amounted to a little over 20 crores and 8 lakhs and is the highest on record, omitting the famine years, 1876—1878, when the imports were abnormally high. Compared with 1881-82, there was an increase of about 1 crore and 73 lakhs or 9·4 per cent., which is pretty equally distributed between exports and imports, 85 and 88 lakhs respectively.

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	11,29,61,507	7,47,13,566	18,76,75,073
1872-73	10,02,01,373	7,53,82,559	17,55,83,932
1873-74	11,21,25,730	7,74,31,522	18,95,57,252
1874-75	10,69,78,450	7,90,42,999	18,60,21,449
1875-76	10,66,65,088	7,66,34,543	18,32,99,631
1876-77	11,14,11,247	12,43,12,100	23,57,23,347
1877-78	10,12,79,905	15,82,25,102	25,95,05,007
1878-79	9,60,69,257	8,39,95,257	18,00,64,514
1879-80	11,01,85,939	6,93,76,528	17,95,62,467
1880-81	10,70,66,233	7,50,92,550	18,21,58,783
1881-82	11,01,94,743	7,33,24,262	18,35,19,005
1882-83	11,86,93,014	8,21,38,862	20,08,31,876

The bulk of the increase, 1 crore and 35 lakhs, occurred in the foreign trade which formed nearly 64 per cent. of the total trade of the presidency. In the coasting trade the increase was 38¼ lakhs or 5·6 per cent.

External trade.

The total value of the external trade amounted to over 17 crores and 56¼ lakhs, being an advance of more than 1 crore and 32¼ lakhs or 8·15 per cent. on the trade of 1881-82. Of the total value, the exports contributed nearly 10 crores and 57¾ lakhs or 60·2 per cent. and the imports over 6 crores and 98½ lakhs or 39·8 per cent. The increase in the exports and imports compared with 1881-82 amounted to 63¾ and 68½ lakhs, or 6·4 and 10·9 per cent. respectively.

Exports.

The exports of Indian produce and manufacture in the year under report were the highest on record. They exhibit an increase of 6·7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year :—

—	1881-82.		1882-83.		Percentage of Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1881-82.	1882-83.
		Rs.		Rs.		
Hides and skins ... ... Cwts.	188,921	1,62,40,185	213,068	1,93,34,096	16·5	18·4
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	403,028	97,77,605	656,907	1,64,84,093	9·9	15·7
Coffee ... ... ,,	322,918	1,35,66,198	337,511	1,34,94,673	13·8	12·9
Indigo ... ... ,,	52,257	1,25,93,727	33,944	77,83,057	12·7	7·4
Sugar ... ... ,,	907,461	61,35,976	1,246,954	75,68,940	6·3	7·2
Seeds ... ... ,,	1,470,012	70,98,217	1,404,977	64,98,608	7·2	6·2
Spices ... ... lb.	35,286,564	45,54,267	32,383,920	53,69,012	4·6	5·1
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,741,424	56,11,095	1,517,458	44,81,697	6·9	4·9
Paddy ... ... ,,	299,223	5,51,857	162,337	2,92,629		
Other grains ... ... ,,	209,420	6,02,984	157,257	4,03,440		
Cotton piece-goods ... ... Yds.	6,859,136	29,80,167	8,310,419	33,12,498	3·1	3·2
No.	1,277,332		1,072,252			
Oils ... ... Gals.	3,547,405	34,70,835	2,902,077	31,39,465	3·5	3·0
Cocoanut kernel ... ... Cwts.	212,623	17,58,512	146,176	14,82,949	1·8	1·4
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	57,075,262	11,92,821	49,270,785	11,98,464	1·2	1·2
Coir, yarn and rope ... ... Cwts.	327,407	23,54,202	322,799	24,17,192	2·4	2·3
Timber and wood ... ... Val.	...	17,44,312	...	17,86,059	1·8	1·7
Tobacco ... ... lb.	5,934,550	12,96,744	7,045,569	13,84,135	1·3	1·3
Animals, living ... ... No.	105,963	5,88,233	86,740	7,64,159	·6	·7
Tea ... ... lb.	319,752	3,72,738	309,548	3,29,057	·4	·3
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	59,24,954	...	74,86,926	6·0	7·1
Total, Merchandise ...	...	9,84,15,629	...	10,50,11,149	100	100
Re-exports ...	...	9,77,909	...	7,61,682	...	...
Total ..	...	9,93,93,538	...	10,57,72,831	...	...

As in the preceding year this article stood first in the list of exports.

—	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Hides, raw	10,772	2,55,810	7,908	1,73,057
Do. tanned	66,310	36,31,023	83,343	45,81,538
Skins, raw	2,588	1,73,244	2,029	1,60,756
Do. tanned	109,251	1,21,80,108	119,788	1,44,18,745
Total ...	188,921	1,62,40,185	213,068	1,93,34,096

The United Kingdom took 72·58 per cent. of the total quantity or 6·6 per cent. more than in 1881-82. The exports to the United States and Austria consisted mostly of dressed skins and amounted to 12·7 and 5 per cent. respectively of the total quantity. The increase compared with the previous year was 73·6 and 160·3 per cent. respectively.

Raw cotton.

Compared with 1881-82 the exports in the year under report show an increase of 253,879 cwts., or 62·99 per cent., which is attributed to the good outturn of the crop during the past 2 years. The exports exceeded the average of 5 years ending 1875-76 by ·16 per cent., but were less than those of 1875-76, the year before the famine, by 76,513 cwts. or 10·4 per cent. The shipments of cotton were chiefly from the ports of Tuticorin, Madras and Cocanada and amounted to 308,119 cwts., 236,613 cwts. and 97,641 cwts. respectively, giving a total of 642,373 cwts., or 97·8 per cent. of the total quantity exported. The United Kingdom took more than 63 per cent., or nearly double the quantity taken in the year preceding. The exports to France, which amounted to 11·1 per cent. of the total quantity, also increased by 89·3 per cent.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1875-76	733,420	1,65,28,491
1876-77	481,071	1,07,40,374
1877-78	153,201	35,05,294
1878-79	409,666	99,79,360
1879-80	507,059	1,32,33,941
1880-81	395,144	1,02,46,839
1881-82	403,028	97,77,605
1882-83	656,907	1,64,84,093

Coffee.

This article which occupied the first place in the list of exports on five occasions between 1875-76 and 1880-81 took the second in 1881-82 and fell to the third in the year under report. Compared with 1881-82 there was an increase of 14,593 cwts. or 4·5 per cent. in quantity, but the value declined by Rs. 71,525, or ·5 per cent. The decrease in value was mainly due to fall in prices in London owing to the markets being overstocked. According to the declared values, the price of Indian coffee, which stood at about Rs. 45½ per cwt. between 1877-78 and 1879-80, fell to Rs. 44 in 1880-81 and to Rs. 42 in 1881-82. In the year under report there was a further decline of Rs. 2 per cwt. The United Kingdom took 61·49 per cent. of the quantity exported, France 25·71 per cent., and Bombay 7·88 per cent.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1875-76	381,176	1,66,11,109
1876-77	322,910	1,43,32,608
1877-78	298,208	1,35,56,428
1878-79	343,459	1,56,01,948
1879-80	337,779	1,52,72,629
1880-81	346,830	1,51,97,350
1881-82	322,918	1,35,66,198
1882-83	337,511	1,34,94,673

Indigo.

The exports during the year under report amounted to 33,944 cwts., valued at upwards of 77¾ lakhs, being a decrease of 35·04 per cent. in quantity and 38·2 per cent. in value as compared with the preceding year. The exports to the United Kingdom declined from 35,946 cwts. in 1881-82 to 12,771 cwts. in the year under review, being a decrease of 23,175 cwts., or 64·5 per cent.

—	Area under cultivation.	Exports.	
	ACRES.	CWTS.	RS.
Average of 5 years ending with 1860-61 ...	174,266	19,717	39,06,055
Do. do. do. 1865-66 ...	163,983	17,710	41,73,425
Do. do. do. 1870-71 ...	202,862	22,381	55,57,522
Do. do. do. 1875-76 ...	326,881	31,759	76,57,977
Do. do. do. 1880-81 ...	206,810	28,170	62,52,225
In 1881-82	407,668	52,257	125,93,727
In 1882-83	518,468	33,944	77,83,057

Sugar.

There has been a very satisfactory increase in the exports of sugar within the past few years as shown by the following figures :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1875-76	397,764	19,40,827
1876-77	489,742	24,51,329
1877-78	408,532	27,44,939
1878-79	230,265	13,85,679
1879-80	316,850	18,72,143
1880-81	541,508	32,90,946
1881-82	907,461	61,35,976
1882-83	1,246,954	75,68,940

The exports in the year under report were considerably more than double those of 1880-81 and about 37·4 per cent. more than those of 1881-82. The increase in value is not proportionately high, being only 23·4 per cent. owing to the dulness of the London market and the consequent decline of nearly 8·91 per cent. in the price of unrefined sugar, which formed nearly 90 per cent. of the total exports. The bulk of the trade was, as usual, with the United Kingdom, which took 78·3 per cent., Egypt received 10·6 per cent., Bombay 4·3 per cent. and Bengal 2·5 per cent.

Seeds.

The progress of the trade in this article since 1875-76, when the export duty was abolished, is shown below :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1875-76	1,360,506	58,66,899
1876-77	904,791	49,06,113
1877-78	564,602	35,26,366
1878-79	592,731	24,92,042
1879-80	1,369,763	77,49,139
1880-81	1,488,795	77,27,891
1881-82	1,470,012	70,98,217
1882-83	1,404,977	64,98,608

The chief varieties exported are gingelly and castor which, in the year under report, formed 83·4 per cent. of the entire exports under this head. Coriander, rape and ground-nut are also exported in some quantities. The principal countries of consumption are France (45·6 per cent.), Bengal (39·7 per cent.) and the United Kingdom (8·1 per cent.). More than 95·2 per cent. of the gingelly seed was exported to the first-named country, where it is used in the manufacture of soap.

Spices.

The following statement shows the exports of the different kinds of spices—pepper, betel-nuts, cardamoms, ginger, &c.—during the past 6 years :—

		1875-76.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Pepper	lb.	9,547,427	8,085,659	6,436,764	8,011,997	7,688,314	13,230,296
	Rs.	16,77,174	12,97,117	11,62,476	16,19,396	17,09,703	31,75,407
Betel-nuts	lb.	6,486,952	5,403,086	8,070,684	8,665,451	7,858,223	5,810,119
	Rs.	5,63,901	7,58,828	8,96,741	7,03,461	6,59,259	5,72,959
Cardamoms	lb.	181,456	189,939	203,581	182,982	215,016	157,328
	Rs.	2,63,869	5,60,053	6,83,613	6,00,378	6,45,155	4,26,572
Ginger	lb.	4,771,781	5,304,798	6,151,048	5,134,796	3,686,673	3,892,185
	Rs.	8,33,054	9,99,811	8,93,949	5,93,831	4,89,861	6,45,893
Other spices	lb.	9,481,050	6,502,441	7,325,966	8,278,177	15,838,338	9,293,992
	Rs.	7,14,132	6,15,750	6,20,931	6,20,566	10,50,289	5,48,181
Total ...	lb.	30,468,666	25,485,923	28,188,043	30,273,403	35,286,564	32,383,920
	Rs.	40,52,130	42,31,559	42,57,710	41,37,632	45,54,267	53,69,012

The bulk of the trade is with Bombay which took 41·18 per cent. of the total quantity exported, Bengal took 7·07 per cent. and British Burmah 4·37 per cent.

Rice and paddy.

In the year under review there has been a falling off of 17·7 per cent. in quantity and 22·5 per cent. in value, due to deficient harvests in Ganjam and to increased exports from Bengal and British Burmah to foreign markets which were hitherto supplied to a great extent from this presidency. Compared with the average of 5 years previous to the famine, the decrease was 44 per cent. in quantity and 54·2 per cent. in value.

		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
		CWTS.	RS.			CWTS.	RS.
Average of 5 years ending 1875-76.	Rice ...	2,695,811	1,04,21,069	In 1879-80.	Rice	2,173,077	1,04,45,030
	Paddy ...	302,907			Paddy	216,807	
In 1876-77 ...	Rice ...	1,533,165	67,12,689	In 1880-81.	Rice	2,819,754	1,08,68,881
	Paddy ...	226,073			Paddy	469,536	
In 1877-78 ...	Rice ...	815,523	53,10,281	In 1881-82.	Rice	1,741,424	61,62,952
	Paddy ...	170,495			Paddy	299,223	
In 1878-79 ...	Rice ...	1,296,798	81,32,285	In 1882-83.	Rice	1,517,458	47,74,326
	Paddy ...	216,849			Paddy	162,337	

The largest consumer is Ceylon, which took more than two-thirds of the exports. The shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 17·46 per cent. of the total quantity exported. Compared with 1881-82, there was a decrease of 52·6 per cent. in quantity and 56·3 in value. There was an increase of 16·4 per cent. in the exports to Goa owing to increased demand on account of the workmen employed on the railway under construction from Dharwar to Marmagoa.

Other grains.

The principal grains included under this head are gram and pulse.

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Gram	129,210	3,43,056	111,343	2,69,118
Pulse	63,780	2,08,677	34,502	99,316
Wheat	11,466	37,693	10,418	32,710
Other sorts	4,964	13,558	994	2,296
Total ...	209,420	6,02,984	157,257	4,03,440

Cotton piece-goods.

The value of cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture exported during the year amounted to more than 33 lakhs and is the highest on record, with the exception of 1867-68, when the exports exceeded 33½ lakhs.

		1881-82.		1882-83.	
			RS.		RS.
Grey	Yds.	349,708	90,951	413,607	1,05,730
Colored	„	6,428,963	23,92,569	7,817,612	27,02,896
Handkerchiefs	No.	1,277,332	4,53,276	1,072,252	4,55,671

Oils.

The different kinds of oils included under this head and the extent of transactions in each are shown below, in comparison with the figures for 1881-82.

—		1881-82.	1882-83.
Cocoanut	Gals.	2,767,072	2,159,285
	Rs.	25,35,634	22,80,049
Ground-nut	Gals.	366,230	372,634
	Rs.	3,54,503	3.21,404
Castor	Gals.	373,798	319,576
	Rs.	3,19,016	2,73,789
Other sorts	Gals.	40,305	50,582
	Rs.	2,61,682	2,64,223
Total ...	Gals.	3,547,405	2,902,077
	Rs.	34,70,835	31,39,465

Kopra and cocoanuts.

There has been a very large decrease in the trade in this article during the past few years as shown below :—

—		1880-81.	1881.82.	1882-83.
Cocoanut kernel	Cwts.	254,305	212,623	146,176
	Rs.	21,52,404	17,58,512	14,82,949
Cocoanuts	No.	70,862,203	57,075,262	49,270,785
	Rs.	14,56,316	11,92,821	11,98,464
Total Value ...	Rs.	36,08,720	29,51,333	26,81,413

Coir, yarn and rope.

The exports of this article amounted during the year to cwts. 322,799 or only cwts. 4,608 less than those of 1881-82 which were the highest on record. The value of the total exports shows, however, an increase of nearly Rs. 63,000 or 2·7 per cent. The shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to nearly 8 lakhs or 33 per cent. of the total value; to Bombay over $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 28·2 per cent. and to Travancore $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 17·58 per cent.

Timber and wood.

The value of the exports in 1882-83 was higher than that of any previous year. The figures for the past 2 years are given below :—

—	1881.82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Teak	2,95,708	5,74,342
Sandal	4,95,763	5,35,911
Other timber	9,24,448	6,48,817

Nearly the whole of the sandalwood is sent to Bombay, which took over $13\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, or 74·72 per cent. of the total value, against nearly $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or 52·4 per cent. in 1881-82. The principal centres of trade in these articles are Malabar and South Canara.

Tobacco.

The increase in the value would have been greater but for a fall in the price of the leaf from As. 3-1 per lb. in 1881-82 to As. 2-9 in 1882-83. With the single exception of 1879-80, the quantity exported in 1882-83 is the highest on record.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	Rs.
1875-76	4,530,905	7,32,343
1876-77	5,792,808	10,17,296
1877-78	6,411,051	11,16,835
1878-79	5,223,829	11,38,860
1879-80	7,372,627	11,31,370
1880-81	6,696,893	12,53,367
1881-82	5,934,550	12,96,744
1882-83	7,045,569	13,84,135

Living animals.

The number of animals exported was 86,740 valued at over $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against 105,963 valued at a little less than 6 lakhs in 1881-82. The decrease of 19,223 or 18·1 per cent. in number was due entirely to the limited demand for animals in

Ceylon which takes the bulk of our shipments. The increase of over 1½ lakhs or 29·9 per cent. in the total value, notwithstanding the decrease in the number, was due to a very considerable increase in the exports of horned cattle to the Straits Settlements, 9,376 head of cattle valued at Rs. 3,42,956 having been sent thither in 1882-83 against 1,514 head of cattle valued at Rs. 66,110 sent in the preceding year.

The progress of the trade in this article since 1870-71 is shown below :— Tea.

Years.	Extent under cultivation.	Quantity exported.	Value.
	ACRES.	LB.	RS.
1870-71	964	17,883	18,065
1871-72	1,718	33,579	45,594
1872-73	1,825	43,426	52,417
1873-74	1,770	80,581	89,166
1874-75	2,029	93,918	1,14,383
1875-76	2,392	120,924	1,46,272
1876-77	3,142	147,132	1,66,988
1877-78	3,177	183,178	1,93,083
1878-79	4,191	204,630	2,11,753
1879-80	4,171	208,247	2,33,904
1880-81	4,273	266,942	2,86,722
1881-82	4,300	319,752	3,72,738
1882-83	5,337	309,548	3,29,057

The average value per pound amounted to Rs. 1-1-0 against Rs. 1-2-8 in 1881-82 and Rs. 1-1-2 in the year preceding.

The total value of the several items comprised under this head amounted to more than 74¾ lakhs against less than 59¼ lakhs in 1881-82 Peruvian bark (chinchona), 6¾ lakhs against 2¾ lakhs in 1881-82; cotton twist and yarn, 6 lakhs against 3½ lakhs; ghee, 5 lakhs against 6½ lakhs; turmeric, 4¼ lakhs against 2½ lakhs; horns, 3¾ lakhs against 3½ lakhs; myrabolams and oil-cakes, 3¾ and 3½ lakhs respectively against 4¼ lakhs each; rum, 3½ lakhs against Rs. 7,692; salted fish and other sorts of provisions, nearly 3 lakhs each against 2½ lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively; drugs, other sorts and dyeing materials, other sorts, 2½ lakhs each against 3 and 4½ lakhs respectively; jute gunny bags over 2 lakhs against 1¾ lakhs; fruits, other sorts and mats, other sorts, 1½ lakhs each against 1¾ and 1¼ lakhs respectively. All other articles.

The trade under this head is insignificant. During the year under review it amounted to little more than 7½ lakhs or ·7 per cent. of the total value of exports and was nearly 2¼ lakhs or 22·1 per cent. less than the trade of 1881-82. The principal articles re-exported were— Re-exports.

	RS.
Cotton piece-goods and twist	2,74,970
Apparel	55,120
Jewellery	38,553
Provisions	33,338
Books	31,369
Shells and cowries	24,121

The chief countries to which the shipments were made were as follow :—

	RS.
United Kingdom	1,41,531
Ceylon	1,40,767
Straits Settlements	31,296
Bengal	2,15,917
British Burmah	73,040
Bombay	54,374
Indian Ports not British	84,117
Total	7,41,042

The extent of the trade has been steadily declining during the past 8 years and fell in the year under review to less than half of what it was in 1875-76.

The total value of the imports in 1882-83 amounted to 6 crores and 98½ lakhs, being an advance of 10·9 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year and of 16·6 per cent. on those of 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. Imports.

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	4,78,90,900	1,20,40,720	5,99,31,620
1876-77	4,33,23,891	5,14,62,510	9,47,86,401
1877-78	4,07,75,707	8,65,60,790	12,73,36,497
1878-79	3,66,35,449	3,38,98,755	7,05,34,204
1879-80	3.97,66,037	1,72,77,298	5,70,43,335
1880-81	4,78,24,554	1,47,82,042	6,26,06,596
1881-82	4,71,69,573	1,58,32,800	6,30,02,373
1882-83	5,49,71,138	1,48,92,233	6,98,63,371

Compared with 1881-82, the imports of foreign merchandise increased by 78 lakhs, while those of Indian produce declined by about 9½ lakhs.

Cotton piece-goods.

The imports of cotton piece-goods exhibit a very satisfactory increase as shown below :—

	RS.
1875-76	1,43,20,756
1876-77	1,43,45,021
1877-78	1,14,14,349
1878-79	1,05,23,407
1879-80	1,32,60,241
1880-81	1,67,60,984
1881-82	1,69,50,690
1882-83	2,01,66,913

Grey and colored piece-goods, which are more extensively used in this presidency than white goods, exhibit an increase of 14·5 per cent. and 34·1 per cent. respectively in quantity and of 15¼ and 18¼ lakhs (15·6 and 37·6 per cent.) respectively in value, as compared with 1881-82.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The imports of twist and yarn increased by 31·3 per cent. in quantity and 24·5 per cent. in value, as compared with 1881-82, and by 15·9 per cent. and 2·4 per cent. respectively as compared with 1880-81.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1875-76	16,018,797	1,23,88,399
1876-77	16,476,463	1,13,40,439
1877-78	14,240,204	98,52,583
1878-79	14,133,540	95,21,614
1879-80	16,464,321	1,20,33,904
1880-81	20,251,684	1,46,12,249
1881-82	17,871,840	1,20,15,663
1882-83	23,461,868	1,49,58,006

More than 84 per cent. of the total value of twist imported in 1882-83 was of foreign manufacture.

The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 14,830,803 lb. valued at over 103¼ lakhs against 10,168,905 lb. valued at 75 lakhs in the year preceding. Bombay contributed 7,162,115 lb. valued at 33½ lakhs against 6,484,396 lb. valued at 32¼ lakhs in 1881-82, and Bengal 1,353,070 lb. valued at 11¾ lakhs against 1,132,174 lb. valued at nearly 12 lakhs.

Grain and pulse.

The imports of food-grains for the past 8 years were as follow :—

Years.	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1875-76 ...	413,132	15,53,748	798,440	20,19,554	261,097	9,98,156	1,472,669	45,71,458
1876-77 ...	5,996,665	3,27,63,487	1,215,832	37,13,374	1,400,692	66,18,384	8,613,189	4,30,95,245
1877-78 ...	9,218,738	5,54,21,447	2,228,214	78,18,454	2,377,995	1,31,16,191	13,824,947	7,63,56,092
1878-79 ...	2,494,958	1,37,09,053	1,868,609	59,89,069	770,744	42,68,012	5,134,311	2,39,66,134
1879-80 ...	611,802	27,79,610	1,098,287	30,32,875	569,428	26,85,456	2,279,517	84,97,941
1880-81 ...	804,527	27,53,860	443,055	9,70,234	477,628	16,33,331	1,725,210	53,57,425
1881-82 ...	1,630,450	52,10,173	711,652	12,16,900	260,535	8,04,657	2,602,637	72,31,730
1882-83 ...	1,684,402	52,80,470	757,600	12,75,061	258,227	7,99,333	2,700,229	73,54,864

The total value of rice and paddy imported in 1882-83 amounted to 65½ lakhs, of which 58 lakhs or 88·4 per cent. came from Bengal, over 4½ lakhs or 7·1 per cent. from Bombay, and nearly 2½ lakhs or 3·8 per cent. from British Burmah. Fully 83 per cent. of the quantity imported was for consumption in Malabar and the adjacent districts. Of the remainder, 85,799 cwt. or 3·5 per cent. was imported at the ports of Madura, chiefly from British Burmah, and 238,553 cwt. or 9·8 per cent. at the chief port (Madras), from Bengal and British Burmah.

Metals.

There was a decrease of ·4 per cent. in the quantity, but an increase of 33·5 per cent. in the value, of metals imported in the year under report as compared with 1881-82.

		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Brass	Cwt.	5,785	7,226	5,179	4,625	5,670	6,213	7,428
	Rs.	2,80,339	2,96,750	2,35,263	2,19,969	2,48,888	2,55,236	2,93,569
Copper	Cwt.	30,323	29,639	28,756	32,045	41,319	33,424	41,994
	Rs.	15,47,658	14,43,657	13,15,292	13,81,420	17,35,712	14,69,365	17,49,699
Iron	Cwt.	309,057	346,285	193,866	294,765	435,822	308,427	282,944
	Rs.	19,63,508	20,72,797	11,34,044	16,08,250	22,54,862	16,39,124	16,02,926
Other metals	Cwt.	19,659	25,806	21,611	16,456	24,973	23,465	37,546
	Rs.	5,37,293	6,80,265	4,51,083	3,44,627	4,68,651	4,75,481	6,34,304
Total	Cwt.	364,824	408,956	249,412	347,891	507,784	371,529	369,912
	Rs.	43,28,798	44,93,469	31,35,682	35,54,266	47,08,113	38,39,206	42,80,498

Out of the total value of all metals imported, viz., 42¾ lakhs, more than 23¾ lakhs or 55·8 per cent. appears against the United Kingdom. The principal kinds received from that country were copper and iron to the value of 11½ and 10¾ lakhs respectively against 8½ and 11½ lakhs in 1881-82.

Liquors.

The progress of the trade in each of the principal kinds of liquors, viz., spirits, wines and ale, beer and porter, during the past 7 years, is given below :—

		1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Spirits	Gals.	99,889	118,357	95,905	100,903	92,718	89,948	101,005
	Rs.	9,07,178	11,73,608	10,00,435	10,93,399	9,83,791	9,11,829	10,89,168
Wines	Gals.	91,054	92,888	109,981	71,587	88,359	82,241	74,669
	Rs.	6,49,637	6,72,479	7,86,096	5,86,145	6,64,735	6,66,901	6,15,422
Ale, beer and porter	Gals.	180,889	227,484	197,176	140,656	146,231	160,792	172,787
	Rs.	3,95,313	4,93,675	4,26,352	3,27,079	3,67,949	3,92,434	3,89,016
Other sorts	Gals.	4,550	6,855	4,274	5,302	3,054	1,695	1,974
	Rs.	13,880	20,318	12,292	16,462	11,025	6,849	7,423
Total	Gals.	376,382	445,584	407,336	318,448	330,362	334,676	350,435
	Rs.	19,66,008	23,60,080	22,25,175	20,23,085	20,27,500	19,78,013	21,01,029

Spirits.

More than two-thirds of the increase in quantity and three-fifths in value occurred in the imports of whiskey from foreign countries, which amounted to 27,708 gallons valued at Rs. 3,19,987 against 19,665 gallons valued at Rs. 2,12,783. The rise in the average price of brandy from Rs. 11-0-5 to Rs. 11-14-3 per gallon also contributed to the increase in the total value. More than 90 per cent. of the entire quantity was received from the United Kingdom. France sent 4·4 per cent., while 3·1 per cent. more came through the British provinces of Bombay and Bengal.

		Quantity.	Value.
		GALS.	RS.
Brandy	1881-82	44,976	4,95,804
	1882-83	45,263	5,38,201
Gin (foreign)	1881-82	15,726	1,20,816
	1882-83	16,497	1,31,435
Rum	1881-82	2,230	16,782
	1882-83	2,859	21,475
Whiskey (foreign)	1881-82	19,665	2,12,783
	1882-83	27,708	3,19,987
Other sorts	1881-82	7,351	65,644
	1882-83	8,678	78,070

Wines.

There was a decrease in the several kinds of wines, except port, the imports of which rose from 11,943 gallons valued at Rs. 73,195, to 12,591 gallons valued at Rs. 79,140. Fully 84·6 per cent. of the total quantity came direct from the United Kingdom, about 7 per cent. from France and 3·1 per cent. through Bombay and Bengal.

—	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Champagne	7,794	1,80,882	7,424	1,77,149
Claret	36,188	1,81,943	31,512	1,70,455
Port	11,943	73,195	12,591	79,140
Sherry	11,565	85,450	7,913	57,315
Other sorts	14,751	1,45,431	15,229	1,31,363
Total ...	82,241	6,66,901	74,669	6,15,422

Malt liquors.

Under malt liquors, there was an increase of 11,995 gallons in quantity, accompanied by a slight decrease of Rs. 3,418 in value, as compared with 1881-82. There was a marked increase in the imports from Germany, from 185 gallons valued at Rs. 350, to 4,880 gallons valued at Rs. 14,400.

Apparel.

The imports of apparel show an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, or 19 per cent.

	RS.
1875-76	18,10,154
1876-77	16,32,621
1877-78	15,41,366
1878-79	16,08,726
1879-80	16,77,654
1880-81	16,11,182
1881-82	14,39,201
1882-83	17,13,495

The whole of the increase occurs in the imports from the United Kingdom and France, at the chief port ($1\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 lakh respectively).

Timber and wood.

The imports under this head fell off by 7·7 per cent., or nearly a lakh of rupees, as compared with those of 1881-82 :—

	RS.
1875-76	15,17,622
1876-77	17,21,911
1877-78	14,93,575
1878-79	16,66,146
1879-80	10,40,879
1880-81	10,15,989
1881-82	12,48,073
1882-83	11,51,833

Teak forms a considerable item, amounting to 57·5 per cent. of the entire value. Compared with 1881-82, there was a decrease of 3,546 tons in quantity and Rs. 32,271 in value.

Railway materials.

The imports for the past 8 years were as follow :—

	RS.
1875-76	45,95,289
1876-77	20,75,164
1877-78	19,61,663
1878-79	16,56,927
1879-80	5,39,391
1880-81	7,93,139
1881-82	11,56,444
1882-83	7,90,181

The imports of these materials have been considerably restricted during the past few years owing to the completion of the railways in progress in this presidency.

The total value of all other articles not noticed separately amounted to 1 crore and 73½ lakhs of rupees in 1882-83 against 1 crore and 71½ lakhs of rupees in 1881-82. The principal articles comprised under this head are, betelnuts, which amounted to over 17⅛ lakhs; machinery, 12¾ lakhs; silk—raw, over 10½ lakhs; gunny bags, 10 lakhs; provisions, 9¼ lakhs; hardware and cutlery, nearly 8½ lakhs; stationery, including paper and pasteboard, nearly 7½ lakhs; drugs and medicines, over 7⅛ lakhs; coal and oils, over 5½ lakhs each; woollen manufactures, 5¼ lakhs; horses and salt, over 3⅞ lakhs each; and spices, other than betelnuts, 2½ lakhs. Compared with 1881-82, the imports of betelnuts increased by 5¼ lakhs, horses by 2 lakhs, hardware and cutlery by 1⅔ lakhs, gunny bags and provisions by 1 lakh each, drugs and medicines and machinery by ¾ lakh each and oils by two-fifths of a lakh, while the imports of coal declined by 3⅔ lakhs, salt by 2⅔ lakhs, raw silk by 2⅕ lakhs, stationery by 2 lakhs and woollen manufactures by two-fifths of a lakh. All other articles.

The imports and exports of gold and silver are compared below for the past 8 years:— Treasure.

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76 ...	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	—35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	—16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	— 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	— 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	— 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	—18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956

The value of stores imported and exported on account of Government during the past two years is given below:— Government stores.

—	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1881-82	9,80,793	29,18,701
1882-83	4,35,865	25,76,837
Decrease ...	5,44,928	3,41,864

There was a decrease in the shipments of Peruvian (Chinchona) bark to the United Kingdom to the extent of 3¾ lakhs, and of arms, metals and telegraphic materials to British Burmah and Bengal to the amount of 1¾ lakhs. The imports of stores decreased by over 3⅖ lakhs as compared with 1881-82. As usual the bulk of the stores was received from the United Kingdom and amounted to nearly 16⅞ lakhs, or 65·5 per cent. of the total value, against 19 lakhs of rupees in 1881-82. The imports from Ceylon, which is almost exclusively confined to arrack, represented 17·8 per cent. or 4⅗ lakhs, against nearly 4 lakhs in the preceding year.

The exports of treasure on account of Government is confined entirely to silver. In the year under report, the exports amounted to Rs. 33,61,000, or 47·9 per cent. less than in the previous year. Fully 27 lakhs worth of silver was shipped to Government treasure.

British Burmah and about 6¼ lakhs to Calcutta. There have been no imports since 1878-79.

Internal trade.

The internal trade or trade between the different ports within the presidency is given in the following abstract in comparison with the preceding year :—

	Exports.				Imports.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse ... Cwts.	1,123,663	26,33,749	872,621	21,75,361	1,051,379	25,81,148	868,604	21,92,603
Cotton—Manufactures—								
Piece-goods ... Yds.	4,803,420	11,57,410	6,967,809	15,08,343	4,638,397	11,18,825	6,207,789	13,35,565
Piece-goods ... No.	106,773	63,773	158,981	86,085	145,482	89,064	123,925	73,023
Twist and Yarn ... Lb.	1,662,247	9,75 590	2,155,818	14,24,776	1,745,877	11,01,172	2,115,785	13,88,169
Seeds ... ... Cwts.	99,952	4,63,145	61,150	2,81,757	86,857	3,98,583	70,073	3,12,217
Oils ... ... Gals.	231,847	2,19,049	332,686	3,40,835	215,101	2,17,296	315,859	3,25,728
Spices ... ... Lb.	3,165,942	5,04,446	7,681,627	13,60,381	2,932,525	4,65,559	7,463,825	13,21,594
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	2,67,164	...	2,54,750	...	2,53,381	...	2,65,678
Metals ... ... Cwts.	23,234	1,50,765	24,543	1,82,816	23,998	1,54,864	23,617	1,71,977
Sugar ... ... „	159,235	6,54,845	204,772	7,36,990	160,582	6,90,333	207,420	8,77,768
Jute and Manufacture of ... ... Val.	...	2,92,705	...	3,11,199	...	2,55,848	...	2,68,875
Tobacco ... ... Lb.	2,713,913	2,76,525	2,625,750	2,46,424	2,542,105	2,70,285	2,664,277	2,62,500
Fruits and Vegetables. Val.	...	1,38,288	...	1,16,746	...	2,17,079	...	2,53,634
Hides and Skins ... Cwts.	27,449	7,79,997	34,856	10,75,256	18,935	5,10,887	31,085	9,71,094
Hides and Skins ... No.	451,473		640,335		327,269		565,662	
Timber and Manufactures ... ... Val.	...	1,95,873	...	2,05,075	...	1,97,892	...	1,81,469
Dyeing and Coloring Materials ... ... Cwt.	20,846	2,16,312	23,360	1,95,893	16,696	1,87,452	22,767	1,89,847
Coffee ... ... „	16,001	6,01,109	26,710	8,54,717	11,281	4,05,875	19,447	6,11,238
Liquors—Spirits ... Gals.	26,094	1,43,624	18,639	1,04,258	33,043	1,83,090	31,878	1,79,629
Coir and Rope ... Cwts.	11,937	67,654	8,683	51,454	16,578	92,665	15,080	96,535
Wool, Manufactures ... Val.	...	67,099	...	89,092	...	59,704	...	97,929
All other articles	...	9,32,083	...	13,08,002	...	8,70,887	...	8,98,419
Total ...	...	1,08,01,205	...	1,29,20,183	...	1,03,21,889	...	1,22,75,491
Government Stores ...	...	3,22,878	...	5,41,223	...	3,37,680	...	3,99,563

The exports of private merchandise amounted to 1 crore and 29¼ lakhs and the imports to 1 crore and 22¾ lakhs, or 19·6 and 18·9 per cent. more than in 1881-82. The exports and imports of Government stores amounted to 5⅔ lakhs and nearly 4 lakhs, respectively.

Treasure.

The transactions in gold and silver both on private and Government account between the different ports within the presidency are shown below :—

—		Gold.	Silver.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports ...	Private	44,281	27,38,551	27,82,832
	Government	...	19,70,000	19,70,000
Imports ...	Private	44,187	32,72,351	33,16,538
	Government	...	12,20,000	12,20,000

Customs revenue.

The gross customs revenue on imported and exported merchandise amounted to Rs. 9,46,366, or Rs. 9,39,967 less than in the previous year. Deducting refunds and drawbacks, the net revenue was Rs. 9,28,512, against Rs. 18,69,196 in 1881-82. The gross collections on imports amounted to Rs. 5,73,183 against Rs. 14,37,149, and the refunds and drawbacks to Rs. 17,070 against Rs. 16,656 in the previous year. The decrease was principally due to the abolition of duty on all articles except arms, ammunition and military stores, liquors, opium and salt. Taking, however, only the collections in 1881-82 on such of the articles as are at present dutiable, the revenue of 1882-83 shows an increase of Rs. 27,890 including refunds and drawbacks, and of Rs. 35,676 excluding those items. This is the net result of large increases under spirits and arms, partly balanced by decreases under wines and salt, as detailed below :—

——	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Spirits	3,65,629	4,25,868
Wines and liqueurs	1,00,682	86,935
Salt	57,462	32,820
Arms, ammunition, &c.	11,022	16,244
Ale, beer and porter	9,808	10,592
Liquors, other sorts	160	160
Opium	6	40
Total ...	5,44,769	5,72,659
Other articles which were dutiable in 1881-82, and freed since, but on which collection of duty was delayed till 1882-83 for want of certain information	8,92,380	524
Total ...	14,37,149	5,73,183

The gross amount of duty collected on exports during the year was Rs. 3,73,183 against Rs. 4,49,184 in the preceding year. Deducting refunds, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 3,72,399 against Rs. 4,48,703. The decrease was due to smaller shipments of rice and paddy to the United Kingdom and other foreign countries.

Foreign shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Madras presidency from and to foreign countries for the last 7 years were as follow :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
1876-77	3,564	583,474	3,680	665,491	7,244	1,248,965	172½
1877-78	3,392	534,033	3,318	579,468	6,710	1,113,501	166
1878-79	3,129	525,770	3,227	594,759	6,356	1,120,529	176¼
1879-80	3,270	528,731	3,259	584,311	6,529	1,113,042	170½
1880-81	3,083	555,220	3,164	622,117	6,247	1,177,337	188
1881-82	3,065	593,703	2,874	618,411	5,939	1,212,114	204
1882-83	2,629	604,712	2,643	556,616	5,272	1,161,328	220

The number of steamers included in the above figures is given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1876-77	140	173,685	148	195,965
1877-78	125	176,227	122	173,677
1878-79	112	158,478	125	180,781
1879-80	128	172,487	130	192,126
1880-81	147	209,786	148	214,667
1881-82	208	290,954	174	245,896
1882-83	248	319,051	217	288,932

The nationalities of the vessels are compared below :—

—	1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	343	499,457	257	193,597	424	563,634	190	132,928
British Indian	3	1,025	2,684	354,948	8	2,048	2,402	313,808
Foreign	36	36,368	66	26,412	33	42,301	44	16,054
Native craft	...	...	2,550	100,307	...	...	2,171	90,555
Total ...	382	536,850	5,557	675,264	465	607,983	4,807	553,345

Coasting shipping.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other presidencies and Indian ports, not British, are exhibited hereunder :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1876-77	6,138	1,613,488	6,224	1,789,102
1877-78	6,097	1,760,907	6,285	1,996,971
1878-79	5,610	1,644,455	5,883	1,880,566
1879-80	5,595	1,706,536	5,904	1,900,256
1880-81	5,374	1,716,223	5,942	2,032,251
1881-82	5,283	1,668,197	5,850	2,137,389
1882-83	5,157	1,031,081	5,821	1,085,719

The nationalities of the vessels shown in the above statement are given below :—

Nationalities.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	2,351	3,236,305	1,083	1,539,823
British Indian	345	164,447	286	160,919
Foreign	818	86,226	855	78,889
Native craft	7,619	318,608	8,754	337,169

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

The tables in Division III-B of the Appendix show the expenditure on, and the income derived from, productive public works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund distributed by divisions, and the total outlay on establishment against each division:—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.						Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil buildings, roads and services.		Other public works.			
		Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	3,932	413	536	...	...	19,277	4,181
	Vizagapatam ...	129	5,697	138	347	...	...	1,54,595	2,298
	Godávari Eastern.	3,512	...	...	148	...	...	25,816	19,318
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,610	100
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	...	...	796	...
	A Project division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Kistna Eastern ...	...	...	...	140	...	...	8,756	2,934
	Do. Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,350	37
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,130	5,025
	Sangam Project division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Gudiváda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	...
3rd do.	Bellary	23,596	28,606	...	388	...	...	5,529	1,804
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	143	14	...	...	5,250	3,052
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	1,189
	Do. Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C Project division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th do.	Nílgiri	13,412	15,985	14,510	571	...	...	2,69,407	1,177
	Coimbatore ...	13,286	29,371	...	1,326	...	...	68,884	4,704
	Salem	3,016	6,941	701	225	...	...	43,512	4,727
	North Arcot ...	36	2,248	1,483	695	...	...	32,058	361
	B Project division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th do.	South Arcot ...	...	...	496	35	...	...	29,107	2,141
	Chingleput ...	52,821	39,596	...	13	...	...	24,217	12,465
	Buckingham Canal	...	...	13,960	...	...	...	...	...
	Presidency and Bangalore ...	1,36,910	1,50,291	5,825	302	...	...	85,809	78,849
6th do.	Trichinopoly ...	1,647	9,823	...	...	...	...	32,120	1,834
	Tanjore	...	...	1	84	...	...	35,685	25,608
	Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,593	6
	Madura	...	...	326	178	...	...	78,830	2,229
	Tinnevelly ...	...	465	1,903	97	...	...	34,189	783
	Cauvery Vennár Regulator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D Project division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Consulting Architect	...	...	1,61,307	...	...	...	80,592	2,857
	West Coast (Late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,856	8,980
	Madras Harbour ...	...	...	...	...	4,98,081	...	...	...
	Workshops, Dowlaishweram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Workshops, Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stores, Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,48,365	2,92,955	2,01,206	5,099	4,98,081	...	11,32,525	1,86,659

Circle.	Division.	Local.				Irrigation.		Total.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		Incorporated.		Excluded.						
		Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	—40	78	—20	...	2,377	8,447	39,181	24,141	63,322
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	362	2,080	11,109	1,76,755	60,220	2,36,975
	Godávari Eastern	20,536	493	...	302	1,20,307	93,698	2,84,130	1,05,329	3,89,459
	Do. Western	...	...	857	...	71,545	90,713	1,72,825	62,932	2,35,757
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	66,175	15,205	82,176	15,323	97,499
	A Project division	...	...	...	...	623	...	623	10,961	11,584
2nd do.	Kistna Eastern ...	...	...	2,029	65	51,992	1,07,845	1,73,761	97,262	2,71,023
	Do. Western.	...	...	...	...	1,16,389	81,458	2,22,234	52,315	2,74,549
	Nellore	...	...	59	...	26,484	55,804	1,10,502	42,359	1,52,861
	Sangam Project division ...	...	...	...	...	4,01,946	...	4,01,947	61,217	4,63,164
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	4,739	...	5,617	3,258	8,875
3rd do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	12,639	17,954	90,516	57,979	1,48,495
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	135	...	3,883	23,790	36,267	25,286	61,553
	Kurnool	...	4,347	...	...	5,065	8,451	21,730	25,304	47,034
	Do. Canal ...	...	...	...	...	176,29,538	73,982	177,03,520	44,620	177,48,140
	C Project division	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	8,456	8,606
4th do.	Nílgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,15,062	52,879	3,67,941
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	6,535	2,757	38,408	80,485	2,45,756	77,810	3,23,566
	Salem	...	...	1,048	...	25,487	30,483	1,16,140	25,766	1,41,906
	North Arcot ...	...	...	7,049	...	—90,007	96,387	50,310	18,251	68,561
	B Project division	...	...	...	...	2,339	...	2,339	20,498	22,837
5th do.	South Arcot ...	...	4,483	1,274	...	39,489	1,56,411	2,33,436	74,383	3,07,819
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	38,205	65,921	2,33,238	41,899	2,75,137
	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	450	1,34,403	1,14,030	2,62,843	55,160	3,18,003
	Presidency and Bangalore ...	...	...	317	12	781	...	4,59,096	4,25,816	8,84,912
6th do.	Trichinopoly ...	3,019	3,092	...	...	16,009	1,19,716	1,87,260	75,618	2,62,878
	Tanjore	6,168	9,607	...	...	31,473	1,06,420	2,15,046	62,907	2,77,953
	Negapatam ...	4,084	3,815	8,439	2,445	12,935	81,017	1,26,334	43,542	1,69,876
	Madura	...	...	...	...	9,695	36,128	1,27,386	30,659	1,58,045
	Tinnevelly ...	...	3,024	...	...	1,00,417	85,950	2,26,828	59,429	2,86,257
	Cauvery Vennár Regulator ...	...	...	...	...	26,192	...	26,192	1,253	27,445
	D Project division	...	...	...	...	288	...	288	15,633	15,921
	Consulting Architect	...	...	7,011	3,123	...	...	2,54,890	31,173	2,86,063
	West Coast (Late)	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,836	...	32,836
	Madras Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,98,081	...	4,98,081
	Workshops, Dowlaishweram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Workshops, Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stores, Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,433	7,433
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,985	1,87,985	4,886	1,92,871
	Total ...	33,767	28,939	34,733	9,516	189,02,046	17,49,389	233,23,280	18,21,957	251,45,237

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Imperial—Military.

Godávari East.—Lines for a detachment of native infantry at Sámalkót were completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,949, and the buildings handed over to the military authorities. *Bellary.*—The water-supply project of Bellary was in pro-

gress, and Rs. 2,394 were spent during the year. *Malabar.*—The construction of barracks for a detachment of British infantry at Malapuram was commenced, the expenditure to the end of the year having been Rs. 10,547 against a total estimate of Rs. 90,830. *Salem.*—The reconstruction of the committee stand at the Remount Depôt, Hosúr, at a cost of Rs. 2,464, and repairs to south and west sides of the stud lines at a cost of Rs. 3,993 were completed. *Nílgiris.*—Additions to the hospital of the girls' school, Lawrence Asylum, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,650. The work of providing kitchen ranges for married quarters at Wellington was in progress, and Rs. 6,200 were spent against an estimate of Rs. 8,020. Masonry drains to the married quarters at the Wellington barracks were improved and relaid at a cost of Rs. 1,552 against an estimate of Rs. 1,822. The conversion of a portion of the existing cistern at the Lawrence Asylum was in progress. Eight other minor new works were completed at Wellington and Lovedale. The building known as Bombay Castle at Ootacamund was purchased for Rs. 70,000 as offices for army head quarters, and the repairs necessary to fit the building for occupation were in progress. *Presidency and Bangalore.*—General repairs and improvements to the Body Guard lines were carried out, the expenditure having been Rs. 14,935 against an estimate of Rs. 15,320. Improvements to the Gunpowder Factory buildings were in progress, and the construction of composition mills was commenced. The expenditure during the year on this work was Rs. 14,858. The renewal of a portion of the terraced roof of the Grand Arsenal, Fort St. George, was partly completed, the expenditure having been Rs. 3,000 against an estimate of Rs. 4,940. A sum of Rs. 61,600 was paid towards the purchase of the building known as the "Exchange House" in Fort St. George. Additional married quarters for the European non-commissioned officers of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,214, and additions to the store-room of the same corps were made at a cost of Rs. 3,171. The construction of additional rooms to the sapper school buildings was in progress. An armourer's shop costing Rs. 4,673, and a compound wall costing Rs. 4,166, were built for the parade barracks. Quarters for a staff sergeant near the public cattle lines were constructed for Rs. 2,924. A sifting-room for the Government bakery was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,721. Dummy railway wagons for purposes of practice were constructed for the artillery and cavalry at Bangalore at an expenditure of Rs. 2,799. The outlay on minor new works at the Presidency and Bangalore amounted to Rs. 61,021, and on repairs, including Barrackmaster's petty repairs, to Rs. 1,50,789. 5 blocks of the 30 family quarters at Poonamallee were completed, and foundations laid for 2 more blocks. The expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,885. When the 2 blocks are finished there will be 19 completed quarters, which number is considered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be sufficient for the future requirements of the depôt. The total expenditure on the 19 quarters will be about Rs. 61,000 against the estimate of Rs. 82,300. The new royal artillery barracks at St. Thomas' Mount were in progress, and Rs. 19,677 were spent during the year. Rs. 5,222 were spent on minor new works and Rs. 88,836 on repairs.

Imperial—Other Services.

North Arcot.—A new post office at Venkatigirikóta was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,466. *Salem.*—The post office at Yercaud was re-roofed with tiles in lieu of thatch, and the similar offices at Sooramangalum, Jalárpet, Yercaud and Vániyambadi were provided with iron bar revolving doors. *Nílgiris.*—The combined post and telegraph office at Ootacamund was in progress, and an expenditure of Rs. 14,510 incurred against an allotment of Rs. 20,645, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 32,745. *Presidency and Bangalore.*—A revised estimate for the combined post and telegraph offices at Madras, amounting to Rs. 6,05,536, was sanctioned, and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,307, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 4,26,410. Additions and improvements to the post office at Bangalore were carried out at an outlay of Rs. 5,825 against an estimate of Rs. 6,068, one-third of the cost having been defrayed by the Mysore State. *South Arcot.*—A third revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,000, for a head-sluice to the Merkanam brine supply channel was sanctioned, but owing to the late date of sanction and the difficulty of procuring materials but little progress was made on the work. *Tinnevelly.*—A post office at Srívaikuntham, costing Rs. 2,014, was

nearly completed, and another at Vásudevanallúr was commenced. *Madura.*—Improvements to the post office at Ammayanáyakanúr were carried out; a seventh-class post office at Peermad was commenced, and the old taluk cutcherry at Periyakulam was repaired and converted into a postmaster's residence.

Provincial—Civil buildings.

Ganjam.—The work of converting the terraced roof of the Tahsildar's cutcherry at Russellkonda into a tiled one was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year having amounted to Rs. 4,645. The building known as "Onslow Court" at Chatrapur was purchased for Rs. 12,000 as a residence for the Collector of Ganjam. A wall was erected round the old general latrine in the district jail at Berhampore and the under-trial ward was re-roofed. *Vizagapatam.*—The following works were in progress: a third-class taluk cutcherry at Párvatipur; police lines at the same station; a bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore; warders' lines and quarters for the deputy jailors and head constable at the zillah jail; fixing a lightning conductor to the powder magazine at Narsapatnam; accommodation for the segregation of violent patients in the lunatic asylum, Waltair; sub-registrar's office at Srungavarapukóta and Chípurupalle. Buildings for the Special Assistant Agent at Koraput and the sub-registrar at Bimlipatam were purchased for Rs. 1,000 and 500 respectively. *Godávari East.*—The construction of a police head-quarters office at Rajahmundry was in progress. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 10,450, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 12,950 against an estimate of Rs. 16,060. The following works were commenced: a police station at Addatigala, office and quarters for the Special Assistant Agent at Kunavaram, taluk cutcherry and out-houses at Bhadráchalam, providing additional workshop accommodation in the central jail, Rajahmundry, water-supply and improvements to the drainage of the same jail, quarry office at Dowlaishweram. *Godávari West.*—The following works were commenced: division officer's quarters at Chettiput, Sub-Magistrates' cutcherries at Pattavaram and Pentapad, police station-house at Ellore. *Kistna.*—A complete revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 34,845, for improvements to the Collector's cutcherry at Masulipatam, was sanctioned, and materials were collected for a commencement of the work. The work of converting the Nawab's bungalow at the station into a district court-house was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,909. The following works were in progress: divisional office at Gudiváda, police huts for the guard at the Guntúr jail, District Munsif's court at Bápatla, divisional office at Duggirala. Improvements to the Guntúr jail were finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 36,764; improvements to the Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Ponnur were nearly completed. *Nellore.*—The conversion of the old barracks at Ongole into a residence for the Sub-Collector was completed with the exception of a hedge and road; expenditure Rs. 9,786. A ryot's shed at Kandukúr sub-jail and a town police station at Ongole were completed. The following works were in progress: District Munsif's court at Kávali, Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Kota, two new wards and an office at the district jail, Nellore, a sub-jail with out-houses at Allúr, and improvements to the bungalow for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ongole were nearly completed. *Bellary.*—A registrar's office was in progress. *Kurnool.*—A forest officer's bungalow at Nandyál was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,444. *Cuddapah.*—The taluk cutcherry at Kadiri was completed; expenditure Rs. 36,377. *North Arcot.*—A taluk cutcherry at Wálajápet and a residence for the Superintendent of central jail at Vellore were commenced. The Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Tirutani was completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,894. *Coimbatore.*—The following major works, commenced in previous years, were completed: —District Munsif's court at Udipi, total outlay Rs. 9,428; registrar's office at Calicut, total outlay Rs. 6,055; converting the late sub-divisional office at Puttur into a taluk cutcherry and constructing a sub-jail and latrine, total outlay Rs. 8,916; Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Coondapoor, total outlay Rs. 9,166; additions and improvements to the District Munsif's court at Mangalore, total outlay Rs. 7,341. The following works were in progress: additions to the Collector's cutcherry at Mangalore, expenditure Rs. 8,000; District Munsif's Court at Tellicherry, Coondapoor and Puttur; additions and improvements to the lunatic asylum at Calicut, expenditure Rs. 6,904; converting the general latrine attached to the district jail at Calicut into a debtors' jail, expenditure Rs. 3,174, work

nearly completed; registrars' offices at Mangalore and Coimbatore, and sub-registrars' offices at Tertolla, Karkal, Alatur and Coondapoor; improvements to the taluk cutcherry at Udipi. Additions and improvements to the police head-quarters office at Coimbatore were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,685. The Brennen property at Tellicherry was purchased for Rs. 22,000 as a residence and office for the Sub-Collector. 14 minor works were commenced and 8 of them completed during the year. *Salem.*—A first-class taluk cutcherry at Dharmapuri was in progress and Rs. 20,029 were spent against an estimate of Rs. 27,050. A District Munsif's court at Tirupatúr was almost completed, the expenditure having been Rs. 12,491 against an estimate of Rs. 13,000; a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Omalúr was completed at an outlay of Rs. 9,089; a first-class police station at Tirupatúr was constructed for Rs. 2,034; a second-class police station at Dowlatabad and record-room to the registrar's office at Salem were in progress. *Nilgiris.*—The expenditure on Government House, Ootacamund, and subsidiary works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,677, bringing the total outlay up to Rs. 4,58,118. Quarters for three married or six single Secretariat clerks were in progress. Additions and improvements to the Secretariat offices, Stonehouse, were also in progress, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 20,479 against an estimate of Rs. 45,552. A sum of Rs. 1,076 was spent on repairs to "Crewe Hall," which was purchased for Secretariat clerks, and the building was occupied. Three barracks for sappers were commenced on an estimate of Rs. 21,760. An additional room to the Collector's cutcherry at Ootacamund was in progress. Work on the cinchona buildings at Naduvatam was continued, and Rs. 17,970 spent during the year, bringing the total outlay to Rs. 22,941. The property known as Messrs. Brown and Company's bungalow at Pookote, near Vayitri, was purchased for Rs. 4,500 for a telegraph office, and a telegraph office at Devála was nearly completed. A memorial to the Right Honorable W. P. Adam, late Governor of Madras, hewn from Pallávaram granite, was under construction at Madras by the Consulting Architect. Only the cross and one of the principal mouldings remained to be completed. When finished the blocks will be transmitted to Ootacamund for erection in St. Thomas' churchyard. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,801 against an estimate of Rs. 6,644. *Presidency and Bangalore.*—Improvements to Government House at Madras, consisting of laying down Mosaic marble flooring, new teakwood flooring in the drawing room, and fitting up five satinwood doors and decorating the south-east room on the first floor were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 11,993. Ornamental enclosure walls along the eastern and western boundaries of St. Andrew's Kirk were in progress. Alterations and additions to the Government Workhouse at Ráyapuram were completed at a total cost of Rs. 20,223. Rs. 4,500 were spent on improvements to the Chepauk grounds. The reconstruction of the roof of the infirmaries at the Monegar Choultry was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,645. Two blocks of cottages, one for men and the other for women, were built at an outlay of Rs. 6,787 at the lunatic asylum, Madras. Improvements to the laboratory of the Chemical Examiner were commenced. 39 minor new works were put in hand at Madras and 38 completed; the total expenditure having been Rs. 11,778. 96 repair works at Madras and 12 at Bangalore were in progress. The following works were carried out or in progress in the Consulting Architect's division: Medical School at the Monegar Choultry; work completed at a total cost of Rs. 24,474. New picture gallery at the School of Arts; this work, which was in progress during the previous year, was completed and decorated internally. Improvements to the museum of the School of Arts; expenditure Rs. 11,856 against an estimate of Rs. 16,951. Improving the large gallery of the Government Central Museum; expenditure Rs. 5,822 against an estimate of Rs. 11,615. Additions to the Ameer Mahal; work commenced, the outlay having been Rs. 5,012. The estimate for this work amounts to Rs. 72,115, and it is intended to complete the buildings in 1884-85. Additions to the Public Works offices at Chepauk were commenced in January 1883 and rapid progress was made before the close of the year. Rs. 20,161 were expended against an estimate of Rs. 54,818. A record-room to the Public Works Accounts office and a verandah to the Government Lithographic Press were added at a cost of Rs. 6,276. The parapets of Govern-

ment House bridge were provided with strong teakwood railings and cut-stone terminations at an outlay of Rs. 7,920. *Chingleput.*—A District Munsif's court-house was built at Poonamallee for Rs. 10,347. *South Arcot.*—A new taluk cutcherry at Manjakuppam was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,189. A subsidiary jail with out-houses at Mannárgudi was finished with the exception of a well and asphalte work; expenditure Rs. 5,752. A new taluk cutcherry at Tiruvadi was in progress. Materials were collected for a commencement of work on the Collector's cutcherry at Cuddalore. Improvements to the Head Assistant Collector's cutcherry at Vriddháchalam were nearly finished, outlay Rs. 5,322. A new sea custom house at Porto-Novo, and additions to the Sub-Collector's residence at Tindivanam, were in progress. *Trichinopoly.*—The following works were in progress: a taluk cutcherry at Perambalur, District Munsifs' courts at Ariyalúr and Kulitalai, a treasury room in the Collector's cutcherry at Trichinopoly. The "Heber Memorial" at Trichinopoly, consisting of an ornamental railing on a cut-stone base round the bath in which Bishop Heber was drowned, and improvements to the adjoining well, were nearly finished. Police huts at Rungungudi were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,520. *Tanjore.*—A powder magazine at Tanjore was almost completed, the expenditure having been Rs. 1,699. A district registrar's office at the same station was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,841; a District Munsif's court at Triviar was in progress, a room for a sub-registrar's office was added to the taluk cutcherry at Shiyáli at a cost of Rs. 1,271, Rs. 2,066 were spent on a new division office at Tanjore against an estimate of Rs. 10,835. The total expenditure to the end of the year on the new district jail at Tanjore amounted to Rs. 18,275, the total estimate being Rs. 2,11,100. A District Munsif's court at Máyavaram and additions and improvements to the court-house at Tranquebar were in progress. Repairs to the Tanjore palace were continued, and the total outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 57,965 against an estimate of Rs. 92,920. Repairs to the Tiruvadamarudur palace were nearly finished; total expenditure Rs. 7,991. *Tinnevelly.*—The expenditure during the year on the new jail at Palamcottah amounted to Rs. 30,780, bringing the total outlay to Rs. 1,25,537. A Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Virudupati was in progress. *Madura.*—Rs. 49,944 were spent during the year in connection with the restorative work at Tirumala Naick's palace, bringing the total outlay to the end of 1882-83 to Rs. 2,01,962. A Sub-Collector's bungalow at Dindigul was completed by the Revenue Department at a cost of Rs. 8,605. Improvements to the district jail at Madura were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 11,288. A Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Tiruvadanai and improvements to the Sub-Collector's cutcherry at Dindigul were in progress. *Negapatam.*—The following works were in progress or completed: a sub-registrar's office at Vadarniem, adding a room to the taluk cutcherry, Patukóta, for a sub-registrar's office, a Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry at Arantángi, sub-registrars' offices at Negapatam, Tiruválur, and Tiruturaipundi, extensions and improvements to the District Munsifs' courts at Tiruturaipundi and Negapatam.

—Communications. *Vizagapatam.*—The expenditure on the new Potinghi ghât during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,388. A revised estimate for the ghât, amounting to Rs. 4,22,711, has recently been sanctioned, and the work is promised for completion early in 1884. *Godávari East.*—Rs. 18,657 were spent during the year on the maintenance of the navigation works at Dumagudiem, and 803 boats and 152 rafts passed through the canal. *Madura.*—The Cumbum-Gúdalúr road and repairs to the Gúdalúr ghât, the expenditure on which is being met from provincial funds, were in progress under the Local Fund Engineer.

—Miscellaneous public improvements. *Nílgiris.*—A sum of Rs. 37,773 was spent on improvements to the station of Ootacamund. *Presidency.*—Improvements to the south beach promenade and the bridges on the beach road were in progress, and Rs. 24,023 were spent during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,634 was incurred on the conservancy of the Cooum river and in opening and closing the bar.

Local—Civil buildings. *Godávari West.*—A school-house at Víravásaram was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,930. *North Arcot.*—Rs. 7,049 were spent to the end of the year on the Chittoor high school. *Salem.*—Additional accommodation to the Government middle school-house at Tirupatúr was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,048. *Trichino-*

poly.—A dispensary at Musiri was built for Rs. 3,019. *Presidency.*—The central tower of the Presidency College was remodelled at a cost of Rs. 4,661.

—Communications.

Godávari East.—The expenditure during the year on the Covur-Munjair junction canal amounted to Rs. 20,473. The girder bridge under the Cocanada-Kollapilli road was completed, and the Kurada aqueduct nearly so. *Tanjore.*—Rs. 12,554 were spent by the department in forming and repairing roads in this division.

Godávari quarries.

The quantity of stone despatched from the Godávari quarries was 27,185 against 18,991 cubic yards in the year previous.

Presidency Public Works stores and workshops.

The opening balance of serviceable stock in store on the 1st April 1882 was valued at Rs. 4,71,840, or Rs. 1,335 in excess of the amount entered in the Administration Report for 1881-82. The excess was owing to credits afforded after the report was drawn up. The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 50,038, which, with the opening balance, made a total of Rs. 5,21,878. The remains on the 31st March 1883 amounted to Rs. 3,63,065, or Rs. 1,08,775 less than the opening balance of the year. This large reduction was owing to a revision of rates ordered during the year. The amount received from Government for the operations of the workshops was Rs. 1,02,000 in cash and Rs. 28,053 in stores, making a total of Rs. 1,30,053, against which credits were afforded by cash Rs. 34,712 and by book adjustments Rs. 1,04,992, or a total of Rs. 1,39,704. The advances made by Government were therefore more than repaid by Rs. 9,651.

Plans and publications.

The Government Lithographic branch of the Chief Engineer's Office turned out Rs. 10,831-15-2 worth of work at a cost of Rs. 11,026-7-3.

Madras Harbour.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,98,081. Although the serious damage caused by the storm of 12th November 1881 put a stop to all progress towards completing the design of the harbour, a considerable amount of work in the way of repairs, block-making, and protecting the shore was carried on. During the year under review 437 concrete blocks were made, measuring 8,589 cubic yards. At the north pier, which was left in a very precarious state by the storm above mentioned, the foot of the sea-wall was protected by throwing down large stones, obtained from Pallávaram quarries, of which 4,781 tons were so deposited. The top rows of blocks were at the same time clamped together by means of old rails, and the top of the pier was levelled up with concrete for a length of 1,813 lineal feet. There were 323 clamps fixed in the blocks of the north pier. At the south pier the top blocks were clamped together with 396 clamps, and the surface was levelled with concrete. The Pallávaram quarries were worked to a considerable extent during a part of the year, and 65,833 tons were sent down to the harbour for various purposes. Of this amount, 47,623 tons were used entirely in protecting the shore to the north of the harbour. The sea continued to encroach to the north of the harbour to a serious extent in spite of the protecting revetment. The land in the neighbourhood of the worst encroachments about Cassemode is being rapidly acquired by Government, and compensation has been paid to those who suffered loss by reason of the action of the sea. Rs. 97,686 were paid for purchase of land under these conditions and Rs. 98,078 for protective works, thus giving a total of Rs. 1,95,864 for this "contingent" expense. The total cost of the protective works since the commencement has been Rs. 2,03,811 irrespective of what has been paid for land and for compensation. The plant on the works has been overhauled and repaired, and the wrecks of the steamers *Hobart* and *Salisbury* have been entirely removed from the harbour, the old material having been recovered by divers. 1,443 tons of English Portland cement were received on the works, and 995 tons of cement made in Madras. The latter has been of very excellent quality. A complete set of sections of the two piers, taken at every 25 feet of their length, was made. These sections show in detail the existing state of the blocks, and involved some difficulty and danger in carrying out. A marine survey was also made from the lighthouse to nearly three miles north, and going out to sea for an average distance of a mile. Mr. Thorowgood, Superintendent, returned on 8th March 1883 from twelve months' leave, and on instructions from home, with the approval of the Madras Government, he at once stopped all work, except repairs

to plant, and reduced the staff as much as possible. At present the details of the design for restoring the damaged harbour and resuming active operations are under consideration both in London and in Madras.

Mangalore Harbour.

The new mouth which was opened for this port across the sandspit a little to the south of a point opposite the custom house, and which for a long time not only promised the best results, but was for several months used by cargo boats with great advantage to the trade, showed signs of closing in January and February. On a visit made by the Chief Engineer and Master Attendant in last February, it was decided to suspend all operations and await the effects of the first heavy monsoon floods in the Netrávati river. The effect of a late heavy flood has, as a fact, opened a new mouth about 2,000 feet wide in this direction at a point 400 yards south of that of last year, but it remains to be seen whether the draft towards it will suffice to close either of the northern mouths, and establish a sufficient depth of water on the bar.

Calicut Pier.

The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 73,000. A large sum would be needed to put the pier in good working condition and setting aside all considerations of interest on the capital outlay on the work, the mere cost of the establishment entertained had never been repaid. The work existed solely in the interests of a few European firms, while the large amount of the native trade of the port could make no use whatever of the pier. In consequence of this state of things and of strong representations from the European firms who were interested in the work, the Government in last August made over the pier to a company of merchants for maintenance, and in so doing allotted as a final contribution double the amount which might be advanced by the said company for the repair of the work. The company estimated the repairs at Rs. 12,000, and accordingly Rs. 8,000 were paid over from port funds, and a deed of conveyance on a ninety-nine years' lease was duly executed. The future prosperity of this work, which had led to such long controversy, is now in the hands of those who consider that it can be made of real use to the port.

Beypore Harbour.

In the course of the year, as a result of the last monsoon, which burst with unusual force on the west coast, a question was raised in reference to erosions which occurred immediately south of Beypore and at one time seriously threatened the Madras Railway line, which is here carried close to the sea. The erosive action, due no doubt to the abnormally heavy monsoon and strong set of the ocean which accompanied it, was specially marked at Beypore, and short groynes of rough stone, which were at first thrown out in the hope of maintaining the line of coast by the arrest of the travelling sand, failed to produce any sensible effect. A longitudinal revetment of rough stone had to be undertaken, but before the work had been carried far the action of the sea moderated, and though much mischief had already been done in destroying cocoanut gardens and part of a village and in sweeping away the coast road, nothing has since occurred to cause apprehension for the line of railway. After a full consideration on the part of Government, it was decided that the expense of protecting the railway devolved on the company, and that the expense should not be debited to provincial funds.

Proposed Pámban ship canal.

A survey and sections with borings were carried out by the port officer at Pámban, along the line crossing the island of Rámesvaram, about a mile east of the existing canal. The Madras Government were applied to by a firm in London for certain concessions to enable them to cut a ship canal through Rámesvaram. While offering no objection to the project, the Government felt bound to place the difficulties of the scheme clearly before the projectors; and accordingly communicated to them all available information.

Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, and Vizagapatam Harbours.

The opinion of Mr. Parkes, who was specially deputed to investigate the condition of these ports and feasibility of undertaking harbour works on a large scale, was decidedly averse to any such projects. At Bimlipatam the construction of a groyne to shelter large boats has been commenced at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,980.

Cocanada Harbour.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 53,608, has been sanctioned for extending the works.

Tramways.

The question of the provision of tramways or light railways in those parts of the country in need of such means of communication, more especially the famine zone of the Presidency, engaged considerable attention during the year, the various local authorities concerned being consulted as to the routes to be followed, the character of the lines, probable cost, and estimates of traffic receipts. Much information on this subject having been received, it was laid before the Government of India. The matter was under their consideration when the year closed.

Wynaad communications.

The proposed line of railway from the coast to ascend the ghats and form a junction with the Mysore system was also shown to involve enormous outlay. The Government, on consideration of all the circumstances, found themselves obliged to limit themselves to carrying out, with such assignments as it could afford, (1) the improvement of the road from Ootacamund *viâ* Naduvatam to Gúdalúr, so as to render it in every way capable of sustaining monsoon traffic; and (2) the construction of a junction with the Mysore Railway from Gúdalúr to the frontier, whenever the former should be sufficiently advanced. During the last and present years this policy has been steadily followed, and, so far as the road is concerned, it is hoped that in two years' time the line will have been brought up to very nearly as high a standard as that from Mettupálaiyam to Ootacamund. As regards the railway, it is understood that the Mysore Government has decided to carry on their metre-gauge line to Nunjengode, and that this may ere long be extended to the Wynaad frontier near Tippicadu, when the connection with Gúdalúr may be arranged for by this Government.

Improvements at Ootacamund.

On water-supply and drainage works held to be essential, the committee assembled under orders of Government in 1881 recommended an outlay of Rs. 4,90,000 and a like sum for remunerative and unremunerative improvements, including a new market, cattle and bandy stand, slaughter-houses, &c., all of which are at present very defective. In all only Rs. 75,000 were placed at disposal, Rs. 50,000 being assigned for constructing drains in the main bazaar, which was in an extremely insanitary condition, and the residue for buying out objectionable occupations which it was considered quite hopeless to drain and improve. This latter object has been fairly accomplished, as also some minor improvements; the bazaar drainage works have also advanced, and, where carried out, have proved to be a very material improvement. The market scheme has likewise taken definite form, and may, it is hoped, ere long be carried into effect from loan funds.

Improvements to the Chepauk Park, Madras.

The Chief Engineer brought forward proposals for gradually laying out and planting up as a park the Chepauk grounds, on which are now placed the most important of the offices of Government. The cost of making the park drives as laid down on the plan which has been generally approved by the Government will not be great, and planting selected trees in groups, &c., only a work of time.

Tirumala Naick's palace at Madura.

The triplet arches in the openings of the colonnade were restored. The overhanging and shaky parts of the old roof all round the colonnade, verandahs north and south of dome A and north end of verandah between dome A and west colonnade were dismantled; cornice and parapet wall round the colonnade were built and the greater portion plastered. The Civil court house has been in occupation by the Sessions Judge for the last nine months, but it remains to decide about the location of some of the offices, particularly those of the Collector, which have hitherto been unable to move into the restored palace. A good deal also remains to be done in providing the needful accessories for the several courts and offices and in regard to water-supply and drainage. The old huts which abut closely along two sides of the building have, moreover, to be removed and a proper esplanade formed.

Preservation of national monuments.—Hampi.

The Government of India placed at disposal Rs. 5,000 for the year's work, and the following operations were carried out at Hampi, commencing from the 15th December 1882. The thick jungle that had overgrown the ruins was completely cut down, and the roots of the trees which were damaging the buildings by displacing the stones were exterminated. As the roots extended into the masonry, under and between very large blocks of granite, frequently for a distance of 20 feet, the only way to eradicate them was by destroying the wood by some chemical means. Sulphuric acid has been tried in other places and found to burn the top only of the wood without affecting the lower part. Mercury has therefore been

tried in this case, and apparently with success, almost all the roots to which it has been applied having withered. 110 of the temples and other buildings have thus been cleared of jungle. The conservation of the most beautiful of the temples, Vettali Swami, has been commenced. A great portion of the stone roof was in a most dangerous state. This has been removed and the whole building cleared from both fallen *debris* and from a large number of unsightly additions and alterations which had been made at different times. Almost all the outside walls were much out of the perpendicular and threatened to fall; in fact, a considerable portion of the outside casing of carved granite had already fallen. The insecure portions have been taken down as far as the ground level and are being rebuilt. None of the carved granite facing was missing, as the stones lay on the ground where they had fallen. Stone beams and columns have been selected from amongst the *debris* of the many fallen temples to supply the place of those at Vettali Swami, which have been so damaged by fire and decay as to be irreparable, and will be erected during the current season.

Minor irrigation works.

The unsatisfactory condition of the minor irrigation works of the Presidency has, for a long series of years, been a source of discussion and of no small anxiety to Government; the subject had, moreover, not unnaturally attracted the serious attention of the Famine Commission. As the means for dealing with the question in any comprehensive manner mainly depended on financial considerations, opportunity was taken of the presence of the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Honorable Major Baring, at Madras last November to discuss the subject. A scheme has, as the result of the conference, been placed before Government with the following objects: (1) to bring up the tanks throughout the country to the proper standard of efficiency, providing weirs and sluices where these are wanting or defective; (2) to maintain in future the works when thus brought up to the proper standard. As a general guide it has been assumed that including second crop the assessment of wet land averages 6 rupees per acre, and that 8 per cent. on this, or 8 annas per acre, would furnish an approximate guide to the total charge for the contemplated improvements. At this average the latter would amount to about 440 lakhs, or, adding one-fourth for establishment and tools and plant, to 550 lakhs. The Government of India have given their approval to the proposals, and with this object have decided that the grants under 33, Irrigation and Navigation, for this Presidency will be provided to the following extent:—

	Rs.
1883-84	19,78,300
1884-85	21,28,300
1885-86	22,78,300
1886-87	25,28,300

Strength of establishment.

In the previous year the scale of establishment had been raised (omitting Chief Engineers) to 6 Superintending Engineers, 36 Executive and 47 Assistant Engineers, with 185 upper subordinates.

Executive changes.

Owing to the numerical weakness of the permanent scale of the department for meeting the requirements of sanctioned works, certain of the project divisions which had been provided for in the last reorganization could not be fully officered throughout the year, and the work had in some cases to be held in abeyance. Proposals were made to the Government of India having in view the formation of temporary divisions for carrying into execution large projects in certain parts of the Presidency, and the following were sanctioned: Central Godávari division, Gudiváda division, Cauvery and Vennár Regulator division.

Engineer appointments reserved for pure Asiatics.

The Government of India laid down that appointments to the Engineer establishment from Indian Civil Engineering Colleges should be reserved for persons of pure Asiatic origin, who should qualify according to the college standard; if, however, a sufficient number of natives did not qualify, the appointments would be open to European and Eurasian competitors at the same examination. One such appointment was to be guaranteed to the Madras College for 1885 and another for 1886. Appointments to the subordinate establishment were to remain as heretofore open to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British army and to Europeans and persons of mixed descent as well as natives. Memorials from upper subordinates who considered themselves debarred from promotion to the Engineer

establishment by the above Resolution were submitted and forwarded to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, but in reply the Government of India, while expressing their willingness to forward the memorials in question, and further to admit qualified upper subordinates to the position of temporary Assistant Engineers, pointed out that the advancement of men of this class to permanent positions in the Engineer establishment is now unnecessary and on other grounds undesirable.

Honorary Assistant Engineers.

The Government of India ruled that, in view to improve the status of deserving civil upper subordinates, the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer might be conferred on 6 per cent. of the total number of men of this class in the grades of Sub-Engineer, the persons so promoted being borne as substantive on the lists of upper subordinates. The ruling was also made applicable to the Accounts branch. Under these orders 7 upper subordinates were selected by the Madras Government as worthy recipients of the distinction.

Appointment of Surveyors.

In connection with the formation of the 4 project divisions as sanctioned in the permanent scale for the establishment of this department, the Government of India was asked to sanction the following nomenclature for permanent grading, viz., of 16 men of this class :—

	Rs.
Surveyors, 1st grade, each	200
Do. 2nd do.	150
Do. 3rd do.	100
Do. 4th do.	80

No travelling allowances except in cases of transfer. In their reply, the Government of India declined to sanction the appointments to the permanent scale and directed the appointments already made of 8 men to be cancelled. Such subordinates are now therefore as appointed brought on the temporary establishment.

Expenditure.

The original grant under provincial was Rs. 22,11,216. This amount was reduced during the year to Rs. 21,29,000, and in determining the amount of the revised estimate near the close of the year a further reduction of Rs. 6,00,000 was made. The revised estimate thus amounted to Rs. 15,29,000. The outlay amounted to Rs. 17,16,767, or Rs. 1,87,767 in excess of the revised estimate. The surrender of Rs. 6,00,000 from the provincial grant was, owing to the emergency of the demand, made in a lump sum without reference to details.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Classification.

During the year 1882-83 the classification of the account heads pertaining to the revenue and expenditure of the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department was altered as shown below :—

Receipts.

Original classification.	Revised classification.
XXVI. Irrigation and navigation.	G. Productive public works— XXVII. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts). XXX. Portion of land revenue due to productive public works. H. Works not classed as productive— XXXIII. Irrigation and navigation (direct receipts).

Expenditure.

37. Productive public works, capital account— I. Irrigation and navigation. 33. Irrigation and navigation. 31. Famine relief.	M. Expenditure on productive public works, capital account— 54. Irrigation and navigation. G. Productive public works, revenue account— 39. Irrigation and navigation (working expenses). H. Works not classed as productive— 46. Irrigation and navigation. F. Famine relief and insurance— 34. Protective works, irrigation.

The Kurnool canal was purchased from the late Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and was brought during the year into the category of productive public works, which now contains the following seven systems :—

1. Godávari delta.
2. Kistna delta.
3. Pennér anicut.
4. Sangam anicut.
5. Kurnool canal.
6. Cauvery delta.
7. Srivaikuntham anicut.

Capital and revenue accounts are kept for each of the above systems.

Similar accounts are also kept for the five following systems of irrigation and navigation works, though they are not classed as productive public works :—

1. Chembrambakam tank.
2. Pálár anicut.
3. Pelandorai anicut.
4. Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project.
5. Buckingham canal.

The expenditure on the first three systems is met from imperial funds, and that on the last two from provincial funds. The Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project was transferred during the year to this list from irrigation and navigation works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. It is classed as provincial, as the share chargeable to "provincial," on account of the supply of drinking water to the town of Madras, is more than that chargeable to "irrigation," which latter share is treated as a contribution from imperial to provincial funds. The Buckingham canal, which is a salt-water canal intended solely for navigation, has its receipts and expenditure recorded in the budget estimates and accounts of the irrigation branch under the orders of the Government of India. With the above exceptions, the classification remains the same as shown in the Administration Report for 1881-82 and previous reports.

Alterations in preparing revenue accounts.

The old maintenance charges connected with the works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are now deducted from the gross working expenses instead of being credited to revenue as before. Another change made is that the collection charges in the Civil department are deducted from revenue instead of being added to expenditure.

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Capital account.

Under productive public works, capital account, the estimates, grants, and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1882-83.	Final grant for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	47,910,476	10,00,000	187,17,461	186,15,996	1,01,465	372,11,549
Indirect do.	38,55,435	...	...	56,757	...	26,93,975
Total ...	535,65,911	10,00,000	187,17,461	186,72,753	1,01,465	399,05,524

The budget grant was increased by Rs. 82,461; against this increase Rs. 64,890 were surrendered from the grants for the Kistna delta and the Srivaikuntham anicut systems.

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account are shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Final grant (revised estimate).	Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	10,97,111	11,60,834	9,48,098	1,63,988	7,84,110
Indirect do.	...	...	50,776	6,832	43,944
Total ...	...	...	9,98,874	1,70,820	8,28,054

The total area irrigated under productive public works was 1,757,579 acres, or 24,219 acres less than in the previous year. Area irrigated.

(1.) Godavari Delta System.

The expenditure on capital account of the Godávari delta system was as follows : Capital account.

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Total outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	110,88,695	2,67,770	2,20,034	92,39,974
Indirect do.	19,43,958	.....	4,875	17,80,267
Total ...	130,32,653	2,67,770	2,24,909	110,20,241

Completion estimates for the entire system, amounting to Rs. 130,32,653 for direct and indirect charges, were, during the year, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Sanction of completion estimates.

For the prosecution of the project works in the Godávari central delta, which formerly was a sub-division of the eastern division, a new temporary division, styled the Godávari central division, was formed on the 18th October 1882. Rs. 44,800 were spent on works on capital account in the division during the year. Formation of a temporary division.

The total outlay on works fell short of the grant by Rs. 5,382.

The revenue charges for the year were Rs. 3,15,838. Revenue account.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 76,747. The principal portion of the receipts is derived from navigation, the receipts of which amounted to Rs. 62,955, or Rs. 7,188 more than the total charges for navigation. Receipts in P.W.D.

The ultimate area of irrigation is 612,000 acres. The extent occupied for irrigation in 1882-83 was 528,149 acres against 523,992 in the previous year. The area effectually irrigated was 504,213 acres, or 16,936 acres less than in the previous year. The present length of the navigable canals of the Godávari delta is 458 miles, which will be increased to 502½ miles when the whole system is completed. Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	15,45,198	321,40,280
Do. charges	6,99,368	164,84,385
Surplus revenue ...	8,45,830	156,55,895

The actual outturn from the system during the year was 7·68 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

The river rose to above the crest of the anicut on 12th June, and did not again fall below it till 23rd February 1883, and during the year water topped the anicut for 246 days. On 21st July the river rose to the unusual height of 13·9 feet over the Dowlaishweram branch of the anicut, the heights registered on the other branches at the same time being—Ralli 14·6 feet, Maddur 14·0 feet, Vizeswaram 13·6 feet. General remarks.

(2.) Kistna Delta System.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Kistna delta system, capital account, during the year, with the revised estimate, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Expenditure for 1882-83.	Expenditure to end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	138,99,784	2,68,397	2,00,948	58,74,768
Indirect do.	10,45,735	.....	11,901	4,55,860
Total ...	149,45,519	2,68,397	2,12,849	63,30,628

Temporary division.

In order to carry out the delta works as soon as possible, a new temporary division, called the Gudivada division, was formed.

Revenue account.

The revenue charges for the year were —

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	2,59,910	2,72,168
Indirect do.	.....	12,248
Total ..	.....	2,84,416

Receipts in P.W.D.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 49,729. The principal item of receipts is the license fees and tolls for navigation, which amounted to Rs. 39,559. The rates of license fees were the same as those on the Godávari canals, except for cargo boats, which paid Rs. 2½ per ton of 75 cubic feet.

Irrigated area.

The total irrigable area is 475,000 acres. The area effectually irrigated during the year was 261,158 acres, or 25,869 acres less than in the previous year.

Financial results.

The total length of canals at present navigable is 278 miles 30 chains. When the entire system is completed the length will be 349 miles 12 chains.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Total receipts	8,67,333	149,75,292
Do. charges	5,15,388	94,21,082
Surplus revenue ...	3,51,945	55,54,210

The actual outturn from the system during the year was 5·57 per cent. on the total capital outlay.

General remarks.

The river commenced to rise at noon on the 8th June, and before midnight reached a height of 10 feet 6 inches on the anicut. This was an unprecedentedly rapid rise. In July the *maximum known flood ever recorded* occurred. The river at noon on the 24th of that month was 20·04 on the anicut crest at Bezváda, and 20·65 at Sitanagaram, while the highest flood previously recorded was 19·46 feet on 26th September 1874. There were numerous breaches in both the right and left embankments, and much damage was done to the canals.

(3.) Penner Anicut System.

Capital account.

For this system there was neither grant nor outlay on capital account during the year. The direct charges debited to the system amounted to Rs. 14,28,862, or Rs. 61,596, more than the sanctioned estimates. The indirect charges amounted to Rs. 2,36,297 for which there is no provision in the sanctioned estimates.

The charges for the year were— Revenue account.

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	34,470	38,550	22,216	16,334
Indirect do.	...	2,088	926	1,162
Total ...	...	40,638	23,142	17,496

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 157. Receipts in P.W.D.

The area irrigated was 63,653 acres, or 6,446 acres more than in the previous year. Area irrigated.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Total receipts	1,20,627	13,61,115
Do. charges	74,650	12,25,888
Surplus revenue ...	45,977	1,35,277

On the 30th of November the Penner river rose to the unprecedented height of 19·3 feet over the anicut, which is the *maximum flood ever recorded*, the highest floods previously recorded being 18·37 on 26th October 1874. The action of the water on the lower aprons and retaining walls was very severe. The flood damaged the anicut considerably. General remarks.

(4.) Sangam Anicut Project.

The original estimates for (1) head works and (2) main canals and branches of the Sangam anicut project were revised, and the establishment and tools and plant charges were redistributed, as the rates of percentage for such charges were reduced from 25 to 23 and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. The following statement shows the sanctioned estimates, the grant for the year, and the outlay incurred during and to the end of the year :— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	28,96,437	4,96,757	5,25,847	7,57,154
Indirect do.	6,72,612	...	39,153	44,919
Total ...	35,69,049	...	5,65,000	8,02,073

The project being under construction, there were neither receipts nor charges on revenue account during the year. Revenue account.

(5.) Kurnool Canal.

During the year the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company were purchased by Government, and officially transferred on the 6th July 1882, under the direction of Mr. G. T. Walch, Officiating Superintending Engineer on special duty. A separate division called the "Kurnool Canal Division" was constituted, and was placed under the charge of an Executive Engineer. The amount provided in the home estimates for the purchase of the canal was Rs. 176,35,000, and the amount paid during the year was Rs. 176,25,050. Transfer of the canal to Government.

Expenditure under "capital" and "revenue."

From 1st April to 6th July a sum of Rs. 11,824 was spent by the company on capital account. The expenditure incurred on revenue account during the same period was Rs. 76,634, and the revenue realized was Rs. 23,085.

Revenue account.

The expenditure on revenue account from 6th July 1882 to 31st March 1883 compares as follows with the grants of the year :—

—	Final grant (revised estimate).	Expenditure during 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,46,904	1,33,410
Indirect do.	...	6,321
Total ...	...	1,39,731

General remarks.

On the 18th July 1882 the Tungabhádra river rose to 6·5 feet on the Sunkesala anicut, which is the second highest flood on record. The Sunkesala anicut was seriously breached for a length of 300 feet, and a temporary dam had to be constructed to save the crops. The north flood-bank was breached, but the breaches were closed.

Receipts in P.W.D.

The revised estimate for 1882-83 was Rs. 72,750, while the actuals were Rs. 76,023.

Revenue.

The revenue assessed on lands irrigated during the year amounted to Rs. 50,900.

Traffic.

The traffic receipts amounted to Rs. 10,682.

Financial results.

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 63,708 in addition to the charge for interest on capital.

(6.) Cauvery Delta System.

Capital account.

The following statement shows the estimates sanctioned, and the outlay incurred, during and up to the end of the year on capital account of the Cauvery delta system :—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Revised estimates for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	16,80,217	28,185	30,489	10,47,663
Indirect do.	1,74,630	.....	42	1,02,575
Total ...	18,54,847	28,185	30,961	11,50,238

Temporary division.

Estimates for the construction of the Cauvery and Vennár regulators, immediately below the grand anicut, having been sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1882, a temporary division called the "Cauvery and Vennár Regulators Division" was formed, and establishment required was provided.

Revenue account.

The revenue charges for the year were—

—	Revised estimate.	Outlay.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,49,272	1,63,900	1,34,683	29,217
Indirect do.	...	10,389	5,611	4,778
Total ...	1,49,272	1,74,289	1,40,294	33,995

Receipts in P.W.D.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 8,393.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	6,56,267	138,42,450
Do. charges	75,292	9,74,283
Surplus revenue ...	5,80,975	128,68,167

The actual return from the system during the year was 50·51 per cent. on the capital outlay.

(7.) Srivaikuntham Anicut System.

The following statement compares the outlay incurred during, and up to, the end of the year with the sanctioned and revised estimates:— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant (revised estimate) for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	13,61,520	21,352	13,628	12,38,078
Indirect do.	1,15,286	...	356	74,057
Total ...	14,76,806	21,352	13,984	13,12,135

The budget grant was reduced from Rs. 38,250 to Rs. 21,352, and the outlay fell short of the grant by Rs. 7,724, as the permission to commence the works was received late in the working season.

The charges on revenue account were— Revenue account.

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	20,593	24,232	7,089	17,143
Indirect do.	...	1,398	295	1,103
Total ...	20,593	25,630	7,384	18,246

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 1,854. Receipts in P.W.D.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	91,264	8,57,015
Do. charges	67,496	8,57,015
Surplus revenue ...	23,768	...

The actual return during the year amounted to 1·81 per cent. on capital, a marked improvement over the result of the previous year, which showed a deficit of Rs. 3,965.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT, BUT WHICH ARE NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

Capital account.

The capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Budget grant for 1882-83.	Final grant for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	23,40,396	71,900	24,867	— 1,18,025	1,42,892	25,69,971
Indirect do.	1,90,881	...	...	— 2,354	...	2,34,611
Total ...	25,31,277	71,900	24,867	— 1,20,379	1,42,892	28,04,582

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account were as shown below :—

—	Grant.		Outlay.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	47,124	87,709	92,498	10,944	81,554
Indirect do.	...	...	2,578	457	2,121
Total ...	47,124	87,709	95,076	11,401	83,675

(1.) Chembrambakam Tank System.

Capital account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on capital account of this system during the year, but there was a recovery of Rs. 311 of the previous year's expenditure. The following statement shows the sanctioned estimates and the outlay incurred up to date :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	6,55,310	6,24,425
Indirect do.	81,648	1,12,164
Total ...	7,36,958	7,36,589

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account were—

—	Revised estimate.	Outlay.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	6,988	4,024	6,859	—2,835
Indirect do.	...	202	286	— 84
Total ...	6,988	4,226	7,145	—2,919

Receipts in P.W.D.

Receipts in the Public Works Department were Rs. 85.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	30,383	3,16,291
Do. charges	22,064	3,16,291
Surplus revenue ...	8,319	...

(2.) Palar Anicut System.

The following statement shows the expenditure on capital account :— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	13,19,498	860	— 1,39,830	15,92,004
Indirect do.	72,178	...	— 3,032	88,961
Total ...	13,91,676	860	— 1,42,862	16,80,965

The charges on revenue account were— Revenue account.

—	Revised estimate.	Outlay.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	41,499	41,782	3,936	37,846
Indirect do.	...	1,152	165	987
Total ...	41,499	42,934	4,101	38,833

Receipts in the Public Works Department were Rs. 266. Receipts in P.W.D.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	1,09,891	21,12,767
Do. charges	1,05,310	21,12,767
Surplus revenue ...	4,581	...

(3.) Pelandorai Anicut System.

The capital expenditure was as follows :— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Outlay to end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	3,65,588	24,007	22,116	3,53,542
Indirect do.	37,055	...	578	33,486
Total ...	4,02,643	24,007	22,694	3,87,028

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account were—

—	Revised estimate.	Outlay.		
		Total outlay.	Deduct old maintenance charges.	Net total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	39,222	46,692	149	46,543
Indirect do.	...	1,224	6	1,218
Total ...	39,222	47,916	155	47,761

There were no receipts collected in the Public Works Department.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Total receipts	5,270	23,767
Do. charges	61,460	3,18,840
Balance of charges ...	56,190	2,95,073

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 56,191, including interest charges, against Rs. 79,326 in the previous year.

PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital account.

The expenditure on capital account of these works was Rs. 1,75,160, or Rs. 56,318 less than the revised estimate for 1882-83, as shown below :—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1882-83.	Final grant for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Short outlay.	Total outlay to end of 1882-83.
Provincial.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	101,81,239	2,01,355	2,31,478	1,76,741	54,737	63,65,483
Indirect do.	8,79,808	...	...	4,448	...	7,19,013
Total ...	110,61,047	2,01,355	2,31,478	1,81,189	54,737	70,84,496

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account were—

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	1,76,900	1,77,942
Indirect do.	...	6,238
Total ...	1,76,900	1,84,180

The balance of the charges unpaid was Rs. 23,880.

The revenue derived from the works amounted to Rs. 1,55,241. Revenue derived.

(1.) MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION PROJECT.

Revised estimates for this project, amounting to Rs. 15,69,239, or Rs. 17,82,559, including indirect charges, were sanctioned during the year by the Secretary of State. The shares chargeable to imperial and provincial funds are as shown below :—

—	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial	8,32,944	1,10,333	9,43,277
Provincial	7,36,295	1,02,987	8,39,282
Total ...	15,69,239	2,13,320	17,82,559

The expenditure on capital account compares with the sanctioned estimates as follows :— Capital account.

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Total outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	15,69,239	43,452	17,705	14,72,958
Indirect do.	2,13,320	...	348	2,37,039
Total ...	17,82,559	43,452	18,053	17,09,997

The charges on revenue account were— Revenue account.

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,014	16,387
Indirect do.	...	802
Total ...	16,014	17,189
Deduct old maintenance charges ...	...	5,060
Total ...	16,014	12,129

The surplus weir of the Red Hills tank was restored to its original level at a cost of Rs. 2,732. Fraser's escape in the tank was lowered at a cost of Rs. 514, and the tank bund was raised. Maintenance and repairs.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 32,336, of which Rs. 32,314 were realized from fresh water-supply to the town of Madras. Receipts in P.W.D.

The revenue statements for the project for the previous years have not yet been prepared, and the financial statement is based upon the approximate statements furnished by the Board of Revenue. Financial.

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Total receipts	47,114	1,21,628
Do. charges	70,693	9,68,199
Balance of charges unpaid ...	23,579	8,46,571

(2.) Buckingham Canal.

Capital account.

The capital expenditure incurred was as follows :—

—	Estimates submitted.	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Outlay during 1882-83.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	86,12,000	1,88,026	1,59,036.	48,92,525
Indirect do.	6,66,488	...	4,100	4,81,974
Total ...	92,78,488	1,88,026	1,63,136	53,74,499

Revenue account.

The charges on revenue account were—

—	Revised estimate for 1882-83.	Expenditure during 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,60,886	1,61,555
Indirect do.	...	5,436
Total ...	1,60,886	1,66,991

Receipts in P.W.D.

The receipts collected in the Public Works Department were Rs. 1,08,127.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

—	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	3,59,511	32,04,314
Do. charges	1,66,991	13,13,810
Surplus revenue	1,92,520	18,90,504

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follows :—

—	Grants for 1882-83.		Outlay during 1882-83.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	3,68,456	2,58,626	2,36,430
Repairs	9,10,200	8,68,626	9,24,237
Establishment	2,49,091	2,11,604	3,90,721
Tools and plant	26,966	13,796	15,930
Total ...	15,54,713	13,52,652	15,67,318

(*a.*) Original Works, Major.

The following works, estimated to cost Rs. 2,500 or more each, were carried out during the year :—*Nellore division.*—The weir and revetment of the Yellaseri tank were completed, and good progress was made with the weirs and revetments of the Chevur and Yallurpaud Vavilla tanks. *Bellary division.*—A new weir and a small sluice to the Dharmavaram tank were completed, and the tank bund on the eastern side was extended. Concrete aprons were substituted for the old rough-stone work of the Bookapatnam tank, and the main walls of three weirs were constructed. *Kurnool division.*—The new Marlapad channel was opened during the year ; the improvements to the Pedda Cumbum channel were nearly completed. Improvements to the Cumbum tank surplus channel were completed. *Chingleput division.*—

Improvements to the Tinnanore Hissa tank were in progress. *South Arcot division.*—Improvements to the Shatiatope anicut were completed, as also the rough-stone apron to the Vriddhachalam anicut and the south revetment wall of the latter. *Salem division.*—Improvements to the Penugoondapuram tank were completed in October 1882 at a cost of Rs. 71,202 against an estimate of Rs. 71,416. As the work was in an unhealthy locality, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labor. Owing to the failure of the rains the extent of irrigation under the tank was less than that anticipated. In the Barur project Rs. 14,051, being a portion of the normal value of work done during the last famine of 1876–78, were adjusted during the year. *Coimbatore division.*—The cutting of the rectangular portion of the Chitrachavady channel, and of the diversion of the jungle-stream connected with it, was completed. The Soondapollam aqueduct was commenced. Raising the bund of the Comaraswamy tank was almost completed, revetments were three-fourths finished, and the superstructure of a bridge and weir was completed with the exception of the parapet walls. Improvements to the Yenamangalam tank bund were almost completed, and the weir was raised to 10 feet. The cutting of a head to the supply channel was nearly finished and repairs to the anicut (from which the channel takes off) were in progress. Materials were collected for a sand-sluice and for an aqueduct on the Calingaroyen channel, and the excavation of the surplus channel was nearly completed. *Madura division.*—Materials required for improving the Natchikulam tank were collected. *Tinnevelly division.*—Improvements to the Tinnevelly channel head-sluice, and the construction of a head-sluice to the Konghien channel were completed. Piers and abutments for the head-sluice of the Pavur channel were raised to 4 feet, wings to 9 feet, and returns to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Melankalur tank bank and the supply channel were completed, and materials were collected for a surplus weir. Improvements to the Vellore tank were completed, except earthwork and raising the Kummarukal weir. Additional vents to the surplus weir of Perunkulam tank were constructed. A surplus weir to the Vallyoor-Periyakulam tank was constructed.

(*b.*) Original Works, Minor.

The following statement gives the particulars of the general nature of minor original works executed during the year:—

Divisions.	Grant.		Outlay.	Tanks.				Channels.				Number of surplus works to tanks completed from 1873-74 to 1882-83.
				Number of sluices.		Number of surplus works.		Number of sluices.		Number of surplus works.		
	Budget.	Revised estimate.		Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	Completed.	In progress.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Ganjam	3,500	3,000	2,377	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	16
Vizagapatam ...	1,500	2,000	2,080	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
Godávari, Eastern ...	3,000	3,000	1,572	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
Do. Western ...	1,000	2,550	1,663	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Kistna, Eastern ...	1,500	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore	6,000	12,000	9,828	...	13	13	19	...	...	...	...	48
Cuddapah	2,000	2,000	791	...	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	32
Kurnool	2,500	4,000	2,598	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	44
Bellary	1,500	70	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Chingleput	10,000	23,000	20,651	19	15	15	26	6	1	4	2	181
South Arcot	8,000	14,000	12,691	...	...	3	4	2	...	2	4	66
North Arcot	9,000	19,000	16,842	15	7	24	6	1	...	...	...	265
Salem	5,000	5,000	5,035	3	3	...	1	14	...	15	2	95
Coimbatore	7,000	7,824	6,251	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2
West Coast	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1,000	1,000	1,236	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1
Negapatam	10,500	500	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	8,000	12,000	4,605	1	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	24
Madura	10,000	10,000	9,166	...	...	21	6	...	...	1	2	52
Tinnevelly	6,000	13,200	12,676	...	8	3	6	1	1	1	2	159
Reserve	43,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,40,500	1,34,153	1,10,260	52	52	87	77	33	7	30	14	1,051

(c.) Repairs.

The following statement shows the grant and outlay under repairs:—

Divisions.	Grant.		Outlay.	Total number of works.		Number of works repaired.	
	Budget.	Revised estimate.		Tanks.	Channels.	Tanks.	Channels.
Imperial works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	18,000	13,000	8,448	112	45	12	10
Vizagapatam	7,000	12,000	10,609	31	81	11	19
Godávari, Eastern	12,000	12,000	10,810	57	...	5	...
Do. Western	3,000	6,000	3,204	29	...	16	...
Kistna, Eastern	7,000	8,000	7,197	44	...	...	...
Nellore	30,000	37,000	36,903	251	...	80	...
Cuddapah	20,000	20,000	19,936	89	38	45	3
Kurnool	10,000	11,000	8,451	63	...	19	...
Bellary	30,000	27,500	17,954	172	12	6	12
Presidency	3,000	200	...	8	...	...	...
Chingleput	40,000	55,515	51,709	509	...	79	...
South Arcot	65,000	1,14,800	1,01,723	294	162	32	9
North Arcot	55,000	76,000	66,394	403	105	65	12
Salem	20,000	30,600	30,010	...	...	21	7
Coimbatore	60,000	67,408	67,004	41	46	11	28
West Coast	2,000	392	392	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	50,000	40,000	47,252	77	126	11	20
Tanjore	10,000	8,000	7,240	12	...	12	...
Negapatam	11,200	3,361	3,368				
Madura	40,000	40,000	36,128	158	40	32	9
Tinnevelly	70,000	74,000	70,754	330	39	72	...
Reserve	1,47,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,10,200	6,56,176	6,05,486	2,688	694	529	129
Minor irrigation works.							
Ganjam	10,000	15,000	14,488	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	11,800	11,800	10,018	...	...	...	...
Godávari	7,000	9,485	8,943	...	...	...	...
Kistna	6,000	15,000	14,999	...	...	...	...
Nellore	10,000	18,000	10,532	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	10,000	13,500	10,951	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	3,000	10,041	9,981	...	...	...	...
Bellary	7,500	4,000	2,242	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	7,500	4,759	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	10,000	10,000	9,058	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	10,000	14,424	13,728	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	10,000	10,000	9,614	...	...	...	...
Salem	10,000	20,000	19,139	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2,000	7,000	6,909	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	7,000	9,000	7,117	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	10,000	10,000	9,897	...	...	...	...
Madura	10,000	10,000	9,794	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	4,000	17,500	15,816	...	...	...	...
Reserve	61,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,00,000	2,12,450	1,87,985	...	...	...	...

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grant:—

—	Grant.		Outlay during 1882-83.
	Budget.	Revised.	
Original works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major	2,17,700	1,66,231	1,46,404
Minor	30,000	21,210	15,466
Total ...	2,47,700	1,87,441	1,61,870
Repairs	1,80,000	3,10,939	2,94,193
Establishment	99,371	1,16,527	1,05,142
Tools and plant	10,692	7,476	6,788
Total ...	5,37,763	6,22,383	5,67,993

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

The outlay debited to protective works amounted to Rs. 64,253 against a grant of Rs. 63,670. The following are the particulars :—

—	Grant.				Outlay.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buckingham canal	163	1,419	...	1,582	163	1,418	...	1,581
A. Project.								
Ganjam-Gopálpur canal ...	240	13,143	502	13,885	623	11,937	949	13,509
B. Project.								
Barur tank project	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	304
Marandahalli project ...	360	2,500	...	2,860	81	...	...	81
Vaniár reservoir	776	7,100	...	7,876	605	7,728	30	8,363
Kistnagiri do.	1,372	9,200	...	10,572	988	9,970	520	11,478
Pugalur channel improvements.	...	...	...	...	361	2,800	30	3,191
Calingaroyen channel ...								
C. Project.								
Roddam-Hindupur project ...	...	10,798	...	10,798	...	3,964	...	3,964
Sugglair project	...	...	...	....	150	3,904	131	4,185
Tungabhádra project ...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	588
D. Project.								
Rushikulya project	...	3,343	...	3,343	...	3,343	...	3,343
Periyár do.	...	4,988	149	5,137	254	4,988	149	5,391
Pálár anicut system	...	7,617	...	7,617	34	7,303	938	8,275
Total ...	2,911	60,108	631	63,670	3,563	57,943	2,747	64,253

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

(*a.*)—GENERAL.

General working.

There has been no serious train accident during the year. On both the Madras and South Indian Railways revised time-tables were introduced on the 1st July. On the Madras Railway the speed of mail trains was reduced to permit of engines hauling a larger number of vehicles and stopping at more stations; and several local trains were discontinued, resulting in a diminution of 5·4 per cent. in the regular train mileage and of 5·3 per cent. in the engine mileage during the half-year ending December 1882; while on the South Indian Railway the maximum running speed was increased from 20 to 25 miles an hour and the load of mail trains was decreased, resulting in an increase of 21·2 per cent. in train miles, although the increase in goods ton mileage was only 2·3 per cent. Trifling alterations in the times of departure and arrival of trains on the Madras Railway were introduced on the 1st January 1883.

Block system.

The proposal to substitute the block system for the present train despatching system over the entire length of the Madras Railway, although approved by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Government of India, has not yet received the sanction of the Board of Directors, and is still under discussion.

Comparison of work done by Madras Railway and South Indian Railway.

The work done by the two lines during the year compares as follows :—

	Passengers.	Average distance.
	NO.	MILES.
Madras Railway carried	4,352,726	47·4
South Indian Railway carried	3,843,046	38·8
	TONS OF GOODS.	
Madras Railway carried	480,637	161·0
South Indian Railway carried	415,403	79·6

In the preceding year the South Indian Railway carried the larger number of passengers; but the development due to the introduction of the two pies fare on the Madras Railway, and the diminished numbers concurrent with its discontinuance on the South Indian Railway, have apparently changed the relative position of the companies in this respect.

The average bookings per mile of the line were—Madras Railway, 5,064 passengers and 559 tons of goods exclusive of harbour materials; South Indian Railway, 5,867 passengers and 518 tons of goods exclusive of harbour materials. The average contents of a train on the two lines were, assuming all trains to be mixed—Madras Railway, 105·2 passengers and 42·2 tons of goods; South Indian Railway, 105·1 passengers and 27·7 tons of goods. In the preceding year the number of passengers reached 102 on the Madras Railway and 118 on the South Indian Railway.

Works in progress.

The construction of the line from Bangalore to Tiptur is in progress. The Hubli extension, which has been merged in the Southern Mahratta Railway, has been transferred to the control of the Bombay Government.

Lines under survey or projected.

The promoters of the Nílgiri Railway having failed to raise the requisite capital in India, there is no immediate prospect of the line being made. The proposed branch of the Madras Railway from Shoranur to Ernacollum has not received from the Travancore and Cochin Governments the support hoped for by the promoters, and its construction does not at present appear likely. A fresh survey for the proposed extension from Beypore or its vicinity to Calicut has been made, and is now under discussion. The reconnaissance and partial survey of an extension of the South Indian Railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon on the west coast have been completed, and the project is still under discussion. The surveys for a line from Vizagapatam to the northward, and from Bellary to Bezváda through the Nandikanama pass in the Nalamala hills, are being energetically pushed forward; the estimate for portions of both lines will, it is hoped, come forward within the current year. The question of tramways and light railways as feeders to the existing main lines has provoked much discussion, and one or two definite proposals have been laid before Government; but as yet no project has been matured.

Fuel.

It is confidently expected that, if the Singareni coal-fields be connected by rail with Bezváda (whence there is water communication with Madras), coal will be delivered on the Madras and South Indian Railways at Rs. 13 per ton, which is Rs. 4-13-6 within its comparative value at present prices of English fuel. If the line now under survey between Bezváda and Guntakal on the Madras Railway be constructed, the north-west line of the Madras Railway could probably be supplied with coal at Rs. 21 per ton. The present consumption of firewood by the South Indian Railway is small; during 1882 it amounted only to about 5,000 tons; it was paid for at the rate of about Rs. 4 per ton. Coal is usually now delivered at the ports on the South Indian Railway at Rs. 16 per ton, and it is estimated that, could the company entirely depend upon wood for fuel, the annual consumption would reach 20,000 tons. The wood has hitherto been chiefly supplied from the hills between Trichinopoly and Madura, and is burnt on about 282 miles of line. On the Madras Railway wood is burnt on the whole inland portion of the line, beginning at a distance of about 50 miles from both Madras and Beypore, or over a total length of 756 miles. The consumption is estimated at 100 tons per mile, or 75,600 tons per annum. During the five years ending December 1877 the mean annual consumption of wood amounted to 71,000 tons at an average cost of Rs. 4-14-3 per ton, and the mean annual consumption of coal, coke, and patent fuel amounted to 12,000 tons at an average cost of Rs. 28-2-11. In 1882 the quantity of coal and patent fuel consumed was 5,746 tons, and the average cost of delivery was Rs. 17½ per ton. 66,799 tons of wood were also burnt at an average cost of Rs. 5 per ton. The wood is chiefly supplied from forests in North Arcot, Salem, and Malabar Districts; from jungles in the Nizam's dominions, and from topes and jungles in the Bellary District.

(*b.*)—Madras Railway.

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 861 miles, of which 818½ miles are single and 42½ miles double line. On 1st July 1883 the Bangalore pettah line was

opened to the public for passengers and through goods traffic, the total mileage worked over being thus increased from 858 to 861.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,25,811. The principal engineering works on which outlay was incurred were as follows:— Capital expenditure.

	RS.
Engineering Department—	
Cheyér bridge	49,122
Flooring bed of Poiney bridge with rough stone	20,584
Do. Pálár do. do.	7,712
Do. Gudiyátam do. do.	7,079
Strengthening flanges of weak girders of 24 feet length in the first division, north-west line	1,633
Strengthening flanges of weak girders for bridges on south-west and north-west lines	12,110
Extension to smithshop and conversion into boilershop at Perambúr	17,728
Extension of brass and iron foundries at Perambúr	12,905
Extending the line to Bangalore pettah and station works, &c.	15,697
Running driver's bungalow at Tirupati station	1,956
Repairing pitching on west slope of railway bank through Kirkambady tank ...	4,174
Upper storey and new out-houses to guard's bungalow at Tirupati	2,216
Completing protective works at the Nagari bridge	3,025
Station-house, platform, loading bank, &c., at Minnel, south-west line	4,429
Constructing an aqueduct for carrying irrigation channel, Pálár bridge	2,860
School-house and master's quarters at Pódanúr	3,972
Substituting wrought-iron cross beams and laying new permanent-way over girder bridges, south-west line	29,641
Substituting wrought-iron cross beams and laying new permanent-way over girder bridges, north-west line	5,724
Fixing girders, Cauvery bridge	58,286
Locomotive Department—	
Machinery and plant	50,180
Two 10-ton travelling cranes	10,770
Total ...	3,21,803

The permanent-way has been well maintained, and, with the exception of the injuries sustained by floods at the 166th mile, south-west line, the Ballipalle cutting at the 97th mile, north-west line, and of the failure of the breast-wall supporting the approach of a bridge at the 395th mile, no damage of a serious nature occurred to the road during the year. Between Pálghat and Beypore the renewal of the road with iron sleepers progresses, and the requisite material has been procured from England for replacing the wooden sleepers on the Wálayár ghat with iron pot-sleepers; when this has been carried out, the Madras Railway will have an iron pot-sleeper road throughout. Condition of way and works.

The fixing of the new girders over the Cauvery bridge in the 242nd mile, south-west line, has been completed, and the bridge was opened for traffic over the new girders on the 29th January 1883. A large number of bridges have during the year been supplied with the new permanent-way, and others having weak girders have been fitted with strengthening bars. At Beypore the encroachment of the sea continues to cause anxiety; large quantities of stone have been stored in readiness, and protective work is promptly executed as required. The action of the sea is slow but progressive. Bridges.

During the year the platforms of many of the stations have been extended. Under the present time-table longer trains are run than formerly, and it has been found in practice very difficult to work trains away from stations promptly where no platforms exist, or where they are too short for the trains. Stations.

The following table gives the number of accidents of various kinds during the last and two preceding calendar years:— Accidents.

—	1880.	1881.	1882.
I. Collisions	3	2	3
II. Derailments	27	30	28
III. Running over cattle	56	59	52
IV. Gates run through and obstructions on line	8	11	9
V. Defects in rolling-stock	4	1	...
VI. Damage to line	8	1	9
VII. Fires in trains	22	22	36
VIII. Miscellaneous or other causes	4	11	4
Total ...	132	137	141

Collision. On 19th May 1882 a derelict wagon from Ballipalle station came into collision with a cashkeeper's trolly. 1 servant of the company was killed and 5 others were injured. The other collisions were slight.

Damages to line. These were all slight, and delay to traffic did not in any case exceed one day. On 23rd August 1882 the line between Sámalpati and Mórappur was breached and traffic was suspended for a few hours; and on 24th November the Ballipalle cutting was flooded and ballast washed away, but communication was restored by noon next day; six days later traffic was again interrupted, but mails were transferred.

Capital transactions. The capital expenditure up to 31st December 1882 was Rs. 11,15,44,507 (£10,224,913), being at the rate of Rs. 1,29,778 (£11,895) per mile. The value of stores in stock on 31st December 1882, including stores in transit (Rs. 2,61,628), was Rs. 25,04,600. The total capital expenditure, including stores, was up to same date Rs. 11,40,49,107 (£10,454,501). The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,25,811.

Revenue transactions. The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 25,70,842 (£235,660), giving a dividend at the rate of 2·2 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The net profits fell short of the guarantee by £286,000.

The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1882 amounted to £10,766,581, and the net profits for the same period to £4,651,768, leaving a balance of £6,114,813 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service. On 1st July 1882 a revised train service was introduced.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses. The general results of last five calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	66,30,174	50,42,193	15,87,981	76·05	148·4
1879	66,26,486	45,51,316	20,75,170	68·68	148·3
1880	61,62,546	42,05,409	19,57,137	68·24	137·5
1881	63,11,313	42,35,456	20,75,857	67·11	141·1
1882	69,18,571	43,47,729	25,70,842	62·84	154·4

The gross earnings include an abnormal item of Rs. 75,000 on account of haulage of post office vehicles; they exceed those of the preceding year by Rs. 6,07,258, and the net earnings by Rs. 4,94,985. The increase in revenue occurred under both coaching and goods. Increased revenue has been derived chiefly from cloths and piece-goods, cotton, firewood, gram, hides and skins, rice, iron (including railway materials).

The earnings under coaching and goods were—

Year.	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per open mile per week.	Amount.	Per open mile per week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	27,82,517	62·27	35,69,536	79·88	63,52,053
1879	26,21,195	58·66	37,30,522	83·48	63,51,717
1880	25,45,839	56·85	33,41,731	74·58	58,87,570
1881	26,42,909	59·07	34,85,445	77·91	61,28,354
1882	29,00,202	64·71	38,41,103	85·70	67,41,305

The train mileage and earnings per mile were as follow:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	857	2,155,546	3·446	3·076	2·339	0·737
1879	857	2,073,541	3·314	3·196	2·195	1·001
1880	857	1,873,339	2·986	3·290	2·245	1·045
1881	858	1,921,916	3·069	3·284	2·204	1·080
1882	859½	1,963,280	3·129	3·524	2·215	1·309

The traffic train mileage shows an increase over last year; the profits per traffic train mile show a marked improvement.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow:— Passenger traffic.

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth or cooly class.	Total.
1878	13,737	41,275	2,144,997	440,612	2,640,621
1879	10,836	35,213	2,586,987	645,750	3,278,786
1880	10,970	34,566	3,907,487	...	3,953,023
1881	11,956	33,502	4,178,289	...	4,223,747
1882	12,172	33,081	4,235,860	...	4,281,113

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth or cooly class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	1,62,532	1,37,991	17,05,894	1,82,473	21,88,890
1879	1,40,875	1,15,472	15,63,793	2,65,730	20,85,870
1880	1,44,662	1,11,770	18,01,248	...	20,57,680
1881	1,59,012	1,12,977	18,95,850	...	21,67,839
1882	1,64,275	1,17,250	19,77,448	...	22,58,973

The percentages of numbers and receipts were—

Year.	Numbers.				Receipts.			
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.
1878	0·52	1·56	81·23	16·69	7·43	6·30	77·93	8·34
1879	0·33	1·07	78·90	19·70	6·75	5·54	74·97	12·74
1880	0·28	0·87	98·85	...	7·03	5·43	87·54	...
1881	0·28	0·79	98·93	...	7·34	5·21	87·45	...
1882	0·29	0·77	98·94	...	7·27	5·19	87·54	...

These figures show that the receipts from passengers (excluding troops and police) amounted to Rs. 22,58,973 against Rs. 21,67,839 in the preceding year; an increase of Rs. 91,134, equivalent to 4·20 per cent. The number carried was 4,281,113 against 4,223,747 last year, an increase of 57,366. The third-class earned 87·54 per cent. of the passenger receipts and contributed 98·94 per cent. of the gross number.

The other items of coaching traffic are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	2,95,755	80,244	86,692	1,15,415	11,727
1879	2,74,512	74,453	70,779	95,477	14,930
1880	2,37,121	76,816	64,726	92,936	13,141
1881	1,70,322	96,421	69,615	1,17,392	16,495
1882	2,44,722	92,361	80,720	1,29,705	13,016

Goods traffic.

The revenue from parcels continues to improve.

The receipts and tonnage of goods are shown in the following table :—

—	1881.	1882.
Receipts from goods ... ... Rs.	32,81,212	36,34,610
Tonnage of goods ... ... Tons.	498,782	480,637
Average receipt per ton lifted ... ... Rs.	6·58	7·56
Do. do. per mile ... ... Pies.	9·50	9·02

The average load of ordinary goods in the last two years, 1881 and 1882, was 149 miles and 161 miles, and the average receipt per ton per mile 9·69 and 9·02 pies respectively.

Grain traffic.

The total quantity of food grain carried during the calendar year was 124,161 tons, yielding Rs. 6,44,279, as compared with 163,417, yielding Rs. 5,25,136, in the previous year.

Cotton traffic.

The following table shows the number of tons of cotton carried, the total receipts, and the average receipts per ton during the last five years :—

—	Total.		Average receipts per ton.
	TONS.	RS.	RS.
1878	11,745	1,84,346	15·69
1879	16,176	2,29,115	14·16
1880	15,761	2,30,439	14·62
1881	15,080	2,22,847	14·78
1882	21,100	2,97,800	14·11

The quantity exported from Madras was 12,635 tons.

Salt traffic.

The quantity of salt carried over the whole system was 51,506 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,73,071, as compared with 48,143 tons, yielding Rs. 3,50,055, in the previous year. The reduction in the monopoly price of salt came into force in March 1882.

Work done.

The work done in coaching and goods transport is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Passengers.				Goods.			
	Number of passengers.	Average mileage.	Total unit mileage.	Passenger miles per mean mile worked.	Tonnage of goods.	Average mileage.	Total ton mileage.	Goods ton miles per mean mile worked.
1878 ...	2,716,040	52·4	142,389,181	166,148	542,528	131·3	71,261,199	83,152
1879 ...	3,344,857	47·3	158,398,392	184,829	647,408	118·1	76,461,018	89,219
1880 ...	4,010,552	45·9	184,052,220	214,763	610,212	108·1	65,990,330	77,002
1881 ...	4,277,444	45·9	196,533,622	229,060	693,613	102·7	71,222,597	83,010
1882 ...	4,352,726	47·4	206,613,284	240,388	710,067	116·7	82,883,914	96,433

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :— Working expenses.

Year.	Expenses.					
	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Per engine mile.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
1878	12,64,737	857	1,476	16,77,206	12·449	8·633
1879	13,13,030	857	1,532	15,96,837	12·322	8·602
1880	12,42,825	857	1,450	13,99,791	11·955	9·886
1881	12,54,297	858	1,462	13,25,842	11·038	9·589
1882	12,70,847	859½	1,478	13,56,841	11·058	9·575

During 1882 the cost of maintenance averaged Rs. 1,276 per mile of track, including sidings, or Rs. 1,478 per mile of line. The following items of extraordinary expenditure are included in these figures :— Maintenance.

	Rs.
Renewing with iron sleepers between Pálghat and Beypore	17,879
Fixing new girders, Cauvery bridge	80,256
New permanent-way over Cauvery bridge	18,072
Strengthening weak girders and new permanent-way over bridges	7,786
Additional works chargeable to revenue	27,426

The quantity of patent fuel burnt in the engines per mile has risen from 23 to 25 per cent. owing to the heavier loads of mail trains, and the consumption of wood has slightly increased. Fuel.

81 engines passed through the shops for repair. The expenditure in other departments is shown in the following table :— Locomotive.

Year.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	6,29,227	18·765	8,34,952	6·198	4,54,453	1,81,619
1879	3,66,609	10·638	7,13,688	5·507	4,53,681	1,07,471
1880	3,21,457	10·357	6,60,139	5·638	4,37,687	1,43,510
1881	4,84,915	13·910	6,52,798	5·434	4,50,295	67,308
1882	5,16,595	13·902	6,90,462	5·627	4,57,660	55,324

The number of vehicles passed through the shops for repairs was 2,861 against 3,383 last year.

The ordinary passenger fares have remained the same, viz., 18 pies for first, 7 pies for second, and 2 pies for third class; but in November last the third-class return fare to the Tirutani festivals was reduced, as an experiment, from all stations between Madras and Vellore and between Arkónam and Tirupati, to a fraction under 1¼ pie per mile, these tickets not being available for mail trains. On 1st April 1882 the reduced rates for grain and seed of 6 pies and 5 pies per ton per mile, for distances of 150 and 250 miles respectively, in wagon loads of 8 tons, were applied to other articles of country produce. Consignments of hides and skins of not less than 200 maunds (wet or dry) are now rated special class, or 8 pies per ton per mile; smaller quantities of wet skins at 10 pies and of dry skins at 14 pies per ton per mile. The rates for loose cotton and plantains have, under certain conditions, also been reduced. Rates and fares.

(c.) South Indian Railway.

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 655 miles; to this length the Pondicherry Railway (from Gingee river to Pondicherry) must be added, making the total length worked 662¾ miles.

Stations.

There are now 100 stations on the line, 2 having been closed during the year—Chengulroyen Choultry, a small wayside station on the Arkónam-Conjeeveram tramway, and Palaya Sévaram, a small trial station opened experimentally in 1880 in the 45th mile, Arkónam branch.

Capital expenditure.

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,72,463; the following credits were brought to account:—

	Rs.
Abandoned buildings at Arkónam	7,717
Proportion of expenditure on reconstructed bridges	8,478
Permanent-way materials removed from temporary line	8,660
Total ...	24,855

Bridges.

2 bridges on the Pondicherry branch and 1 on the Arkónam branch were completed and opened for full-speed traffic in June 1882. The flooring of bridges in the Tanjore delta and elsewhere has made good progress, but is still unfinished. The replacement of the bridge (one 40-feet girder) which failed in July 1882 by two 100-feet spans is in progress.

Accidents.

The following table gives the number of accidents during the last and two preceding calendar years:—

—	1880.	1881.	1882.
I. Collisions	3	4	4
II. Derailments	34	19	10
III. Running over cattle	239	170	182
IV. Gates run through and obstructions on line.	26	11	14
V. Defects in rolling-stock	23	11	7
VI. Damage to lines	17	6	9
VII. Fires in trains	3	7	14
VIII. Miscellaneous or other causes	17	17	2
Total ...	362	245	242

Collisions.

On 12th June 1882 a special train of empties ran over a heavy trolly, which was insufficiently protected by danger signals, between Virudupati and Tulokapati stations. The other cases were slight and occurred at stations.

Damages to line.

These were caused by heavy rain and breaching of local rivers. In one case a bridge was entirely washed away in consequence chiefly of the absence of the usual flooring, through traffic in this case not being restored for seven weeks.

Capital transactions.

The capital expenditure on the open line up to end of December 1882 was (including cost of 168 miles of broad-gauge line subsequently converted to metre gauge) Rs. 4,30,21,429 (£4,122,887), being at the rate of Rs. 65,681 (£6,294) per mile. The value of stores in stock on 31st December 1882 was Rs. 23,36,248. The total capital expenditure, including line under construction and stores, was, Rs. 4,53,57,677 (£4,346,777).

The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,72,463.

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 14,02,328 (£134,390) giving a dividend at the rate of 3·1 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The net profits fell short of the guarantee by £70,000.

The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1882 amounted to £2,818,747, and the net profits for the same period to £1,221,523, leaving a balance of £1,597,224 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Train service.

On 1st July 1882 a new time-table was introduced, the maximum running speed being calculated at 25 instead of 20 miles an hour.

16·75 per cent. of all trains were more or less late. Unpunctuality of trains.

The general results for the last five calendar years are compared in the following table:— Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		
1878	32,33,140	21,55,033	10,78,107	66·65	102·2
1879	33,62,067	22,98,815	10,63,252	68·37	104·8
1880	35,59,594	26,29,576	9,30,018	73·87	105·8
1881	37,55,688	25,17,962	12,37,726	67·04	109·9
1882	37,58,714	23,56,386	14,02,328	62·69	110·0

From the commencement of 1881 the carriage of revenue stores appears in the accounts both as a receipt and as expenditure. The total expenditure shows a saving of Rs. 1,61,576 over last year, and the gross earnings exceed those of the previous years by Rs. 3,026, although a very serious interruption to goods traffic occurred in July and August. The following abnormal items are included in the working expenses:—

	RS.
Repairing flood damages	30,180
Reconstruction of damaged waterways, Division 2	8,478
Renewing and re-erecting passenger platform, Egmore	3,188

The earnings under coaching and goods were as follow:—

Year.	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Amount.	Per open mile per week.	Amount.	Per open mile per week.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	19,06,087	60·22	12,26,495	38·75	31,32,582
1879	20,03,022	62·46	13,09,593	40·84	33,12,615
1880	20,62,513	61·30	14,45,911	42·98	35,08,424
1881	21,06,450	61·68	15,41,534	45·14	36,47,984
1882	21,14,967	61·92	15,94,462	46·69	37,09,429

The earnings from coaching exceed those of previous years. The goods traffic suffered considerably from breaches in the line for five weeks in July and August and again for one week in November; notwithstanding this, and the diminution of the harbour traffic, the earnings exceed those of any previous year. The train mileage and earnings per mile compare as follow:—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Profits.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	607	1,174,309	2·650	2·753	1·836	0·917
1879	615	1,161,153	2·586	2·895	1·980	0·915
1880	639	1,190,018	2·526	2·991	2·210	0·781
1881	655	1,249,477	2·638	2·977	1·996	0·981
1882	655	1,419,882	2·969	2·647	1·660	0·987

The train mileage has increased during the second half of the year 14·3 per cent. in consequence of the new train service introduced on 1st July 1882 and the reduced loads of engines (from the 1st January 1882). The receipts per train mile for the half-year show a proportionate decrease, being less than 2½ rupees. The results would probably have been somewhat better but for the loss of traffic due to breaches.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow :—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1878	15,191	125,994	4,855,592	4,996,777
1879	17,071	106,859	5,056,933	5,180,863
1880	7,709	40,853	4,402,908	4,451,470
1881	7,559	36,036	4,259,391	4,302,986
1882	7,437	37,233	3,750,516	3,795,186

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	29,116	70,409	17,05,974	18,05,499
1879	33,760	64,404	17,88,485	18,86,649
1880	43,767	54,175	18,58,437	19,56,379
1881	44,815	49,071	18,92,848	19,86,734
1882	46,659	51,581	18,76,002	19,74,242

The percentage of numbers and receipts work out thus :—

Year.	Numbers.			Receipts.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1878	0·30	2·52	97·18	1·61	3·90	94·49
1879	0·33	2·06	97·61	1·79	3·41	94·80
1880	0·17	0·92	98·91	2·24	2·77	94·99
1881	0·17	0·84	98·99	2·26	2·47	95·27
1882	0·20	0·98	98·82	2·36	2·61	95·03

The receipts for the year under review exhibit an improvement on those for 1880.

The other items of coaching traffic compare thus :—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878	20,593	22,205	16,386	36,245	4,543
1879	35,717	25,914	15,707	35,402	2,458
1880	19,230	27,907	14,563	37,065	6,412
1881	26,026	27,571	14,173	37,532	13,348
1882	43,939	34,182	16,840	37,015	7,004

Goods traffic.

The receipts from goods, the tonnage of goods, and average receipts per ton for the last five years have been as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Average receipts per ton per mile.
	RS.	TONS.	PIES.
1878	11,88,743	369,332	8·900
1879	12,74,566	440,463	8·542
1880	13,65,810	513,266	8·063
1881	13,73,528	449,478	7·796
1882	14,40,555	415,403	8·363

The work done in transporting passengers and goods is shown in the following table :— Comparison of unit mileage.

Year.	Passengers.				Goods.			
	Number of passengers.	Average mileage.	Total unit mileage.	Passenger miles per mean mile worked.	Tonnage of goods.	Average mileage.	Total ton mileage.	Goods ton miles per mean mile worked.
1878	5,030,434	35·40	178,071,622	293,363	385,195	69·34	26,708,420	44,001
1879	5,215,043	34·41	179,441,151	291,774	455,209	65·34	29,743,487	48,363
1880	4,477,895	33·30	149,111,679	233,351	526,379	63·94	33,657,752	52,672
1881	4,333,882	34·54	149,684,169	228,525	927,732	43·82	40,656,602	62,071
1882	3,843,046	38·84	149,246,844	227,858	921,542	42·76	39,409,908	60,168

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :— Working expenses.

Year.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive expenses.	
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	AS.
1878	4,81,912	424	1,137	8,59,980	11·717
1879	5,25,825	580	907	7,85,944	10·830
1880	5,72,197	607	943	10,67,851	14·358
1881	7,11,017	630	1,129	8,86,611	11·182
1882	6,56,556	647	1,015	8,02,737	9·045

There is a small decrease under general superintendence and under maintenance and renewals. The increase under repairs of bridges is principally due to repairs of flood damages. The cost of maintenance averages Rs. 512 per mile.

The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table :—

Year.	Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1878	1,21,307	5·540	2,85,744	3·893	2,46,214	1,59,876
1879	3,68,143	15·920	3,10,735	4·282	2,48,016	60,152
1880	3,56,492	15·342	3,40,692	4·581	2,75,844	16,500
1881	2,36,291	9·447	3,41,059	4·318	3,21,390	21,594
1882	2,38,748	9·723	3,38,582	3·815	3,06,482	13,281

The increase under carriage and wagon is due chiefly to heavier repairs and renewals.

From 1st January 1883 the passenger fares were reduced as follows :— Rates and fares.

First class	18 to 12 pies per mile.
Second class	6 to 4 do.
Third class	2½ to 2 do.

The following statement shows the fares of all the classes on the South Indian Railway from commencement :—

Fares.			Date of coming into force.	Remarks.
First.	Second.	Third.		
18	5	3	1st July 1861.	
	Intermediate.			
10	3	...	11th March 1862	For six months.
10	5	3	1st September 1862	Do.
10	5	4	1st March 1863.	
12	8	4	1st June 1863.	
12	5	...	1st March 1867	Provisionally.
18	8	5	1st January 1868.	
18	5	3	1st March 1868.	
12	5	2	1st July 1872.	
8	3	2	1st September 1875	Experimental.
18	6	3 (Through) / 2 (Local.)	1st January 1880.	
18	6	2½	1st July 1881.	

Pondicherry line.

The amount received for working the Pondicherry Railway was Rs. 12,462.

IMPERIAL POST.

The following statement shows the number of post offices, &c., in existence in 1881-82 and the number opened during 1882-83 in the Madras postal circle :—

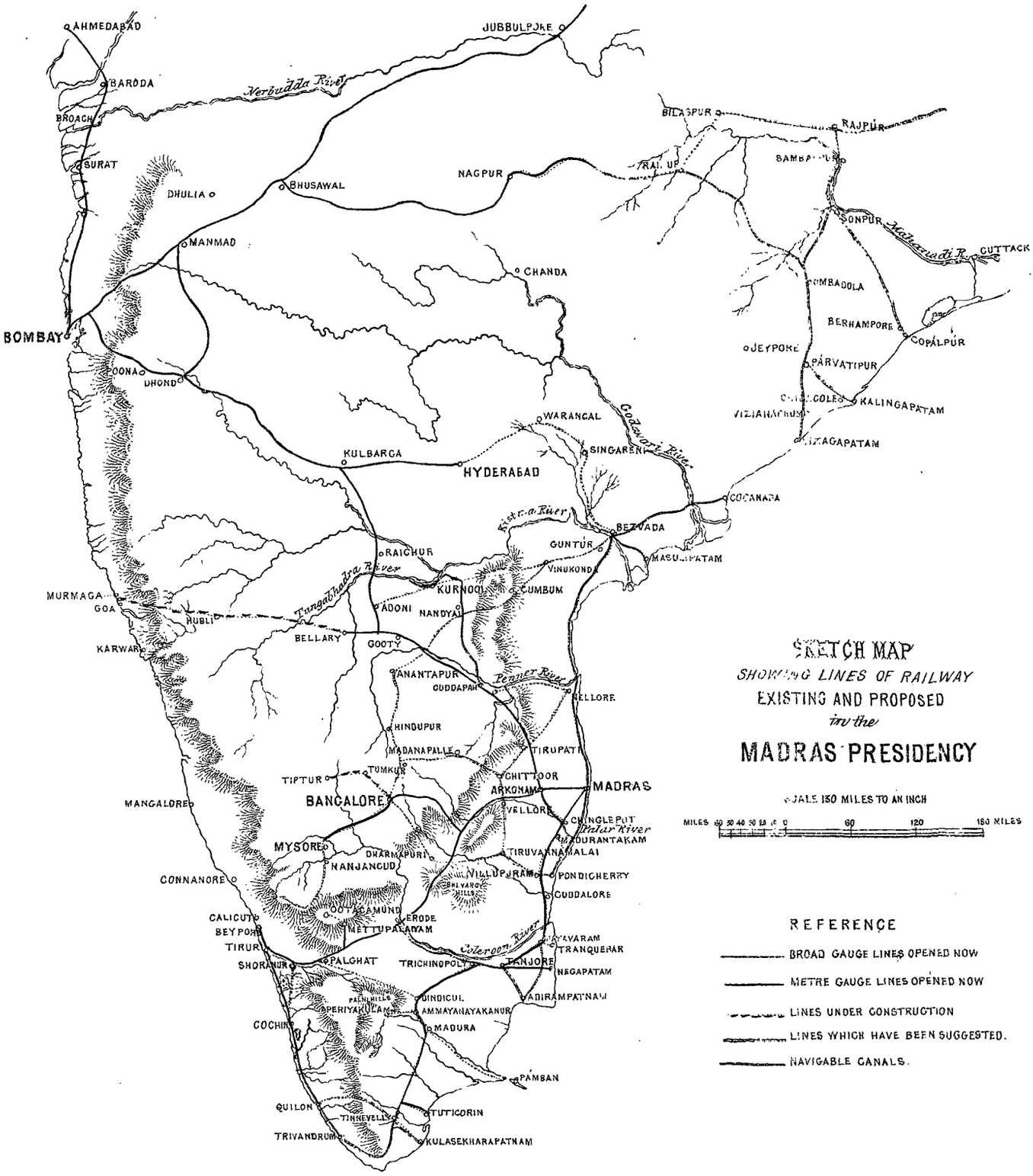
—	Post office.	Letter boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.	Total.
In existence on 31st March 1882	728	761	318	102	1,909
Opened or entertained during 1882-83	63	80	125	2	270
Discontinued during 1882-83	2	99	4	3	108
In existence on the 31st March 1883	789	742	439	101	2,071

The following statement shows the mileage of the mail lines in existence in 1881-82 and the mileage of those opened during 1882-83 in the Madras postal circle :—

—	Railway line.		Mail cart line.		Runner line.		Boat line.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In existence on 31st March 1882	1,722	6	100	6	6,489	2½	15	0	8,327	6½
Opened during 1882-83	92	6	...		34	6	...		127	4
Closed during 1882-83	...		2	6	103	6½	...		106	4½
Balance on the 31st March 1883	1,815	4	98	0	6,420	2	15	0	8,348	6

The following statement shows the estimated number of letters, post cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money orders received for delivery in the post offices in the Madras circle during the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

—	1881-82. Number given out for delivery.	1882-83. Number given out for delivery.	Increase in the number given out for delivery.	Decrease in the number given out for delivery.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Letters, paid	18,204,290	19,282,926	1,078,636	...	5·92	...
„ unpaid	2,799,394	2,822,248	22,854	...	·81	...
„ registered	620,048	693,992	73,944	...	11·92	...
„ insured	19,032	22,048	3,016	...	15·89	...
„ value payable	...	182	182	...	...	...
„ service privileged ...	4,836	4,446	...	390	...	8·05
Post cards	3,624,010	4,841,070	1,217,060	...	33·58	...
Newspapers	2,335,008	2,604,654	269,646	...	11·54	...
Book and pattern packets. Unregistered .	562,354	784,212	221,858	...	39·45	...
Book and pattern packets. Registered ...	11,388	12,818	1,430	...	12·55	...
Parcels, paid	60,424	70,954	10,530	...	17·42	...
„ unpaid	46,540	50,674	4,134	...	8·8	...
„ insured	29,484	30,836	1,352	...	4·59	...
„ value payable	17,732	32,708	14,976	...	84·45	...
Money order	430,716	524,784	94,068	...	21·82	...
Total ...	28,765,256	31,778,552	3,013,686	390	...	...
Net increase ...	...	...	3,013,296	or	10·47	per cent.



SKETCH MAP

SHOWING LINES OF RAILWAY

EXISTING AND PROPOSED

in the

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

SCALE 150 MILES TO AN INCH

MILES 60 120 180 MILES

REFERENCE

- BROAD GAUGE LINES OPENED NOW
- METRE GAUGE LINES OPENED NOW
- LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- LINES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED.
- NAVIGABLE CANALS.

TRANSFER BY T. THAGARAJOO AND LITH^D BY R. J. BALDREY GOVT LITH^L DEP^T MADRAS 1883.

The following statement shows the number of complaints made by the public against the post office during the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83 in the Madras postal circle :—

Total number of complaints shown to have been well grounded.		Total number of complaints shown to have been groundless.		Total number of complaints in which the enquiry proved unsuccessful.		Total number pending.		Grand Total.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
165	279	456	505	375	269	34	44	1,030	1,097

The following statement shows the offences punishable by law committed by officers in the Post Office Department in the Madras postal circle during the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

Year.	Number of offences against the Postal Act.	Number of offences against the general criminal law—the Indian Penal Code.	Total.	Remarks.
1881-82 ...	17	13	30	Out of these 30 cases, 28 were tried magisterially and 2 were disposed of departmentally.
1882-83 ...	13	13	26	The whole of these 26 cases were tried magisterially.

The following statement shows highway robberies of the mail, as also unsuccessful attempts at highway robberies of the mail, committed during the official years 1881-82 and 1882-83 in the Madras postal circle :—

Highway robberies of the mail.						Unsuccessful attempts at highway robberies of the mail.					
Number committed in British territory.		Number committed in foreign territory.		Total.		Number committed in British territory.		Number committed in foreign territory.		Total.	
1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	...

The following statement shows the insured articles posted and value-payable articles delivered in the Madras postal circle during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 :—

—	Insured articles.				Value-payable articles.		
	Value of insured letters.	Value of insured parcels.	Total value of insured letters and parcels.	Insurance charges realized on insured letters and parcels.	Number of value-payable articles.	Value declared.	Commission realized on value-payable articles.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1881-82 ...	52,38,551 8 9	50,84,692 9 8	103,23,244 2 5	26,964 7 0	14,192	1,46,508 15 4	2,673 10 0
1882-83 ...	56,36,597 0 5	53,21,590 2 3	109,58,187 2 8	28,955 0 0	27,583	2,51,553 7 0	5,021 12 0
Increase ...	3,98,045 7 8	2,36,897 8 7	6,34,943 0 3	1,990 9 0	13,391	1,05,044 7 8	2,348 2 0

DISTRICT POST.

The total expenditure on account of the district post amounted to Rs. 1,05,294 against an imperial grant of Rs. 1,13,000. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 1,07,334. The details for districts are given below :—

Districts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	6,219	5,877
Vizagapatam	9,288	9,409
Godávari	6,912	6,712
Kistna	7,788	7,573
Nellore	7,239	6,949
Cuddapah	2,549	3,045
Anantapur	7,875	3,351
Bellary		4,615
Kurnool	3,559	3,456
Chingleput	3,110	2,638
North Arcot	6,884	7,006
South Arcot	5,199	4,980
Tanjore	5,088	4,664
Trichinopoly	3,801	3,913
Madura	8,144	8,022
Tinnevelly	4,597	4,135
Coimbatore	3,907	4,081
Nílgiris	719	720
Salem	4,349	3,977
South Canara	3,335	3,232
Malabar	4,792	4,910
Postmaster-General's office ...	1,980	2,038
Total ...	1,07,334	1,05,294

The district post continued to be managed by the Imperial Postal Department with satisfactory results. In Vizagapatam, Godávari, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly some of the district post lines were transferred to the imperial post. In Vizagapatam two temporary lines were maintained from Rampa funds. In Vizagapatam, Godávari, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, and South Canara extensions were made of the district post lines. The extension in South Canara contributed to open out a direct line of postal communication between Mangalore in that district and Chickmugalur, the chief town of the important planting district of Kadúr in the Mysore province.

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH.

The following statements give the usual statistics regarding the imperial telegraph lines and offices :—

Lines.

From and to	Number of lines. At end of previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of wires.	Reasons for additions, &c., and local circumstances requiring notice.
MADRAS TOWN SUBDIVISION.						
Madras to Raichore, including loop Guntakal to Bellary and Aspari to Haiderabad.	580·107	* 6·893	...	587	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10.	* Construction of telephone lines in Madras.
BANGALORE SUBDIVISION.						
Bangalore to Shiyáli *via* Arkónam and Madras, Bangalore to Ootacamund, Devála, Coonoor and Mettupálaiyam.	590·628	...	5·628	585	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	
TRICHINOPOLY SUBDIVISION.						
Trichinopoly to Shiyáli and Negapatam, Trichinopoly to Tuticorin, Pamban and Tallamannar.	501·55	...	·55	501	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	

Offices.

At what place.	When opened if opened during the year.	When closed if closed during the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year.	Number of offices open at end of year.	Class of office.	Reasons for which opened or closed and any local circumstances requiring notice.
Madras	.....	.....	63,906		1st	
Perambore	.....	15th July 1882.	28		3rd	
Ráyapuram	.....	.....	2,151		3rd	
Fort St. George ...	.....	.....	4,907		2nd	
Vepery	.....	.....	1,541		3rd	
Mount Road	.....	.....	4,761		2nd	
Teynampet	15th June 1882.	1st Aug. 1882 ...	...		3rd	Local office for convenience of public.
Triplicane	.....	.....	2,273		3rd	
Chetput	.....	.....	303		3rd	
Adyar	.....	.....	270		3rd	
Saidápet	.....	.....	438		3rd	
St. Thomas' Mount ...	.....	.....	1,079		3rd	
Mylapore	.....	.....	1,345		3rd	
Pondicherry	.....	.....	8,708		1st	
Karikal	.....	.....	974		3rd	
Negapatam	.....	.....	8,954		2nd	
Tanjore	.....	.....	1,253	29	3rd	
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	2,268		3rd	
Madura	.....	.....	2,709		3rd	
Pamban	.....	.....	1,735		1st	
Tuticorin	.....	.....	4,748		2nd	
Vellore	.....	.....	1,149		3rd	
Hosur	.....	.....	222		3rd	
Bangalore	.....	.....	9,888		2nd	
Kurnool	.....	.....	1,206		3rd	
Mysore	.....	.....	1,678		2nd and 3rd.	
Ootacamund	.....	.....	6,434		Do.	
Coonoor	.....	.....	2,966		Do.	
Devala	.....	.....	1,555		2nd	Under guarantee from Madras Government.
Wellington	2nd March 1883.	.....	113		3rd	
Ootacamund, Lovedale.	.....	.....	...		3rd	Lawrence Asylum.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross income and expenditure.

THE gross income and expenditure of the past year and of each of the previous years from 1875-76 are shown below. The figures of 1881-82, as they appeared in the report for that year, have been slightly modified owing to adjustments subsequently effected.

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Real results omitting provincial and local surplus and deficit.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	956,34,616	722,84,439	233,50,177	...	225,43,662	...
1876-77	807,43,961	900,89,515	...	93,45,554	...	106,94,242
1877-78	798,74,526	1,149,09,109	...	350,34,583	...	345,74,477
1878-79	1,005,07,293	757,23,903	247,83,390	...	264,54,002	...
1879-80	1,028,80,336	737,30,124	291,50,212	...	310,01,699	...
1880-81	985,05,486	752,77,613	232,27,873	...	233,45,655	...
1881-82	994,76,960	766,75,137	228,01,823	...	235,60,197	...
1882-83	999,83,999	805,06,843	194,77,156	...	202,65,604	...

The income of 1882-83, it will be seen, fell short of that of the year 1881-82 by 5 lakhs, while the expenditure exceeded that of the same year by 28 lakhs.

Opening and closing balances.

The cash balances rose from 216½ lakhs, the sum at which they stood on the 31st March 1882, to a little over 221 lakhs at the close of the following year, their distribution being as follows:—

—	31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Branch reserve treasury, Madras	34,02,678	41,47,087	+ 7,44,409
District treasuries	109,16,080	109,33,480	+ 17,400
Bank of Madras	34,99,043	16,85,272	− 18,13,771
Branch of the Bank	38,31,845	53,46,558	+ 15,14,713
Total ...	216,49,646	221,12,397	+ 4,62,751

The excess balances at the branches at the close of 1882-83 were taken over by the Bank at its head office in the first week of the following year.

The following is a summary of the more important items of receipts and disbursements falling under these heads :— Debt and foreign transactions.

—	1881-82.	1882-83.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Surplus revenue	235½	202¾
Guaranteed railways	49⅓	52
Civil Fund deposits	10¼	10⅓
Other deposits	1¼	1¼
Advances repaid	4½	...
Receipts of Home Government	13	10
Funds obtained by Military Department from other provinces	104½	98
Cash and departmental balances lowered	1¾	...
Refund of loans by Native States, &c.	...	3
Total	420¼	377½
Disbursements.		
Interest on Government securities	30¾	34
Net unadjusted debits on departmental and other accounts	2	¾
Advances, other accounts	...	3¼
Foreign bills and transfer receipts	7	1¼
Cash and departmental balance raised	...	5¼
Remittances to other provinces, including payment of council bills	380½	333
Total	420¼	377½

The net contribution of funds from this presidency to the other provinces was reduced by over 47 lakhs in 1882-83 as compared with the previous year, in consequence of the decreased surplus revenue of 33 lakhs, the smaller drawing of 7 lakhs by the Military Department from other provinces, and by the raising of the cash balances instead of lowering as in the previous year.

The following statement contrasts the form in which the remittances to the other provinces, amounting to 380½ lakhs and 333 lakhs respectively, were made in 1881-82 and the following year :— Remittances to other provinces.

—	1881-82.	1882-83.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Specie and notes	86¼	34
Bills on Calcutta	262¼	136½
Bills on Bombay	110¼	139⅔
Transfers to currency	20	10
Uncurrent silver	6	3¾
Small silver coin	¾	¼
Copper coin	2	½
Council bill payments	15	31¼
Total sent	502½	355½
Remittances to Madras.		
Bills from Calcutta	40	4
Small coin	¼	...
Currency notes	4½	3
Transfers from currency	10	5
Subscription to loans	67	10½
Total received	121¾	22½
Net sent from Madras	380¼	333

Currency notes to the value of 13½ lakhs were remitted in 1882-83 from Madras to the district treasuries against 21¼ lakhs sent in the previous year, in which there was an unusually large supply made to the Bangalore treasury owing to its having run short of funds. On the other hand, the value of the notes remitted to Madras from the district treasuries amounted to 57½ lakhs against 47¼ returned in the previous year. Here, too, the increase largely arose in the Bangalore Supply of different kinds of money.

treasury from its having to remit to Madras about 12 lakhs in January and 12 lakhs in March on account of the Maisur subsidy.

Mode of keeping accounts.

From the commencement of 1882-83 a revised decentralization scheme was introduced. Under this new scheme, instead of each local Government receiving a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized receipts, as was the case under the previous scheme, a certain proportion of the imperial revenue of each province is devoted to this object. Certain heads, as few in number as possible, are wholly or with minute local exceptions only reserved as imperial; others are divided in proportions for the most part equal between imperial and provincial; the rest are wholly or with minute local exceptions only made provincial. The balance of transfers being against the local Government is rectified by a fixed percentage of the land revenue.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The transactions under imperial (omitting Public Works, Postal, Telegraph, and Military, treated of separately), provincial, and local services are as follows:—

Imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds receipts.

Major heads of account.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83, compared with 1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land revenue	468,88,626	482,08,407	+ 13,19,781
II. Tributes	34,46,930	34,46,430	— 500
III. Forests	8,06,901	9,06,442	+ 99,541
IV. Excise	64,83,819	64,58,419	— 25,400
V. Assessed taxes	4,77,248	4,60,365	— 16,883
VI. Provincial rates	61,87,645	63,89,118	+ 2,01,473
VII. Customs	19,87,239	10,45,795	— 9,41,444
VIII. Salt	147,29,166	139,08,525	— 8,20,641
X. Stamps	54,40,234	52,08,372	— 2,31,862
XI. Registration	5,88,216	5,79,446	— 8,770
XII. Mint	231	5,691	+ 5,460
XIII. Post office	544	.....	— 544
XIV. Minor departments	1,37,112	1,94,860	+ 57,748
XVI. Law and justice	7,62,419	7,49,992	— 12,427
XVII. Police	4,61,312	3,96,135	— 65,177
XVIII. Marine	11,278	5,311	— 5,967
XIX. Education	3,13,075	3,25,974	+ 12,899
XX. Medical	79,102	73,016	— 6,086
XXI. Stationery and printing ...	71,891	81,762	+ 9,871
XXII. Interest	9,78,121	7,98,036	— 1,80,085
XXIII. Pensions	4,59,094	4,44,458	— 14,636
XXIV. Miscellaneous	5,50,016	5,22,721	— 27,295
XXVI. Irrigation and navigation ...	1,26,496	1,40,489	+ 13,993
XXVII. Other public works	8,63,393	7,78,487	— 84,906
XXX. Gain by exchange	2,64,776	2,20,286	— 44,490
Provincial and local deficits ...	.....	3,27,211	+ 3,27,211
Contributions: Imperial to provincial ...	4,00,000	.....	— 4,00,000
Contributions: Provincial to imperial ...	1,00,000	.....	— 1,00,000
Contributions: Do. to local	1,27,908	1,96,741	+ 68,833
Contributions: Local to provincial	23,096	5,73,827	— 5,50,731
Contributions: Do. to local	1,10,565	1,29,251	+ 18,686
Total ...	928,76,453	925,75,567	— 3,00,886

Imperial, provincial, and incorporated local funds charges.

	Major heads of account.	Actuals, 1881-82.	Actuals, 1882-83.	Actuals, 1882-83, compared with 1881-82.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1.	Interest on funded, &c., debt	.....	2,690	+ 2,690
2.	Interest on other accounts	8,00,608	7,52,202	— 48,406
3.	Refunds and drawbacks	4,30,039	3,32,540	— 97,499
3½.	Assignments and compensations	12,12,511	11,93,806	— 18,705
4.	Land revenue	72,37,638	74,01,930	+ 1,64,292
5.	Forest	6,02,886	6,45,211	+ 42,325
6.	Excise	1,86,452	1,97,317	+ 10,865
7.	Assessed taxes	5,803	5,655	— 148
8.	Provincial rates	37,767	35,694	— 2,073
9.	Customs	2,32,899	1,85,415	— 47,484
10.	Salt	13,28,167	15,22,583	+ 1,94,416
12.	Stamps	1,43,884	1,42,804	— 1,080
13.	Registration	4,19,335	4,51,578	+ 32,243
14.	Mint	5,108	.....	— 5,108
15.	Post office	1,07,334	1,05,294	— 2,040
17.	Administration	13,66,929	14,35,499	+ 68,570
18.	Minor departments	6,57,372	5,31,423	— 1,25,949
19.	Law and justice	47,66,652	47,36,247	— 30,405
20.	Police	41,30,669	39,63,487	— 1,67,182
21.	Marine	54,617	8,690	— 45,927
22.	Education	17,04,023	18,31,216	+ 1,27,193
23.	Ecclesiastical	3,46,733	3,49,791	+ 3,058
24.	Medical	14,69,450	15,28,336	+ 58,886
25.	Stationery and printing	8,63,094	8,95,754	+ 32,660
26.	Political agencies	2,14,143	2,11,332	— 2,811
27.	Territorial and political pensions	10,55,684	10,53,874	— 1,810
28.	Civil furlough, &c., allowances	879	.....	— 879
29.	Pensions	17,57,346	17,76,340	+ 18,994
30.	Miscellaneous	10,22,675	8,19,480	— 2,03,195
31.	Famine relief	4,64,030	1,35,319	— 3,28,711
33.	Irrigation and navigation	2,66,368	3,62,501	+ 96,133
34.	Other public works	52,34,730	57,97,809	+ 5,63,079
35.	Reduction of debt	.....	6,33,000	+ 6,33,000
36.	Loss by exchange	3,91,356	7,59,150	+ 3,67,794
	Provincial and local surpluses	7,58,374	11,15,659	+ 3,57,285
Contributions	Imperial to provincial	4,00,000	.....	— 4,00,000
	Provincial to imperial	1,00,000	.....	— 1,00,000
	Do. to local	1,27,908	1,96,741	+ 68,833
	Local to provincial	23,096	5,73,827	+ 5,50,731
	Do. to local	1,10,565	1,29,251	+ 18,686
	Total ...	400,37,124	418,19,445	+ 17,82,321

(1)—IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*A*) CIVIL.

Imperial and provincial have a common interest in so many important heads of revenue that it will be more convenient to review their receipts and charges in a combined account than to review first imperial separately and then provincial separately as was the previous custom. A separate review of provincial receipts and charges, compared with those of the previous year, will still, however, be made.

The following is an abstract of the imperial and provincial transactions jointly subdivided as usual under seven principal heads:—

Statement showing the incidence of taxation on each head of population in the Madras Presidency for 1882-83.

Districts.	Land revenue.		Excise.		Opium.		Assessed taxes.		Sea customs.		Land customs.		Salt.		Stamps.	
	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	12,68,884	0 11 7	1,18,422	0 1 0			9,756	0 0 1	72,179		...	...			1,29,527	0 1 2
Vizagapatam ...	14,00,207	0 9 0	1,93,321	0 1 2			16,895	0 0 1	4,178		...	...			2,22,115	0 1 5
Godávari ...	40,50,730	2 4 2	3,04,654	0 2 5			27,937	0 0 3	26,198		30	...			3,38,321	0 3 0
Kistna ...	38,69,773	2 8 0	2,44,300	0 2 6			37,249	0 0 4	5,366		...	...			2,03,651	0 2 1
Nellore ...	30,47,425	2 7 11	1,43,412	0 1 10			17,753	0 0 3	17		...	...			1,47,257	0 1 11
Cuddapah ...	18,22,031	1 10 0	1,95,664	0 2 9			30,051	0 0 5	...		...	...			1,41,959	0 2 0
Anantapur ...	8,08,967	1 5 7	1,78,797	0 4 9			11,953	0 0 4	...		...	...			54,423	0 1 5
Bellary ...	12,24,783	1 10 11	3,59,197	0 7 11			22,978	0 0 6	...		...	...			97,024	0 2 1
Kurnool ...	13,04,809	1 14 9	1,68,623	0 3 11			25,382	0 0 7	...		...	...			84,020	0 2 0
Madras ...	76,101	0 2 11	11,26,542	2 12 5			51,848	0 2 0	5,15,076		...	...			5,51,144	1 5 8
Chingleput ...	17,75,515	1 12 11	2,43,798	0 4 0	4,46,618	0 0 3	12,055	0 0 3	...	0 0 6	...	...	139,08,525	0 6 4	1,10,992	0 1 10
North Arcot ...	26,64,195	1 7 5	3,56,044	0 3 1			30,259	0 0 3	...		...	...			1,91,525	0 1 8
South Arcot ...	37,99,821	2 1 6	3,58,335	0 3 2			11,047	0 0 1	12,736		23,673	...			1,98,534	0 1 9
Tanjore ...	45,40,485	2 2 1	5,36,467	0 4 0			32,163	0 0 3	2,54,448		64,617	...			6,09,115	0 4 7
Trichinopoly ...	15,66,164	1 4 7	1,56,333	0 2 1			6,460	0 0 1	...		...	...			1,59,238	0 2 1
Madura ...	24,89,694	1 2 4	1,70,535	0 1 3			28,306	0 0 2	2,128		...	...			3,73,876	0 2 9
Tinnevelly ...	29,38,794	1 11 8	1,03,327	0 0 11			10,192	0 0 1	9,692		...	...			3,06,531	0 2 11
Coimbatore ...	30,96,875	1 13 11	2,37,662	0 2 3			12,363	0 0 1	...		...	...			1,95,005	0 1 11
Nilgiris ...	1,06,041	1 2 8	1,80,536	1 15 9			3,912	0 0 8	...		...	...			47,115	0 8 3
Salem ...	20,63,945	1 4 8	2,76,361	0 2 9			23,128	0 0 3	...		...	...			1,47,242	0 1 6
South Canara...	13,58,040	1 6 11	1,48,477	0 2 6			12,378	0 0 2	9,248		...	...			1,97,281	0 3 3
Malabar ...	18,43,585	0 12 5	2,10,994	0 1 5			26,299	0 0 2	40,496		5,713	...			6,94,432	0 4 8
Maisur ...	471,16,854	1 8 6	60,11,801	0 3 1	4,46,618	0 0 3	4,60,364	0 0 3	9,51,762	0 0 6	94,033	...	139,08,525	0 6 4	52,00,327	0 2 8
	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,045	...
	471,16,870	...	60,11,801	...	4,46,618	...	4,60,365	...	9,51,762	...	94,033	...	139,08,525	...	52,08,372	...

(1.) Land Revenue.

The following are the receipts from the different sources of revenue under this head :—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently-settled revenue ...	53,81,739	51,72,340
Lands held on favorable assessment.	6,51,255	6,70,451
Ryotwar collections	357,48,841	371,85,377
Miscellaneous receipts	39,70,552	40,88,703
Total ...	457,52,387	471,16,871

The increase is chiefly due to the stringent measures adopted towards the close of the year for the collection of the current revenue and the large outstanding arrears, but the favorable nature of the season doubtless also contributed to the increase.

The land revenue charges were as follows :—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors, &c.	34,53,002	35,15,930	+ 62,928
Revenue survey	5,93,867	6,20,523	+ 26,656
Do. settlement	1,85,578	2,35,015	+ 49,437
Inam commission	11,985	7,988	— 3,997
Total ...	42,44,432	43,79,456	+ 1,35,024

The increase is mainly due to the creation of the new Anantapur District, to the transfer to this head from customs of one-third of the salary of the Collector in the town of Madras, to the appointment of an extra settlement party for expediting the Wynaad survey, to the re-establishment of the settlement party in Ganjam, and to the revival of the appointment of Director of Revenue Settlement.

(2.) Assessed Taxes.

The collections of the year amounted to Rs. 4,60,365, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,883 as compared with 1881-82. This decrease is the result of a gross decrease of Rs. 27,537 in 13 districts and an increase of Rs. 10,654 in the remaining 9, the increase being large in Madura, Bellary, and South Canara. In Madura it is reported to be due to the stringent measures adopted for collection, and in the other two districts to the careful revision of the list of persons liable to the tax and assessment of several new individuals. The decrease occurred mainly in 8 districts, the principal reasons assigned being smaller arrear collections and the careful revision of the assessments. The number of appeals presented to the Board of Revenue during the year against the assessments made by district officers was 83, but in only 11 cases was the assessment either modified or reduced. The charges incurred in working the Act were Rs. 5,655 against Rs. 5,803 in 1881-82.

(3.) Excise.

The receipts under this head may be sub-divided as follows :—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Excise proper	62,15,484	60,11,801
Opium	2,68,335	4,46,618
Total ...	64,83,819	64,58,419

Under the former head the receipts of 1881-82 were abnormally high in consequence of the collection of large arrears due from the renters under the triennial lease which expired on the 30th June 1881. The excise receipts on opium imported from Malwa in 1881-82 were low, probably owing to the fact that the stock in hand at the commencement of the year was unduly high, the receipts from excise on opium in 1880-81 having reached the large sum of Rs. 5,02,662. Except at Vizagapatam the import of opium was left to private enterprize. The excise charges amounted to Rs. 1,97,317 in 1882-83 against Rs. 1,86,452 in the previous year; the increase was due to larger purchases of Colombo and puttai arrack, necessitated by increased sales in the town of Madras.

(4.) Customs.

Sub-dividing the revenue under this head under sea customs and land customs, the former fell from Rs. 18,77,591 in 1881-82 to Rs. 9,51,762 in 1882-83 owing to the operation of the Revised Tariff Act No. XI of 1882, which came into force at the close of 1881-82, and exempted from duty all articles of import except liquors, arms and ammunition, salt and opium. The duty on salt, however, is not credited to this head, but to the major head of salt. As a consequence of the abolition of the import duty on almost all goods, large reductions were effected during the year in the establishment charges, while also one-third of the salary of the Collector at the town of Madras was at the same time transferred to land revenue, part of the time of the Collector being devoted to the work of that department. The sea customs charges therefore fell from Rs. 2,10,316 in 1881-82 to Rs. 1,71,330 in 1882-83, making a decrease of Rs. 38,986. The general abolition of import duty already mentioned equally affected the land customs receipts, which fell from Rs. 1,09,648 in 1881-82 to Rs. 94,033 in 1882-83. The percentage of decrease in this revenue is only 14·2, whereas under sea customs it amounted to 49·8. The land customs charges show a decrease of Rs. 8,498 in 1882-83 as compared with the previous year.

(5.) Salt.

Administration.

The reorganization of the Salt Department, begun in 1881-82, was carried into effect before the end of March 1883 in all the maritime districts except Godávari, Kistna, and Nellore, and portions of Chingleput, Tanjore, and Madura. Permanent preventive forces were established in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and Trichinopoly Districts, and in portions of Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore. Two inland circles not included in the reorganization scheme were also established in the Vizagapatam District, where inquiries showed that earth-salt manufacture was carried on to a large extent. Definite sanction of the Government of India was received during the year for the substitution of 7 assistant commissioners, graded as noted below, for the 12 officers previously employed under that designation :—

	Rs.
1 first grade	800
2 second do.	700
2 third do.	600
2 fourth do.	500

Legislation.

The Salt Laws Amendment Act (Madras Act I of 1882) was brought into force throughout the presidency during the year under report. It was amended in a few minor points by Act IV of 1882. Rules under Section 27 thereof were also framed by the local Government for the grant of compensation to persons improperly arrested or charged under the Act; for the adjudication of confiscations and the disposal of confiscated articles; and for the regulation of saltpetre manufacture.

Excise system.

The excise system was introduced into 4 factories in the Tinnevelly District, and arrangements were made for its extension to 7 others, one in the same district, one each in Kistna and Nellore, and two each in South Arcot and Tanjore.

Receipts.

The total receipts of salt revenue amounted to Rs. 139,08,525 in 1882-83 against Rs. 147,29,166 realized in the previous year as detailed below.

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sales—home and inland consumption ...	149,30,234	134,14,761	— 15,15,473
Excise duty do.	1,23,268	4,21,789	+ 2,98,521
Duty on imports	57,498	32,861	— 24,637
Sales to French Government	13,243	15,230	+ 1,987
Do. for export	25,865	2,756	— 23,109
Do. for fish-curing	5,415	9,027	+ 3,612
Deduct—	151,55,523	138,96,424	— 12,59,099
Sale on credit not paid for	22,79,086	22,20,336	— 58,750
Add—	128,76,437	116,76,088	— 12,00,349
Collections on previous year's credits ...	18,30,383	22,07,089	+ 3,76,706
Miscellaneous receipts	22,346	25,348	+ 3,002
Total ...	147,29,166	139,08,525	— 8,20,641

Compared with the receipts of 1881-82, there was a net decrease of Rs. 8,20,640, or 5·57 per cent. Under home and inland consumption it was entirely due to the reduction in the rate of duty. There were also larger sales on credit than in the preceding year. The decrease in customs duty was due to the cessation of dutiable imports on the west coast owing to the operation of the Salt Transport Act (Act XVI of 1879) and to the requirement of prepayment of duty at the ports of export. The decrease in collections on account of exports was due to no salt having been exported to Ceylon as in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 2,98,521 under excise duty, due to the introduction of the excise system into the Tuticorin circle of the Tinnevelly division.

The total charges under salt amounted to Rs. 15,22,583 against Rs. 13,28,167 in the previous year. The increase in 1882-83 falls mainly under the head of permanent establishment and was due to the progress made in the reorganization of the department. The decrease under the head purchase of salt, notwithstanding the increase in the quantity of salt brought into store, was due to the smaller quantity manufactured in those divisions in which the rates of payments to the manufacturers are highest, and also to the smaller amount outstanding for payment to manufacturers at the beginning of the year.

(6.) Stamps.

The revenue under this head during the last five years has been as follows :—

—	Court fees.	General.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79	33,34,900	19,66,451	53,01,351
1879-80	33,85,578	19,60,449	53,46,027
1880-81	34,57,868	20,12,038	54,69,906
1881-82	33,95,758	20,44,476	54,40,234
1882-83	32,58,257	19,50,115	52,08,372

There was a decrease in 1882-83 as compared with 1881-82 of Rs. 1,37,501 under court fees stamps and of Rs. 94,361 under general stamps, making a total decrease of Rs. 2,31,862.

The stamp charges of the year amounted to Rs. 1,42,804 against Rs. 1,43,884 in 1881-82, showing a small decrease of Rs. 1,080.

(7.) Other Heads.

The aggregate of the receipts and charges under the other heads of account, imperial and provincial, is as follows :—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	87,91,809	89,12,280	+ 1,20,471
Charges	240,38,280	248,12,240	+ 7,73,960

These figures exclude the nominal credit and debit on account of the provincial deficit and surplus.

The variation in the receipts is the result of a gross increase of Rs. 5,96,944 under nine heads and a decrease of Rs. 4,76,473 under ten heads as noted below :—

Increase.

	Rs.
Forest	3,99,732
Mint	5,460
Minor departments	57,748
Education	21,561
Medical	10,944
Stationery and printing	9,871
Miscellaneous	26,904
Irrigation and navigation	13,993
Adjusting receipts	50,731
Total	5,96,944

Decrease.

	Rs.
Tributes	500
Interest	1,34,374
Registration	8,770
Post office	544
Law and justice	12,427
Police	64,540
Marine	5,967
Superannuations	14,899
Exchange	44,490
Public works	1,89,962
Total	4,76,473

On the charges side of the account there was a gross increase of Rs. 21,76,595 under thirteen heads and a decrease of Rs. 14,02,635 under fifteen other heads as shown below :—

Increase.

	Rs.
Interest on debt	2,690
Forest	2,54,025
Registration	32,243
Administration	1,04,228
Education	60,908
Ecclesiastical	3,058
Medical	49,298
Stationery and printing	32,660
Superannuations	18,331
Reduction of debt	6,33,000
Exchange	3,67,794
Irrigation and navigation	96,133
Other public works	5,22,227
Total	21,76,595

Decrease.

	Rs.
Interest on deposit	47,840
Refunds	52,813
Mint	5,108
Post office	2,040
Minor departments	1,25,949
Law and justice	30,405
Police	1,61,501
Marine	45,927
Political agencies	2,811
Assignments and compensations	18,705
Political pensions	1,810
Civil furlough allowances	879
Miscellaneous	1,46,969
Famine relief	3,28,711
Adjusting payments	4,31,167
Total	14,02,635

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*B*) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement shows the receipts under public works, imperial, compared with those of the previous year :—

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Military	46,836	28,219	– 18,617
2. Other services	9,371	.....	– 9,371
3. Irrigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	1,51,767	2,12,901	+ 61,134
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	260	351	+ 91
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	11,904	12,146	+ 242
Agricultural works	18,461	10,130	– 8,331
Total	2,38,599	2,63,747	+ 25,148

The receipts of 1881-82 under item No. 1 were unusually high owing to large sales of old buildings and building materials ; the receipts from 1882-83 under the second item have been transferred to provincial under the new provincialization scheme ; while the increase in the last is chiefly due to the revenue from the Kurnool canal and the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project having been for the first time credited to this head in the accounts of 1882-83.

On the charges side the details are as follow :—

——	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Military—			
Original works	1,15,574	2,48,365	+ 1,32,791
Repairs	2,69,097	2,92,955	+ 23,858
Establishment, &c.	1,05,764	1,18,988	+ 13,224
2. Other services—			
Original works	1,92,582	2,01,206	+ 8,624
Repairs	5,673	5,099	— 574
Establishment, &c.	70,937	48,406	— 22,531
3. State outlay on guaranteed railways	99,414	1,04,739	+ 5,325
4. Chota-Nagpore railway	15,885	3,099	— 12,786
5. South Indian railway extension to Quilon	7,878	2,569	— 5,309
6. Vizagapatam-Raipur railway	.....	41,158	+ 41,158
7. Bellary, Guntur, &c. railway	.....	20,962	+ 20,962
8. Irrigation—			
Productive public works, capital account	3,18,919	9,90,946	+ 6,72,027
Do. do. revenue account	7,29,767	7,84,110	+ 54,343
Irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept—			
Capital	1,63,479	— 1,17,275	— 2,80,754
Revenue	99,058	81,554	— 17,504
Irrigation and navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept	10,11,691	15,56,750	+ 5,45,059
Agricultural works	3,48,579	5,67,993	+ 2,19,414
Famine relief protective public works	59,832	64,253	+ 4,421
5. Madras harbour works—			
Imperial other services	.....	4,98,081	1,90,979
Do. capital productive public works	6,89,060	.....	
Total	43,03,189	55,13,958	+ 12,10,769

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

(a)—POSTAL.

The receipts and payments in connection with this department during the last five years were as follow :—

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79	11,50,762	8,45,107	— 3,05,655
1879-80	13,52,826	11,89,791	— 1,63,035
1880-81	24,06,672	28,74,280	+ 4,67,608
1881-82	33,68,152	37,87,802	+ 4,19,650
1882-83	40,63,139	46,71,802	+ 6,08,663

The surplus of the earlier years has given place to a deficit since 1880-81 in consequence of the post office having undertaken the duties of the money order department from the 1st January 1880. The figures of 1882-83 would seem to indicate larger drawings on this presidency by the other presidencies in that year, considering that the department now receives also savings' bank deposits.

(b)—TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and charges in connection with the Telegraph Department were as follows :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1878-79	5,21,478	8,41,105	+ 3,19,627
1879-80	5,71,571	10,52,257	+ 4,80,686
1880-81	5,94,501	10,40,232	+ 4,45,731
1881-82	5,94,228	12,16,189	+ 6,21,961
1882-83	6,63,284	11,17,921	+ 4,54,637

The decrease in rates which came into force on the 1st January 1882 would seem to have had the effect of a larger resort to the wire by the public and the trade.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(*D*) MILITARY.

The following are the details of the receipts :—

——	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Army and garrison staff	155	...	— 155
III. Regimental pay and allowance and charges	2,27,849	2,46,862	+ 19,013
IV. Commissariat establishment, supervision and services	9,01,757	9,36,623	+ 34,866
V. Remount establishment, supervision and services	1,43,895	52,399	— 91,496
VI. Clothing establishment, supervision and services	2,42,134	1,74,796	— 67,338
VII. Barrack establishment, supervision and services	14,487	12,338	— 2,149
VIII. Administration of martial law ...	2,729	4,990	+ 2,261
IX. Medical establishment, supervision and services	32,528	71,652	+ 39,124
X. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage	2,11,342	2,68,255	+ 56,913
XII. Education	1,940	1,961	+ 21
XIII. Sea transport charges	18,221	6,215	— 12,006
XIV. Miscellaneous services	37,506	46,039	+ 8,533
XVIII. Military pensions	3,811	2,599	— 1,212
XIX. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	57,435	61,575	+ 4,140
Total ...	18,95,789	18,86,304	— 9,485

This net decrease of Rs. 9,485 is the difference between a gross decrease of Rs. 1,74,356 and an increase of Rs. 1,64,871. The chief items of increase are III, recoveries of disallowances of pay, *i.e.*, issued in previous years; IV, adjustment of the value of Amrut Mahal cattle made over to the Maisur State; IX, introduction of the prepayment system for issues of medical stores to Municipalities and Local Fund Boards; X, supply of ordnance stores to the Hyderabad contingent, &c.; and XIV, receipts in connection with the Egyptian expedition. The largest decrease occurred under head V, owing to a less number of horses cast than in the previous year; VI, to smaller sales of clothing to the Hyderabad contingent, &c.; and XIII, to the actuals of 1881-82 including large arrear receipts.

The details of expenditure are as follow :—

——	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	10,03,917	10,48,440	+ 44,523
2. Administrative staff	4,09,738	4,24,101	+ 14,363
3. Regimental pay and allowance and charges	140,02,080	134,04,333	— 5,97,747
4. Commissariat establishment, supervision and services	40,39,176	37,52,553	— 2,86,623
5. Remount establishment, supervision and services	4,77,005	4,24,314	— 52,691
6. Clothing establishment, supervision and services	2,03,889	2,44,666	+ 40,777
7. Barrack establishment, supervision and services	4,96,408	4,63,107	— 33,301
8. Administration of martial law	94,259	92,569	— 1,690
9. Medical establishment, supervision and services	8,59,652	11,41,781	+ 2,82,129
10. Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage	9,32,976	9,13,178	— 19,798
11. Ecclesiastical	63,071	65,766	+ 2,695
12. Education	1,53,426	1,53,328	— 98
13. Sea transport charges	3,70,010	3,52,507	— 17,503
14. Miscellaneous services	8,97,025	14,43,174	+ 5,46,149
15. Volunteer corps	98,315	1,04,583	+ 6,268
16. Rewards for military services	16,599	14,750	— 1,849
17. Retired officers	1,39,657	1,45,458	+ 5,801
18. Military pensions	23,92,685	25,94,031	+ 2,01,346
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	85,355	84,721	— 634
20. Superannuation and gratuities	68,157	67,113	— 1,044
Total ...	268,03,400	269,34,473	+ 1,31,073

On the whole there was a gross increase of Rs. 11,44,051 under nine heads, but this was reduced by a decrease of Rs. 10,12,978 under the other eleven heads.

(2.)—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(*a*)—PROVINCIAL PROPER.

The following statements give the receipts and expenditure of the account of provincial services proper :—

Income.

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	...	137,25,042	+ 137,25,042
III. Forest	...	9,06,442	+ 9,06,442
IV. Excise	...	32,29,209	+ 32,29,209
V. Assessed taxes	...	2,30,183	+ 2,30,183
VI. Customs	...	37,778	+ 37,778
VIII. Salt	...	25,348	+ 25,348
X. Stamps	...	26,04,186	+ 26,04,186
XI. Registration	5,88,216	2,89,723	− 2,98,493
XIII. Post office	544	...	− 544
XV. Minor departments	99,983	1,94,860	+ 94,877
XVI. Law and justice	2,84,335	6,63,644	+ 3,79,309
XVII. Police	2,37,200	1,65,634	− 71,566
XVIII. Marine	9,092	5,311	− 3,781
XIX. Education	1,67,739	1,89,299	+ 21,560
XX. Medical	50,965	61,909	+ 10,944
XXI. Stationery and printing	56,765	81,762	+ 24,997
XXII. Interest	2,415	2,342	− 73
XXIII. Superannuations	...	56,173	+ 56,173
XXIV. Miscellaneous	27,656	76,078	+ 48,422
XXVI. Irrigation and navigation	1,26,496	1,40,463	+ 13,967
XXVII. Other public works	2,69,077	79,042	− 1,90,035
Contributions { From imperial	4,00,000	...	− 4,00,000
Contributions { From local	23,097	5,73,826	+ 5,50,729
Imperial allotment ... ... {	23,43,580	233,38,254	+ 209,94,674
Imperial allotment ... ... {	85,24,852	...	− 85,24,852
Total ...	108,68,432	233,38,254	+ 124,69,822

Expenditure.

—	1881-82.	1882-83.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
3. Refunds and drawbacks	2,829	99,213	+ 96,384
4. Land revenue	27,203	43,79,457	+ 43,52,254
5. Forest	29	6,45,211	+ 6,45,182
6. Excise	360	98,658	+ 98,298
7. Assessed taxes	...	2,827	+ 2,827
9. Customs	6,018	1,85,415	+ 1,79,397
10. Salt	11,324	...	− 11,324
12. Stamps	906	71,402	+ 70,496
13. Registration	4,19,335	2,25,789	− 1,93,546
15. Post office	1,07,334	1,05,294	− 2,040
17. Administration	2,338	10,54,627	+ 10,52,289
18. Minor departments	1,40,190	4,47,330	+ 3,07,140
19. Law and justice	10,27,741	47,36,247	+ 37,08,506
20. Police	36,83,140	36,25,457	− 57,683
21. Marine	16,050	5,311	− 10,739
22. Education	10,45,489	11,06,397	+ 60,908
23. Ecclesiastical	5,086	...	− 5,086
24. Medical	6,38,471	10,22,783	+ 3,84,312
25. Stationery and printing	4,87,847	7,25,495	+ 2,37,648
26. Political agencies	455	...	− 455
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	549	...	− 549
29. Superannuations	...	8,40,274	+ 8,40,274
30. Miscellaneous	2,85,774	2,77,262	− 8,512
31. Famine relief	4,64,030	1,35,319	− 3,28,711
33. Irrigation and navigation	2,51,644	3,53,102	+ 1,01,458
34. Other public works	14,17,455	19,43,446	+ 5,25,991
Contributions { To imperial	1,00,000	...	− 1,00,000
Contributions { To local	89,921	1,62,950	+ 73,029
	102,31,518	222,49,266	+ 120,17,748
Provincial surplus	6,36,914	10,88,988	+ 4,52,074
Total ...	108,68,432	233,38,254	124,69,822

The net result, as will be observed, is a surplus of Rs. 10,88,988 in 1882-83 against Rs. 6,36,914 in 1881-82. The former added to the balance at the credit of these services on the 31st March 1882 raised the balance on the 31st March 1883 to Rs. 24,41,641. There is besides this a sum of Rs. 59,504 due to provincial by the Village Service Fund of the Nellore District on account of a deficiency in its assets temporarily made good from provincial funds, as well as the balance of the Convict Labor Fund, Rs. 2,14,108, merged with provincial from 1st April 1883.

The wide differences between the two years' figures in the above statements are, of course, the result of the change in the provincial services scheme. The provincial share of land revenue under the present scheme is 28·9514 per cent., the amount at this rate on the actual revenue of 1882-83 being Rs. 136,40,993.

(*b*)—Unfettered Local Funds.

With provincial services are also indirectly connected the transactions of the Cattle Pound Fund and the Convict Labor Fund; the latter, however, merges with provincial funds from the 1st April 1883. The receipts and charges of these funds are as follow:—

—	Convict Labor.		Pound.		Total.		Difference.
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XVI. Law and justice	49,580	86,348	...	...	49,580	86,348	+ 36,768
XVII. Police	...	...	2,01,702	2,08,729	2,01,702	2,08,729	+ 7,027
XXVII. Other public works	...	33	...	40	...	73	+ 73
Total ...	49,580	86,381	2,01,702	2,08,769	2,51,282	2,95,150	+ 43,868
Charges.							
18. Minor departments	...	...	29,810	70,519	29,810	70,519	+ 40,709
19. Law and justice	205	...	...	...	205	...	- 205
20. Police	...	...	1,29,991	1,27,016	1,29,991	1,27,016	- 2,975
34. Other public works	26,527	32,833	21,018	10,947	47,545	43,780	- 3,765
Adjusting payments	...	...	37,987	33,791	37,987	33,791	- 4,196
Total ...	26,732	32,833	2,18,806	2,42,273	2,45,538	2,75,106	+ 29,568
Surplus	22,848	53,548	...	...	5,744	20,044	- 14,300
Deficit	...	...	17,104	33,504	...	...	...

The transactions of the Convict Labor Fund show a surplus of Rs. 30,700. This sum, added to the opening balance of Rs. 1,60,560, gives a closing balance on the 31st March 1883 of Rs. 2,14,108, which, as previously remarked, merges with the funds of provincial proper in the accounts of 1883-84. The balance of the Pound Fund on the 31st March 1883 amounted to Rs. 1,95,886, the bulk of which is available for expenditure on agricultural services.

(3.)—FETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following are the funds which fall under this category :—

Local Funds Act IV of 1871.
Village Service Fund.
Irrigation Cess.
Canal and Ferry.
Police Lodging.
Book Depôt.
Bearers' Fee.
Bhadráchalam Road.

The following statements give in detail the receipts and charges of each of the above funds.

Income.

	Local Funds Act IV of 1871.		Total of all funds.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	83,400	84,039	11,36,239	10,91,536
Forest	...	...	3,00,190	...
Provincial rates	40,17,887	42,15,171	61,87,645	63,89,118
Police	...	...	22,410	21,773
Education	63,030	55,979	1,45,336	1,36,674
Medical	28,137	11,107	28,137	11,107
Interest	59,714	37,502	1,20,486	74,775
Pensions	37	300	37	300
Miscellaneous	3,51,034	3,58,838	4,41,281	3,87,082
Other public works	4,66,786	5,45,388	5,94,316	6,99,372
Contributions from provincial ...	1,27,904	1,96,737	1,27,908	1,96,741
Transfers between local and local.	1,10,565	1,29,251	1,10,565	1,29,251
Total ...	53,08,494	56,34,312	92,14,550	91,37,729

Expenditure.

	Local Funds Act IV of 1871.		Total of all funds.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Interest	13,211	12,645	13,211	12,645
Refunds	53,959	10,325	57,498	12,812
Land revenue	14,242	14,447	29,93,206	30,22,474
Forest	...	...	2,11,700	...
Provincial rates	...	...	37,767	35,694
Administration	1,15,958	80,300	1,15,958	80,300
Police	...	...	32,237	26,556
Education	5,70,272	6,56,894	6,58,534	7,24,820
Medical	4,95,966	5,05,554	4,95,966	5,05,554
Pensions	2,228	2,942	2,280	2,942
Miscellaneous	5,71,818	5,15,718	5,77,085	5,20,858
Other public works	37,32,327	37,67,872	37,69,729	38,10,582
Contributions to provincial ...	17,429	5,07,609	23,097	5,73,826
Transfers between local and local.	6,090	4,939	1,10,565	1,29,251
Total ...	55,93,500	60,79,245	90,98,833	94,58,314
Surplus	...	...	1,15,717	...
Deficit	2,85,006	4,44,933	...	3,20,585

Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 show on the receipt side a gross increase of Rs. 3,72,111 under all heads but three, where there occurred a total decrease of Rs. 46,293 as shown below :—

Increase.

	RS.
Land revenue	639
Provincial rates	1,97,284
Pensions	263
Miscellaneous	7,804
Public works	78,602
Adjusting receipts	87,519
Total ...	3,72,111

Decrease.

	RS.
Education	7,051
Medical	17,030
Interest	22,212
Total ...	46,293

On the charges side of Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 there was an increase under certain heads amounting to Rs. 6,21,703, and a decrease under others of Rs. 1,35,958 as follows :—

Increase.

	RS.
Land revenue	205
Education	86,622
Medical	9,588
Pensions	714
Public works	35,545
Adjusting payments	4,89,029
Total ...	6,21,703

Decrease.

	RS.
Interest	566
Refund	43,634
Administration	35,658
Miscellaneous	56,100
Total ...	1,35,958

The Jungle Conservancy Fund ceased to be a fettered fund from 1882-83, having been amalgamated in that year with provincial services. In the transactions of all other funds there was a decrease of Rs. 1,02,449 in the receipts of 1882-83 as compared with the previous year, and an increase of Rs. 87,165 in the expenditure. In addition to the balance shown above, the Village Service Fund had at its credit on the 31st March 1883 Government securities in connection with the following districts :—

	Rs.
Kurnool	4,46,500
Trichinopoly	1,50,000
Salem	2,70,900
Total ...	8,67,400

(4.)—EXCLUDED FUNDS.

The following statements give in abstract the receipts and disbursements of the funds falling under this category for 1882-83 compared with 1881-82, as well as the opening and closing balances :—

Receipts.

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April 1881.	Actuals.		Total.
		1881-82.	1882-83.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Educational Building Fund ...	17,793	40,952	12,174	70,919
2. Endowment Fund	10,445	16,654	14,284	41,383
3. Port Fund	6,73,625	3,67,552	4,15,759	14,56,936
4. University Fee Fund	2,585	67,905	79,081	1,49,571
5. Cantonment Fund	3,677	10,674	10,660	25,011
Total ...	7,08,125	5,03,737	5,31,958	17,43,820

Charges.

Funds.	Actuals.		Closing balance, 31st March 1883.	Total.
	1881-82.	1882-83.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Educational Building Fund ...	29,024	33,891	8,004	70,919
2. Endowment Fund	13,003	19,289	9,091	41,383
3. Port Fund	4,05,709	3,08,759	7,42,468	14,56,936
4. University Fee Fund	57,186	75,277	7,108	1,49,571
5. Cantonment Fund	12,511	12,028	472	25,011
Total ...	5,27,433	4,49,244	7,67,143	17,43,820

The balances of the Port and University Fee Funds, it will be observed, received in the two years an addition of Rs. 68,843 and Rs. 4,523 respectively, while those of the Educational Building, Endowment and Cantonment Funds were reduced by Rs. 9,789, Rs. 1,354, and Rs. 3,205. In addition to the above reduction of the balance of the Educational Building Fund, its invested capital also was reduced in the two years by Rs. 47,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,000 in treasury notes on the 31st March 1883.

III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LOANS.

The following statement shows the amount of loans granted by Government from time to time and the sums outstanding on the 31st March 1883, the principal items so outstanding being as follows :—

	Rs.
Mysore State	79,20,000
Ramnad Zemindari	12,72,830
Madras Municipality	14,30,000
	106,22,830
Sundry others	6,73,432

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.	Balance of interest unpaid.
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras Municipality.	For water-supply project, 1869, 1873.	14,30,000	4	14,30,000 0 0	.....	14,30,000 0 0	.....	14,30,000 0 0	57,227 15 7	...
Negapatam do. ...	For the construction of a market, 1874.	25,000	4½	10,416 10 8	.....	10,416 10 8	2,083 5 4	8,333 5 4	477 9 10	...
Ootacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875.	12,420	4½	9,771 11 1	.....	9,771 11 1	514 4 7	9,257 6 6	434 0 1	...
Mangalore do. ...	For improvement to market, 1875-76.	9,150	4½	3,660 0 0	.....	3,660 0 0	915 0 0	2,745 0 0	156 2 5	...
Coimbatore do. ...	For erecting tiled-houses ...	2,000	5	905 13 1	.....	905 13 1	348 15 5	556 13 8	40 15 9	...
Do. do. ...	For improvement of water-supply, 1876.	4,000	4½	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	66 0 1	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875.	7,248	4½	4,128 15 5	.....	4,128 15 5	217 5 0	3,911 10 5	183 6 2	...
Saidápet Local Fund Board.	For construction of an iron girder bridge across the Kortalaiyar, 1873, 1876.	1,99,790	4½	1,76,328 0 3	.....	1,76,328 0 3	7,402 8 0	1,68,925 8 3	7,852 6 6	...
Calicut Local Fund Board.	For completion of the Tamrachéri ghát road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	55,983 9 8	.....	55,983 9 8	4,665 4 9	51,318 4 11	2,529 0 8	...
Tellicherry Local Fund Board.	For completion of the Peria ghát road and construction of a fair weather road in Wynaad, 1875.	60,000	4½	51,311 0 3	.....	51,311 0 3	3,000 0 0	48,311 0 3	2,263 11 4	...
Ramnad Zemindari...	For liquidation of debt, 1873.	12,72,830	5	12,72,830 0 0	.....	12,72,830 0 0	.....	12,72,830 0 0	63,701 15 6	...
Do. do. ...	For repairs and improvement to the estate.	2,00,000	5	1,50,000 0 0	.....	1,50,000 0 0	1,50,000 0 0	.....	5,168 1 4	...
Banganapalle Nawáb.	For liquidation of debts and repairs and improvements, 1873, 1877.	3,00,000	6	2,40,442 11 3	.....	2,40,442 11 3	15,983 15 4	2,24,458 11 11	14,642 15 4	...
Jaghiredar of Sandúr.	For roads, 1873	2,500	4	917 9 8	.....	917 9 8	294 0 5	623 9 3	33 12 7	...
Sivaganga Zemindari.	For repairs to irrigation works.	1,50,000	6¼	77,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	84,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	48,000 0 0	5,224 2 4	...
Talavancotai do. ...	For liquidation of debts and repairs to irrigation works, 1880-81.	55,000	4½	45,964 7 4	5,115 10 9	51,080 2 1	19,000 0 0	32,080 2 1	1,992 1 4	...
Chintalapati Vanutu.	For restoration of an old irrigation channel.	10,000	6¼	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	9,726 4 4	273 11 8	746 15 11	...
Andipati Poligar ...	For liquidation of debt, 1881, 1882.	62,000	5	62,000 0 0	.....	62,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	2,974 12 5	...
Mysore State ...	Advance on account of famine.	80,00,000	4	80,00,000 0 0	.....	80,00,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	79,20,000 0 0	3,20,000 0 0	...
Panayur Mittadar ...	For liquidation of debts, 1882-83.	25,000	4½	.....	23,136 12 3	23,136 12 3	2,500 0 0	20,636 12 3	413 9 9	...
	Total ...	119,15,938	...	116,03,260 8 8	35,252 7 0	116,38,512 15 8	3,42,250 15 2	112,96,262 0 6	4,86,129 10 11	...

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL.

Registration. The registration of births and deaths is, in municipalities, carried on by a registrar paid for that purpose, and the figures are fairly correct. In non-municipal towns and villages this duty still devolves on the curnam, and the figures are comparatively unreliable. The civil medical officers have now been made also sanitary officers of their respective districts, and will, from 1st April 1883, be called upon to scrutinise the returns of births and deaths.

Births. The total births registered were 751,104, giving a birth-ratio per mille of 26·0. This is even higher than last year, which gave 25·5 per mille, and is higher than any previous year recorded. There were 384,989 males born to 366,115 females, showing a ratio of 105·1 males to 100 females. The following table shows the aggregate of births for the past 14 years :—

Years.	Population.	Births.	Birth-ratio per mille.
1869	24,633,127	452,410	18·5
1870	24,125,526	439,063	18·1
1871	24,555,046	517,109	21·0
1872	30,147,779	554,379	18·3
1873	30,287,842	538,123	17·7
1874	30,360,221	580,709	19·1
1875	30,278,903	638,771	21·1
1876	29,157,056	632,113	21·6
1877	29,209,542	477,447	16·3
1878	29,127,205	348,657	11·9
1879	28,991,267	477,762	16·4
1880	28,778,097	659,991	22·9
1881	28,676,375	731,866	25·5
1882	28,887,111	751,104	26·0

Deaths. During 1882 there died 470,700 persons out of a population of 28,887,111, giving a death-ratio per mille of 16·2. This, if reliable, points to a lower death-rate than obtained in the United Kingdom for the same year, viz., 19·2. There died 243,819 males to 226,881 females, being a ratio of 107·4 male to every 100 female deaths. The following table shows population and number of deaths for the past 14 years :—

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Death-ratio per mille.
1869	24,633,127	451,981	18·3
1870	24,125,526	451,020	18·6
1871	24,555,046	444,371	18·0
1872	30,147,779	501,482	16·6
1873	30,287,842	506,894	16·4
1874	30,360,221	516,848	17·0
1875	30,278,903	641,260	21·1
1876	29,157,056	680,384	23·3
1877	29,209,542	1,556,312	53·2
1878	29,127,205	810,921	27·8
1879	28,991,267	549,390	18·9
1880	28,778,097	454,101	15·7
1881	28,676,375	465,682	16·2
1882	28,887,111	470,700	16·2

The death-rate in towns amounted to 23·2 per mille and in districts 15·9; last year the figures respectively were 22·8 for towns and 15·8 for districts. The increase is due to the mortality from cholera, still the numbers compare favorably with the average for the five preceding years, exclusive of the famine year, viz., 26·5 and 20·0 per mille. Cholera continued in certain districts of the presidency during the whole of 1882, and the mortality under that head amounts to 23,604 compared with 9,446 for 1881. A greater number of deaths occur during the cold than the hot months of the year. Deaths in town and country population.

The following table gives the deaths according to ages compared with previous years. It will be seen that 1882 was even a worse year for infant mortality than 1881. An epidemic of cholera, in many districts, is sufficient to account for this increase; cholera, as was shown last year at Salem, falling with much violence on young people and children. The mortality of old people over 50 years of age is somewhat less than during 1881 and compares favorably with any past years of the decade :— Deaths according to age.

Ages.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Infants unable to walk (under 1 year) ...	93,019	88,856	96,457	90,586	109,849	63,558	66,765	92,412	103,624	106,586
Boys and girls, 1 to 12 years	111,517	110,690	149,449	155,514	405,484	174,074	97,029	81,021	87,866	88,577
Adults (men and women) 12 to 50 years...	162,828	172,011	231,661	262,824	635,706	335,811	228,580	167,804	163,120	165,971
Old people (men and women) over 50 years.	139,530	145,291	163,693	171,460	405,273	237,478	157,016	112,864	111,072	109,566

The different classes stand in the following ratio of mortality :—Native Christians 18·8, Muhammadans 17·4, Hindus 16·1 per mille. In Ganjam, as usual, and South and North Arcot, the mortality amongst Native Christians seems very slight—6·2, 5·6, and 9·3 per mille, respectively. Deaths according to classes.

The following table shows the deaths from different causes :— Causes of death.

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	9,047	256,890
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	8,613	189,790
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	9,242	233,659
1869	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,346	...	9,310	271,843
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	12,325	220,549
1871	444,371	17,556	20,823	192,469	38,928	15,323	159,172
1872	501,482	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,987	15,150	180,476
1873	506,894	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	14,251	180,784
1874	516,848	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	13,065	190,914
1875	641 260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	12,421	219,992
1876	680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279
1877	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494
1878	810,921	47,167	56,360	374,443	48,083	15,007	269,861
1879	549,390	13,296	17,840	285,477	23,218	12,619	196,940
1880	454,101	613	14,529	209,940	19,622	10,845	198,552
1881	465,682	9,446	15,776	203,542	18,961	11,527	206,430
1882	470,700	23,604	20,159	188,561	19,958	11,611	206,807

The year 1880 was a year of almost complete freedom from cholera. This immunity continued during the first three quarters of 1881; towards the end of that year cholera invaded the Madras Presidency, making its appearance in October at Tirupati. The year 1882 commenced with this legacy from its predecessor, and during the whole year up to its close, cholera has more or less existed on the south-eastern portion of the presidency. The districts principally affected have been Madras, Chingleput, South and North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly; of the Municipalities, Madras, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Kumbakónam, Negapatam, Madura and Salem. The total number of deaths returned from cholera during 1882, including districts and municipalities, was 23,604, giving a death-rate of 0·8 per mille of population. The average of the previous five years, excluding the exceptional year 1877, being 1·5. The rate per mille in municipalities being 2·1. General history of chief diseases —Cholera.

Small-pox. The deaths from small-pox during 1882 exceed any since 1878. There were 20,159 deaths registered under this head compared with 15,776 for 1881. This year Madras and Chingleput stand low down in the list. As usual by far the largest number of victims of this loathsome malady are children under 12 years of age. More than two-thirds are from this class—13,999 out of a gross total of 20,159; and quite 23 per cent. of the whole number are infants in arms under 1 year of age. Deaths from small-pox according to ages—under 1 year 4,713; under 12 years 9,286; above 12 years 6,160—total 20,159.

Fevers. The deaths registered from this cause are not as high as usual. Out of a gross total of 470,700 deaths this year, fever claims only 188,561 as against 203,542 for 1881. If we total up the number of deaths returned under the head of fever for the past 14 years, we get the appalling number of 3,269,522, whilst cholera, which creates much more fear and alarm, gives us only 787,684, and small-pox 464,124.

SANITARY STATISTICS—LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

The following statement shows the birth and death rates, estimated available income, and allotment for sanitation and vaccination during the year 1882-83 in the Local Fund Circles of the presidency :—

Local Fund Circles.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Number of villages in the circle.	Number of villages conserved.	Available income, one-third land-cess.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of village-sites.	
								Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	595,172	34·2	19·5	1,575	13	43,333	14·4	6,266	3,149	2,830	1,749	500	69
Gooty ... } Anantapur Circle.	993,427	17·7	9·6	964	13	28,666	30·3	8,700	5,960	4,812	3,679	...	708
Penukonda }													
Canara	888,650	27·5	17·8	1,290	7	28,833	5·9	1,720	916	800	428	...	...
Chingleput	900,857	41·5	21·8	2,393	16	46,666	18·8	8,790	6,379	5,760	4,449	1,500	375
Coimbatore	1,698,187	23·6	14·4	1,576	79	65,666	31·9	21,000	14,033	12,000	9,214	1,000	487
Cuddapah	784,750	26·1	16·5	841	24	43,333	24·5	10,664	6,956	8,059	5,622	260	120
Madanapalle	550,169	22·6	12·1	469	28	22,000	11·3	2,503	1,838	2,388	1,737	14	...
Chatrapur	784,356 }	17·7	13·9	5,172	15	33,333	14·7	4,910	4,160	3,580	2,826	...	...
Chicacole	566,863 }				12	21,666	24·2	5,250	2,359	2,812	1,745	1,128	108
Cocanada	834,948	19·5	16·0	1,197	22	63,333	32·2	20,400	9,283	2,000	1,610	500	...
Ellore	694,927	23·3	17·8	928	37	37,666	52·9	19,935	15,689	1,400	855	...	...
Guntúr	660,106	30·2	18·2	874	51	43,333	66·0	28,620	20,315	14,920	10,856	1,200	134
Masulipatam	738,047	28·8	18·7	1,275	14	50,000	37·3	18,680	11,610	9,018	8,388	2,000	740
Kurnool	934,061	26·6	15·3	786	13	40,000	34·8	13,951	4,735	3,958	2,777	4,557	...
Dindigul	954,965	29·0	17·1	689	5	30,000	20·0	6,000	5,715	3,820	3,436	800	500
Madura	308,414	23·2	12·9	533	9	50,000	12·2	6,100	3,000	4,940	2,308	...	...
Malabar	2,138,933	22·6	17·5	431	6	72,666	2·3	1,700	1,496	1,700	1,003	...	...
Nílgiris	36,461	21·5	21·4	18	...	1,500	27·3	410	68	...	...	...	...
Nellore	1,339,497	14·9	8·9	2,182	18	83,333	12·7	10,666	3,233	8,814	2,350	...	...
Chittoor	1,326,292 }	26·2	12·9	5,239	17	60,000	18·5	11,147	7,769	9,100	6,984	...	...
Vellore	638,861 }				10	30,000	25·6	7,680	4,043	5,570	3,389	1,050	...
Hosúr	553,896	19·1	8·5	2,294	10	16,000	42·8	6,858	4,104	6,040	3,738	200	22
Salem	1,363,087	23·7	12·0	3,017	22	40,000	22·2	9,000	6,272	6,550	5,218	500	...
Cuddalore	1,700,008	25·3	15·0	3,116	24	86,666	27·9	24,227	13,243	9,077	6,348	1,872	720
Negapatam	819,981	31·9	24·6	1,573	30	58,666	58·8	34,528	10,327	12,487	7,926	...	...
Tanjore	969,738	32·3	24·7	2,389	38	42,000	64·1	26,927	13,394	14,772	9,576	2,620	476
Shermádevi	463,294	28·5	22·0	507	29	26,666	21·8	5,830	2,045	2,980	1,899	1,240	...
Tinnevelly	1,181,111	27·6	17·4	1,339	49	60,000	30·4	18,258	8,107	4,225	3,089	...	294
Trichinopoly	1,112,607	29·9	18·4	1,672	18	46,666	34·2	15,980	9,271	8,980	6,206	5,000	1,412
Vizagapatam	2,085,061	9·2	8·6	2,911	11	70,000	25·6	17,989	11,723	8,399	4,655	5,000	4,269
Total ...	28,617,226	24·2	15·0	47,250	640	1,341,991	27·9	3,74,689	2,11,192	1,81,791	1,24,060	30,941	10,434

Local Fund Circles.	Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells.		Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.		Amount allotted for vaccination.	Number vaccinated.			Births.	Deaths from Small-pox.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.		Total.	Successful.	Successful under 1 year.		Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
Bellary	1,000	137	1,000	259	...	...	936	935	7,460	16,880	15,174	7,413	20,404	483	142	224
Gooty ... } Anantapur	2,620	959	1,268	20	...	75	...	594	5,680	13,913	12,877	5,195	17,609	474	186	269
Penukonda ... } Circle.																
Canara	50	3	370	367	...	...	500	118	4,220	30,911	28,863	1,037	24,499	401	22	33
Chingleput	1,200	815	330	194	...	...	...	546	5,000	18,439	16,278	1,476	37,419	719	209	391
Coimbatore	3,000	2,341	704	149	45,740	8,329	4,296	1,842	8,330	55,622	53,853	16,095	40,228	1,694	459	984
Cuddapah	1,846	1,075	...	...	2,000	1,244	499	139	5,830	8,599	7,674	742	20,555	1,357	474	649
Madanapalle	60	60	...	...	...	...	41	41	4,470	4,702	4,409	736	12,445	181	43	93
Chatrapur	1,140	1,141	...	...	...	...	190	193	4,200	11,546	11,394	293	24,129	2,656	515	1,212
Chicacole	1,000	258	160	152	...	...	150	96	2,420	9,693	8,958	1,482				
Cocanada	15,000	5,792	500	250	...	...	2,400	1,631	4,600	13,054	11,786	831	16,342	88	9	10
Ellore	8,594	4,958	120	55	...	...	9,821	9,821	4,260	7,454	7,130	839	16,212	39	3	...
Guntúr	12,000	9,270	500	55	...	...	...	...	3,560	5,762	4,924	379	19,989	477	109	268
Masulipatam	4,500	1,782	262	75	...	...	2,900	625	4,326	7,268	5,942	498	21,263	100	4	21
Kurnool	4,204	1,565	580	...	590	29	652	393	4,820	8,958	8,098	1,746	24,910	155	57	78
Dindigul	1,020	272	300	...	...	...	60	1,507	5,040	24,419	24,142	8,928	27,767	529	131	284
Madura	510	317	250	200	...	...	400	175	6,350	34,585	32,901	9,060	7,179	20	...	8
Malabar	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	209	5,610	34,090	30,736	176	48,529	1,627	51	230
Nílgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	68	1,130	1,399	1,290	148	784	20	4	4
Nellore	1,460	711	392	172	...	...	...	...	9,350	18,694	17,335	1,036	20,000	150	10	...
Chittoor	1,047	435	700	201	7,500	3,189	300	149	4,270	20,360	19,700	3,420	51,506	2,274	706	1,194
Vellore	561	94	200	10	1,400	...	300	550	2,920	7,602	7,032	1,209				
Hosúr	400	176	50	...	...	...	168	168	2,500	9,717	9,599	4,142	10,617	46	7	13
Salem	1,000	462	...	...	4,000	363	950	592	4,110	14,495	14,263	1,711	32,387	467	120	180
Cuddalore	12,234	5,615	720	310	...	...	324	250	5,440	26,827	24,329	4,054	43,080	1,584	424	732
Negapatam	20,588	1,604	580	300	...	...	873	497	3,800	16,129	15,212	4,640	26,184	180	39	79
Tanjore	9,001	2,786	250	288	...	...	284	268	3,900	21,637	19,666	4,581	31,339	100	12	43
Shermádevi	1,400	53	210	32	1,000	...	...	61	2,680	12,665	11,862	1,269	13,245	409	83	225
Tinnevelly	13,008	3,793	1,025	569	...	...	...	362	4,810	29,054	27,138	4,159	32,635	867	204	401
Trichinopoly	2,000	639	...	...	...	150	...	1,014	3,930	19,955	18,705	2,272	33,436	1,333	49	112
Vizagapatam	3,500	2,758	500	10	340	34	590	31	6,820	27,004	26,314	2,655	19,222	529	84	194
Total ...	1,23,943	49,871	10,971	3,952	62,570	13,413	27,044	22,875	1,41,830	531,443	497,589	92,222	693,914	18,979	4,156	7,931

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES.

Births. The same number of municipalities was in existence in the year under review as that in the year preceding it, viz., 48 including Madras town. The gain and loss among the town populations during 1882 amounted to 53,450 births and 45,296 deaths, the gain having thus been 8,154 persons. Of the total number of births, 27,567 were boys and 25,883 girls, the proportion between the sexes being 93·9 of the latter to 100 of the former. In 34 towns the male births exceeded the female, in 11 it was the reverse, and in 3 an equal number of boys and girls were born. The ratio of total births to population (census of 1871) was 33·1, varying from 52·8 in Tuticorin to 9·4 in Chicacole. In 37 towns the rates were 25 per 1,000 and in 11 they were below that figure. Compared with the preceding year and the average of 5 previous years, the general birth-rate is favorable, being 33·1 against 32·8 for 1881 and 28·9 the average. This improvement over the average is observable in 31 out of the 48 towns.

Deaths. The total number of deaths amounted to 45,296, yielding a ratio of 28·0 per mille of population. According to the census of 1881 the ratio is 26·1. The death-rate compares favorably with the average of previous years, being 3·2 per mille less. It is only slightly 0·1 below that of the preceding year. Of the total deaths, 23,350 were males and 21,946 females; the male deaths as usual preponderated, being in the proportion of 100 male to 93·9 female deaths; but taken individually, however, in 12 towns, the female deaths exceeded those of the male. The general health of the town populations may be said to have been on the whole tolerably good. The following table shows the total principal causes of death in all the towns compared with 1881 :—

Diseases.	1881.		1882.	
	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille.
Cholera	1,931	1·1	3,512	2·1
Small-pox	2,349	1·4	2,392	1·4
Fevers	11,274	6·9	9,947	6·1
Bowel-complaints	4,920	3·0	5,076	3·1
Injuries	504	0·3	585	0·3
Other causes	24,395	15·1	23,784	14·7
Total deaths ...	45,373	28·1	45,296	28·0
Total births ...	53,071	32·8	53,450	33·1

Expenditure. An abstract of the particulars for 1881-82 is given, which represents the expenditure for the whole year, while that of 1882-83 shows only the expenditure of the 9 months ending with December 1882.

	1881-82. For the whole year.		1882-83. For 9 months ending December 1882.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For conservancy	3,30,919	3,06,636	3,45,705	2,67,781
For improvement of town sites	40,878	43,801	37,982	26,627
For water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells	24,115	23,005	31,377	16,567
For construction and repair of markets, &c.	15,886	20,226	13,645	8,377
For other sanitary objects, construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, &c.	57,741	34,633	63,792	35,356
Total ...	4,69,539	4,28,301	4,92,501	3,54,708

The following statement shows the birth and death rates, estimated income, Municipality during the year 1882 :—

Municipalities.	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Estimated income, 1882-83.	Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to estimated income.	Sanitary allotment.		Conservancy.		Improvement of town sites.		Improvement of water-supply, including cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells, &c.	
						Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.
						RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary ...	51,766	15·2	19·3	85,610	35·5	30,420	21,388	28,020	20,520	...	...	750	88
Adóni ...	22,723	37·0	22·4	21,770	31·1	6,790	4,795	5,360	3,896	...	...	500	...
Anantapur ...	4,918	46·1	33·9	8,020	24·1	1,940	3,349	1,840	1,717	100	1,119	...	83
Conjeeveram.	37,327	37·5	24·9	27,400	32·5	8,930	4,883	5,460	3,640	170	82	60	40
Coimbatore ...	35,310	37·3	31·2	41,670	25·0	10,430	7,599	8,800	6,644	...	...	280	147
Erode ...	10,201	27·7	14·3	11,170	24·0	2,690	1,685	1,910	1,361	...	...	220	131
Caroor ...	9,378	43·8	23·9	9,520	23·5	2,240	1,661	2,240	1,613	...	...	...	5
Cuddapah ...	16,275	34·1	32·7	37,960	26·2	9,968	7,335	6,488	4,712	400	315	560	974
Chicacole ...	15,587	9·4	11·3	13,920	25·2	3,520	1,784	2,120	1,511	1,200	200	...	...
Berhampore ...	21,670	27·3	46·2	23,900	21·8	5,230	4,396	4,870	4,001	...	...	...	83
Cocanada ...	17,839	29·3	26·0	36,690	20·5	7,540	5,565	5,390	3,822	...	157	300	760
Rajahmundry.	19,738	38·5	30·0	26,120	42·1	11,012	8,475	9,600	7,732	12	12	300	285
Ellore ...	25,487	25·5	25·8	20,880	23·4	4,890	3,683	4,520	3,436	...	...	150	178
Masulipatam...	36,188	17·7	9·5	38,250	24·2	9,270	7,100	6,020	4,712	...	...	2,400	1,143
Guntúr ...	18,033	18·2	15·0	33,320	29·0	9,690	6,190	7,220	5,158	200	175	2,070	725
Kurnool ...	25,579	28·4	24·9	26,550	44·5	11,821	8,212	7,020	5,671	...	...	4,100	2,287
Madura ...	51,987	49·3	33·2	1,05,310	28·8	30,320	19,937	22,370	16,642	...	...	600	...
Dindigul ...	12,865	41·3	22·7	11,730	32·8	3,860	2,701	3,040	2,239	...	...	60	52
Tellicherry ...	20,504	35·7	32·2	30,570	21·1	6,460	5,885	5,260	4,843	...	87	200	50
Calicut ...	47,962	39·3	33·0	60,020	8·5	5,115	5,797	4,600	3,317	...	...	450	1,328
Pálghat ...	30,752	43·1	38·7	31,050	15·0	4,660	3,327	3,720	2,621	...	...	300	183
Cochin ...	13,840	46·0	33·0	19,580	21·7	4,250	2,877	2,600	2,073	...	...	600	9
Cannanore ...	31,358	30·4	21·3	22,350	24·5	5,495	4,761	5,228	4,424	...	...	32	79
Nellore ...	29,922	18·2	13·2	34,130	18·7	6,400	4,702	6,200	4,506	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	7,392	28·0	19·3	12,530	32·0	4,015	1,738	1,910	1,213	...	...	250	119
Vellore ...	38,022	31·9	19·3	53,730	32·6	17,565	16,789	9,990	8,640	3,800	3,342	60	127
Wálajápet ...	12,103	34·7	21·5	9,530	25·8	2,460	1,802	2,015	1,440	...	...	250	195
Ootacamund...	9,982	29·1	21·9	65,580	47·1	30,910	25,440	24,295	22,255	1,700	680	1,415	890
Coonoor ...	3,058	31·0	37·9	20,370	24·2	4,949	5,350	4,490	4,900	...	...	450	450
Salem ...	50,012	26·4	19·5	54,510	36·5	19,930	12,669	15,730	11,342	...	...	100	95
Cuddalore ...	40,290	38·7	20·6	37,700	36·3	13,721	7,416	7,938	6,081	...	...	3,402	5
Chillambaram.	15,519	21·2	18·8	19,080	19·0	3,640	2,593	3,100	2,296	...	...	300	143
Mangalore ...	29,712	34·5	27·1	42,700	19·1	8,190	5,345	6,290	4,331	...	...	100	103
Tanjore ...	52,175	16·2	19·5	63,670	35·1	22,350	18,940	20,250	16,481	1,500	844	...	838
Kumbakónam.	44,444	30·9	34·5	60,270	46·7	28,176	13,401	13,836	8,447	6,000	2,863	1,740	264
Máyavaram ...	21,165	33·6	24·3	28,240	38·3	10,820	7,687	6,830	4,708	...	...	140	119
Negapatam ...	48,525	9·5	25·8	63,430	40·5	25,690	17,429	15,990	10,988	8,100	4,537	1,400	901
Mannárgudi ...	17,703	25·4	21·2	27,890	41·0	11,452	7,817	3,700	2,800	5,000	3,600	1,982	1,100
Tinnevelly ...	21,044	31·6	24·2	24,130	28·0	6,764	3,438	4,714	2,674	...	...	1,000	333
Palamcottah...	17,945	31·5	24·9	19,250	20·2	3,906	2,306	2,890	1,682	250	...	566	541
Tuticorin ...	10,565	52·8	39·3	24,920	42·8	10,690	5,459	3,350	2,475	2,550	1,529	2,760	289
Trichinopoly...	76,530	22·2	29·8	91,820	36·1	33,164	29,238	17,164	18,153	7,000	7,085	1,000	964
Srírangam ...	18,655	38·7	36·9	25,120	22·5	5,660	4,049	4,500	3,465	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam...	32,191	30·5	30·6	39,140	43·0	16,852	12,638	7,977	5,796	...	...	230	214
Bimlipatam ...	8,744	12·8	16·0	10,940	27·7	3,040	2,449	2,390	1,840	...	...	300	247
Vizianagram...	20,169	33·7	27·9	16,470	33·9	5,590	3,520	3,890	3,089	...	...	...	...
Anakápalle ...	13,044	19·6	12·2	8,410	36·5	3,070	1,886	2,570	1,874	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,216,198	29·9	25·5	15,96,920	31·0	4,95,536	3,57,486	3,45,705	2,67,781	37,982	26,627	31,377	16,567

allotment for sanitary purposes and vaccination, and numbers vaccinated in each

Municipalities.	Sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.		Construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses.		Other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.		Amount allotted for vaccination.	Number vaccinated.			Births.	Deaths from Small-pox.		
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended.		Total.	Successful.	Successful under 1 year.		Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 12 years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.							
Bellary ...	...	...	500	...	1,150	780	510	2,395	2,047	607	789	165	...	...
Adóni	...	...	730	737	200	162	230	1,009	950	475	842	51	...	...
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	216	...	214	130	543	489	174	227	28	...	...
Conjeeveram ...	1,070	1,003	...	...	2,170	119	210	911	706	115	1,402	7	1	5
Coimbatore ...	...	...	150	58	1,200	750	190	1,834	1,644	728	1,318	378	119	251
Erode	110	79	120	64	330	50	150	888	882	430	283	2	2	...
Caroor ...	...	...	...	18	...	25	240	570	460	223	411	1	1	...
Cuddapah ...	...	19	1,100	538	1,420	776	193	393	384	107	556	52	1	46
Chicacole ...	...	..	200	67	...	4	150	628	542	43	148	2	...	2
Berhampore ...	...	...	...	. .	360	313	200	502	402	10	592	2	...	2
Cocanada ...	...	...	50	47	1,800	778	250	840	751	135	524	...	...	...
Rajahmundry...	...	...	...	...	1,100	445	260	787	735	138	761	...	...	...
Ellore	...	...	...	...	220	70	230	362	311	16	652	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	...	...	350	703	500	543	300	822	802	51	641	...	...	...
Guntúr ...	...	...	...	2	200	130	290	607	466	50	329	1	...	1
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	701	254	200	443	419	69	728	1	1	...
Madura ...	500	567	200	127	6,650	2,601	450	2,769	2,584	1,174	2,564	5	3	2
Dindigul ...	...	...	110	55	650	355	200	3,716	3,577	405	532	68	26	42
Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	905	720	2,398	2,098	74	732	107	14	46
Calicut ...	...	...	65	895	...	257	490	3,120	2,687	99	1,887	104	...	...
Pálghat ...	50	20	...	...	590	503	360	1,555	1,429	21	1,327	51	7	24
Cochin ...	...	...	250	230	800	566	230	860	670	99	637	2	...	1
Cannanore ...	...	...	55	22	180	236	290	2,620	2,288	127	955	77	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	200	196	190	602	580	66	546	1	...	...
Ongole ...	...	...	...	...	1,855	406	120	307	256	17	207	...	...	...
Vellore ...	...	...	120	120	3,595	4,560	440	1,256	1,223	485	1,212	5	2	1
Wálajápet ...	...	...	40	48	155	119	140	203	188	77	420	5	...	5
Ootacamund ...	...	...	1,000	540	2,500	1,075	265	762	718	223	291	28	8	20
Coonoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	968	887	181	95	12	...	12
Salem	...	...	200	500	3,900	732	330	1,122	1,079	336	1,325	197	69	128
Cuddalore ...	...	...	60	20	2,321	1,310	280	1,473	1,393	328	1,562	16	4	9
Chillambaram.	140	104	100	50	...	...	200	1,051	885	143	329	8	4	4
Mangalore ...	...	...	950	118	850	793	230	2,237	2,158	459	1,027	20	5	9
Tanjore ...	...	...	100	268	500	509	320	2,198	1,949	539	848	51	3	38
Kumbakónam.	...	...	...	25	6,600	1,802	600	2,893	2,402	1,144	1,377	6	2	4
Máyavaram ...	150	200	...	20	3,700	2,640	230	1,204	1,079	445	712	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	200	244	...	71	...	688	400	1,443	1,284	294	977	5	1	...
Mannárgudi ...	100	...	20	17	650	300	200	489	427	117	451	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	100	55	400	142	550	234	500	1,349	1,237	203	665	5	1	3
Palamcottah ...	...	...	25	...	175	83	200	788	745	145	565	4	1	3
Tuticorin ...	...	...	...	...	2,030	1,166	240	532	418	63	558	3	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	6,750	2,659	1,250	377	1,040	3,494	2,954	757	1,700	465	81	346
Srírangam ...	600	475	...	...	560	109	220	665	624	118	723	30	6	16
Vizagapatam ...	15	12	...	...	8,630	6,616	290	888	832	131	984	69	15	44
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	350	362	170	404	388	84	112	1	...	1
Vizianagram ...	...	...	...	...	1,700	431	260	990	983	135	680	2	1	...
Anakápalle ...	...	...	...	...	500	12	160	561	532	28	256	...	...	...
Total ...	3,035	2,778	13,645	8,377	63,792	35,356	13,718	58,451	52,544	11,888	36,459	2,037	378	1,065

EMIGRATION.

The subjoined abstract shows the number of emigrants and immigrants during the year 1882-83 in comparison with the figures for preceding years :—

Years.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Years.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
1875-76	98,258	82,053	1879-80	88,386	89,572
1876-77	197,979	91,145	1880-81	61,183	74,665
1877-78	169,089	92,317	1881-82	59,945	64,603
1878-79	117,148	88,846	1882-83	74,991	62,529

The several countries to which the emigrants proceeded, with details of their numbers, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Countries.	1875-76.	1877-78.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
To Mauritius and Bourbon (Réunion)... ...	2,507	3,697	6,548	3,192	996	2,598
„ Ceylon	87,509	99,146	63,344	43,292	46,594	45,055
„ British Burmah	3,118	7,337	10,377	6,682	8,020	22,075
„ West-Indies	908	105	3,147	2,733	640	796
„ Other places	4,216	6,863	4,970	5,284	...	6
„ Natal	...	...	...	...	1,763	1,358
„ Guadaloupe	...	...	...	...	322	671
„ Sylhet and Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	206
„ Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ Demerara	...	...	...	...	...	93
„ Martinique	...	...	...	...	536	261
„ Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,759
Total ...	98,258	117,148	88,386	61,183	59,945	74,991

Of the total number of emigrants, 60 per cent. went to Ceylon, 29·4 per cent. to British Burmah, 3·4 per cent. to Mauritius and Bourbon, 2·3 per cent. to the Straits Settlements, and 1·8 per cent. to Natal. The whole of the emigrants to Ceylon went, as usual, from Madura (25,426), Tinnevelly (18,484), and Trichinopoly (1,145). There was a very large increase, amounting to 175 per cent., in the number of emigrants to British Burmah. The emigration to this province is confined entirely to the two northern districts—Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

	Number of emigrants.	Increase.
Ganjam	13,534	5,891
Vizagapatam	8,541	8,164

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Civil hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1881 was 255, 20 were added during the year, making the present total 275.

—Buildings.

156 of the dispensaries were conducted in buildings specially arranged for the purpose, and 119 in temporary or rented buildings.

—Agents in charge.

The number of hospitals in charge of civil apothecaries rose from 54 to 62. But as there are many warrant officers for whom employment cannot be found, it has not been considered advisable to increase too rapidly the staff of civil apothecaries for service under local authorities.

—Patients treated.

The total number of patients treated was 1,538,576, or 88,984 in excess of the number in 1881, chiefly in the class of out-patients. There is but little tendency for in-patients to increase as the number dieted at the public expense is restricted to cases of urgency.

—Mortality.

There were 2,681 deaths amongst the 37,456 in-patients, or 7·16 per cent. There has been a decided advance in registering the deaths of out-patients. 2,224 deaths were recorded in 1882 against 976 in 1881.

—Diseases.

A statement in the Appendix shows the diseases for which patients were treated and the mortality as far as known. The public health was not very satisfactory. The year began with cholera in most of the southern districts, where it continued

more or less during the whole year. It also prevailed to a slight extent in some of the northern districts. Admissions for venereal diseases are more numerous than ever, due, of course, in a measure to the opening of new centres of relief.

A steady increase in the number of surgical operations, both "major" and "minor," is noted as shown in the following abstract for the past four years :— —Surgical operations.

Years.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Total.
1879	1,893	59,585	61,478
1880	1,836	28,851	30,678
1881	2,572	37,788	40,360
1882	2,811	39,405	42,216

The presidency or other hospitals mainly supported by the Provincial Government are under the direct administration of the Surgeon-General with Government. The hospitals at head-quarters of districts are mostly under municipal control, and those in the interior under the management of Local Fund Boards. The District Surgeon is the inspecting and controlling officer in regard to professional matters, and keeps the Surgeon-General informed of the condition and progress of medical relief by half-yearly inspection reports. —Administration.

The following abstract shows the sources of income for the past four years :— —Finance.

—	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
From Government	3,04,847 3 3	2,76,266 5 11	2,79,736 0 0	2,73,167 0 6
Municipal and Local, &c., Funds	4,74,403 5 7	4,52,437 0 7	4,62,234 10 7	4,89,672 3 8
Interest on capital	24,830 10 2	17,981 13 0	22,803 10 5	18,011 13 5
European donations and subscriptions ...	11,574 15 6	13,239 15 10	15,633 13 9	12,381 4 3
Native do. do. ...	36,691 8 11	14,978 8 5	12,725 0 2	17,828 5 4
Total ...	8,52,437 11 5	7,74,903 11 9	7,93,133 2 11	8,11,060 11 2

There has been a slight decrease in Government contributions. The chief increase is in local and municipal institutions, which are being added to from year to year.

Plans for a new out-patient department and pathological theatre for the General Hospital have been sanctioned and arrangements are being made to supply water to the upper story. It has been decided to build, when funds are available, a new ophthalmic hospital and a central site on Government land has been reserved for the purpose. The buildings of the Leper Hospital require extensive repairs. Sanction has been given for the building of permanent sheds, and estimates for repairs and laying on water have been submitted. Presidency hospitals.

There is a steady increase in the demand for asylum accommodation, but the buildings already provided are at present sufficient for 700 lunatics. The largest number confined in any one night during the past year was 456. Lunatic asylums—accommodation.

The total number of insanes treated during the year was 617. Of these, 66 were "discharged cured" and 43 died. —General results.

The number of admissions was larger than in any previous year, viz., 43. The total number was 116, of whom 25 were discharged, 4 died, and 87 remained at the end of the year. —Criminal lunatics.

The admissions have been in excess of former years. There were 220 civil insanes (168 males and 52 females) classified as follows :— —Civil lunatics.

Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans and East Indians	28	9	37
Hindus	95	30	125
Muhammadans	36	4	40
Native Christians	7	9	16
Other castes	2	...	2
Total ...	168	52	220

—Forms of insanity.

Of the cases treated, 112 are classed as "acute mania," 267 as "chronic mania," 66 as "melancholia," 39 as "acute dementia," 2 as "paralysis of the insane," 21 as "idiotcy," and 2 as "puerperal mania." The proportion of recoveries to treated is shown in the following abstract.

Acute mania	15·17
Chronic do.	11·61
Acute dementia	10·25
Melancholia	9·09
Chronic dementia	4·28

—Mortality.

There were 43 deaths altogether in the 3 asylums; the mortality in Madras and Calicut being higher than usual, while in the Waltair asylum it was exceptionally low. In Madras there was considerable prevalence of scorbutic dysentery. Many patients were also admitted in a feeble condition of health both here and in the Calicut asylum. There was no prevalence of epidemic diseases in the asylums.

—Asylum buildings.

The buildings are maintained in good repair. Accommodation for 4 patients of a superior class has been added to the Madras asylum buildings. Quarters for assistant matron and assistant European warders are still required.

—Sickness of lunatics.

In Madras a good many of the inmates of the asylum showed obvious signs of scurvy during July, August and September. With the improved diet it is difficult to understand why they should have fallen into a low condition of health. There was no irregularity in victualling the patients. Weekly examinations were instituted and great attention paid to the use of antiscorbutic articles of diet. These measures were effectual in restoring health.

—Finance.

Owing to the increase of 12 per cent. on the daily average number of lunatics to be fed, clothed, &c., the treasury charges have increased from Rs. 62,271 in 1881 to Rs. 75,911 in the past year. The receipts from private paying patients have considerably decreased in the past year; but on the other hand, the payments by local authorities have increased. The sum of Rs. 4,695 was received from patients and Rs. 11,224 from Local Boards and Municipalities.

Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital.

The number of women on the Health Officer's register at the beginning of the year was 703; 87 new names were added to the register during the year, and 71 were removed therefrom, leaving the number under observation at the end of the year at 719. Of these women, 42 were Europeans or East Indians, and the remainder natives of various classes. 56 registered women were reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance at the health office, of whom 39 were convicted. The number of women treated in the lock hospital during the official year was 421. 20 deaths occurred amongst the registered women, 5 of which occurred in the lock hospital. The number of examinations conducted by the Health Officer was 14,899. These examinations resulted in 310 women being sent to hospital. These figures would seem to indicate that the class of registered women are remarkably free of the diseases incidental to their profession, the proportion of diseased women being only about 2 per cent. In regard to the effect of these measures on the health of European troops, it would seem from the Health Officer's returns that of an average strength of 684 men in the garrison of Fort St. George, 218 were treated for venereal disease, of which 98 cases were of primary syphilis. The proportion per million of venereal admission to strength shows a reduction in the figures of the former year. The return shows a marked reduction in the amount of syphilitic disease amongst the troops in the last four months of the official year. The numbers in hospital on 31st December 1881 were 57. The admissions into hospital during the year were 432; 7 women died in hospital and 54 remained at the end of the year. The average daily sick for the year was 57. Of the native women admitted, 388 belonged to the registered class, and 25 applied either voluntarily or were sent in from emigration depôts. The hospital has been well and economically managed, the expenses of dieting and establishment amounting to Rs. 10,144. The subordinate establishments, medical and nursing, have worked well and efficiently. The station hospital returns show an increase of 49 cases over the previous year. The garrison strength was also slightly increased, but the true explanation is the prevalence of clandestine prostitution and the powerlessness of the present Contagious Diseases Act to reach this.

The actual number of women on the register on 31st March 1882	703
Number added to the register since (Europeans and East Indians 6 and Natives 81) ...	87
Total ...	790
Number removed on account of deaths, marriages, having left Madras, &c.	71
The actual number of women on 31st March 1883	719
As thus—	
Europeans and East Indians	42
Hindus	295
Muhammadans	119
Pariahs	263
	719

During the official year 1882-83, 55 registered prostitutes were reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance at the health office for medical examination under Section 11, Act XIV of 1868. Of these—

Convictions secured against	39
Cautioned by the Magistrate	1
Ordered by the Magistrate to take out second summons	6
Warrant issued against	1
Excused by the Health Officer on sufficient reasons being adduced	8
Total ...	55

The following cases were treated in the lock hospital during 1882-83 :—

Syphilis, primary	215
Do. secondary	1
Bubo	3
Gonorrhœa	153
Other diseases	49
Total ...	421

affecting the following classes—

Europeans and East Indians	19
Hindus	356
Mussulmans	46

The health office establishment is exactly on the same footing as last year; two gumastahs were dismissed with gratuity, and two new men entertained in their places. The supervisor has done his work very efficiently ; the inspectors not so efficiently, but fairly well ; one or two gumastahs will have to be retired this current year for old age and general inefficiency. The total charge for working the lock hospital amounted to Rs. 10,144 against Rs. 8,991 in the previous year, an increase which should have been explained. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 20-11-11 against Rs. 18-3-2 in 1881-82.

VACCINATION.

The total number of persons operated on during the year 1882 in the entire presidency was 661,133, being 59,911 in excess of the number obtained in 1881. There was an increase over last year's work in all the districts with the exception of Tanjore and the Nílgiris, and this is attributed to the vaccinators having worked better, to greater interest having been taken in pushing on vaccination by the revenue officials, to the presence of small-pox, and to some temporary vaccinators having been entertained. The chief increase was in the Coimbatore District, where 55,622 operations were performed, being 11,705 in excess of the cases done in 1881. There was a fair increase in other districts, viz., Bellary (8,802), South Canara (7,355), South Arcot (5,147), Vizagapatam (5,618), and North Arcot (4,915). In only two districts (Tanjore and Nílgiris) was there a decrease in the number of operations. In Tanjore District the decrease was 6,997. This is said to be due to the services of some temporary vaccinators having been dispensed with about the middle of 1881, and, as immense numbers were vaccinated in 1879 and 1880, there were few, except those born during the year, who required vaccination. The decrease is, however, greater than it should have been, as the births registered (61,875) for 1882 are considerably in excess of the vaccinations. Some deputy inspectors still complain that there is little assistance given to vaccinators

by the revenue officials. Out of 649,485 primary vaccinations there were 601,918 successful, giving a percentage of success of 92·6 against 91·1 in the previous year. Out of 11,648 revaccination cases 5,345 were successful, being 45·8 per cent. of success against 65·06 in 1881. As has been the case for many years, the average percentage of success in the districts (93·7) among primary operations was greater than in municipalities (90·9). In the circles the best results were in Dindigul (98·9), Hosúr (98·7), Chatrapur (98·6), Salem (98·3), and the worst in Masulipatam (81·7) and Guntúr (85·4). In Local Fund circles and municipalities 401,459 cases were vaccinated from arm to arm. Of these, 383,989 were successful. In those districts in which arm-to-arm vaccination is largely done, the percentage of success is high. The average success in municipalities was low in Conjeeveram (78·7), Tuticorin (78·8), Karúr (80·7), and Berhampore (82·8). Madras has a higher percentage of success (92·7) than was obtained last year (91·6), but it ought to be still higher considering that most of the vaccinations are done from arm to arm. There was an increase in all the districts with the exception of Tanjore and Nílgiris. The largest number of cases was vaccinated in the Madura District (59,004). If we exclude the Nílgiris, Kurnool again returns the smallest number (8,958) of operations, although it shows an increase of 2,426 cases over those done in 1881. Among municipalities (excluding Madras, where 28,030 persons were vaccinated), the largest number of operations was in Dindigul (3,716) and the lowest in Wálajápet (203). The following table shows separately the number of primary and revaccinations with the numbers successful and percentage of success for the last seven years.

—	Years ended 31st March			Years ended 31st December			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Number of persons primarily vaccinated	478,727	776,705	515,840	462,766	653,383	590,681	649,485
Number of persons successfully vaccinated	406,398	648,097	442,689	410,534	579,690	538,152	601,918
Percentage of success	84·89	83·44	85·81	88·71	88·72	91·1	92·6
Number of persons revaccinated ...	4,465	11,025	5,920	6,978	6,376	10,541	11,648
Number of persons successfully revaccinated	3,176	7,210	3,510	3,368	3,215	6,858	5,345
Percentage of success	71·13	65·39	59·29	48·26	50·42	65·06	45·8

The percentage of success continues to improve in persons primarily vaccinated, but there is a marked decrease in the number of revaccinations. Both in districts and municipalities considerably more males than females were vaccinated. In the districts the excess of males amounted to 62,569 and in municipalities to 15,593. From railway apothecaries no returns were received. The work of private vaccinators alone shows a decrease in the number of cases vaccinated. During 1882 there were 116,934 children under one year of age successfully vaccinated, being 18,642 in excess of the numbers done in 1881. In the districts the increase was 16,364 and in municipalities 1,930. These results, although they show an improvement over last year's work, are not, when compared with the births registered, as good as they should be. The numbers vaccinated under one year of age varied in the districts from 16,095 in Coimbatore to 176 in Malabar, and in municipalities (excluding Madras) from 757 in Trichinopoly to 10 in Pálghat. The following table shows the total cost of vaccination in 1882 and the sources from which it was met :—

Funds.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Provincial Funds	19,365 1 4
Local Funds	1,27,208 11 3
Municipal Funds	17,869 5 2
Contributions from Zemindars and other estate-owners	1,013 14 1
Imperial Funds	...
Total ...	1,65,456 15 10

The cost of each successful case in 1882 was Annas 4-6, being 3 pies less than in 1881. In circles the cost varied from Annas 10-11 in Madanapalle to Annas 2-2 in South Coimbatore, and in municipalities from Annas 10-8 in Wálajápet to 10 pies in Dindigul. Animal vaccination was conducted at the Vaccine Depôt from 1st April to 30th September. During that time 74 heifers were inoculated, and 563 cases were vaccinated against 551 in the previous year, 367 being successful. 832 tubes of lymph were sent to the various districts. The cost of carrying on animal vaccination was Rs. 529-2-11 against Rs. 562-12-2 in 1881, being Rs. 33-9-3 less. In Guntúr and Tanjore also animal vaccination was conducted. In Guntúr it was started at the latter part of November, as it was found very difficult to keep up a good supply of lymph. In only one circle (Ongole) now is there a private vaccinator. He performed 45 operations, of which 43 proved successful.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—General Statistics.

Number of schools and scholars.

Both the number of schools and scholars connected with the department have risen, the former from 15,453 to 17,494, and the latter from 393,683 to 446,324, or by 13 per cent. The absolute increase in each year shows no great variation, averaging rather less than 60,000 pupils.

The subjoined statement shows particulars as to classes of institutions :—

—	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	26	1,732	29	2,112
Professional colleges	3	197	3	217
High schools for boys (English)	85	4,973	94	6,045
Middle do. do. (do.)	539	19,223	584	20,584
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	118	511	136	619
High schools for girls (English)	13	54	16	76
Middle do. do. (do.)	45	516	61	641
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	26	197	46	259
Primary schools for boys (English)	1,505	65,015	1,558	71,254
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	12,498	276,983	14,284	316,075
Do. do. for girls (English)	81	4,288	111	5,078
Do. do. do. (Vernacular)	472	18,463	522	21,592
Normal schools for masters	29	799	36	978
Do. do. - for mistresses	4	157	4	197
Professional and technical schools	9	570	10	597
Total ...	15,453	393,683	17,494	446,324

The bulk, however, 87 per cent. under schools and 74 under scholars, is confined to vernacular primary schools, among which are included a goodly number of indigenous schools.

Distribution of schools according to agency.

The distribution of schools according to agency is given in the following table :—

—	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government institutions—				
Under the direct management of the department	246	12,141	237	11,936
Under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and committee appointed by Government	1,228	43,585	1,348	48,507
Aided institutions	7,828	223,293	9,618	266,084
Unaided institutions	6,151	114,664	6,291	119,797
Total ...	15,453	393,683	17,494	446,324

The process of abolition of Government institutions by transfer to Local Bodies is proceeding rapidly. The Local Fund and Municipal schools have risen by 11 per cent. as also the attendance. There has been an increase of 1,770 private schools receiving aid from provincial, local or municipal funds, and the largest

increase in the number of pupils appertains to this class of schools. To the list of unaided schools there has been an accession of 1,889 new schools, taking into account the transfer of 1,790 schools from the unaided to the aided list.

The districts and divisions are arranged in the accompanying table according to proportion of their population to each pupil :— Education in relation to population.

Districts and divisions.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.		Proportion of population to a pupil.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Districts.					
Madras	405,848	24,702	26,234	16	15
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	43,901	50,877	39	33
Nilgiri	91,034	1,627	1,869	56	49
Tanjore	2,130,383	36,508	39,792	58	54
Bellary	739,566	10,368	12,969	71	57
Chingleput	981,381	15,951	16,889	62	58
Malabar	2,365,035	36,858	39,327	64	60
Ganjam	1,749,604	17,312	29,124	101	60
Godávari	1,791,512	25,435	29,160	70	61
Kistna	1,548,480	20,868	23,308	74	66
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	12,716	15,495	96	78
Madura	2,168,680	26,445	27,283	82	79
North Arcot	1,817,814	20,587	21,053	88	86
South Arcot	1,814,738	18,027	20,511	101	88
Anantapur	597,130	5,746	6,470	104	92
Kurnool	709,305	6,501	7,202	109	98
Coimbatore	1,657,690	14,897	15,932	111	104
Nellore	1,220,236	10,892	11,574	112	105
Salem	1,599,595	13,222	15,022	121	106
South Canara	959,514	7,828	8,589	123	112
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	14,867	19,065	167	130
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,425	8,580	133	131

The subjoined shows the race and sex of pupils :— Race and sex of pupils.

Race.	1881-82.			1882-83.			Population.	Proportion of population to one pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1881-82.	1882-83.
Hindus	302,917	22,807	325,724	338,257	28,798	367,055	28,215,857	87	77
Native Christians	22,272	10,206	32,478	28,465	9,983	38,448	552,633	17	14
Muhammadans	24,516	1,049	25,565	27,397	1,418	28,815	1,924,625	75	67
Europeans and Eurasians...	3,336	2,698	6,034	3,381	2,755	6,136	32,733	5	5
Others	3,263	619	3,882	5,153	717	5,870	142,656	37	20
Total ...	356,304	37,379	393,683	402,653	43,671	446,324	30,868,504	78	69

There has been a satisfactory fall in the proportion of population per pupil, except under Europeans and Eurasians, where no great decrease is necessary. I noticed in my last report an increase of 16 per cent. in the number of girls. This year there was a further increase of 17 per cent. over the previous year's figure, the absolute increase being 6,292 against 5,038.

The usual particulars as to the languages studied by pupils are given below :— Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-32.
English	62,484	68,045	3,973	4,489
Vernacular	350,787	395,781	34,445	40,555
Sanskrit	3,351	4,426	...	31
Arabic	770	1,484	...	81
Persian	847	904	...	111
Latin	1,014	906	25	16
Greek	197	18	...	...

Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles.

The number of schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles is given below :—

	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
In Municipalities	1,995	93,678	2,156	102,166
In Local Fund Circles	13,458	300,005	15,338	344,158

There were 33 Municipalities against 29 in the preceding year in which the pupils have exceeded 1,000. Taking 15 per cent. of the population as representing the approximate number of children of school-going age, it will be seen that there is only 1 Municipality (Anakápalle) in which less than a third of the male children of school-going age are at school. The 7 Municipal towns show that more than 90 per cent. of such children are under instruction, which is very satisfactory. The percentages under females reveal, on the other hand, the backward condition of female education. In no less than 21 towns the number of girls under instruction is less than 10 per cent. of the number of girls of school-going age, and there are only 9 towns, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntúr, Ongole, Palamcottah, Tuticorin, Ootacamund, Coonoor and Cochin, in which over 25 per cent. of girls are under instruction.

School fees.

The annexed table shows the fee income of all schools during the last ten years :—

Years.	Government Institutions.		Institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalites and of Committees under the control of Government.		Private Institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1873-74	10,003	1,08,397	15,662	14,998	205,155	4,87,714	230,820	6,11,109
1874-75	10,675	1,13,378	19,292	22,072	225,770	5,37,150	255,737	6,72,600
1875-76	11,100	1,22,552	26,808	30,001	246,572	5,53,167	284,480	7,05,720
1876-77	10,317	1,22,422	33,009	36,431	244,622	5,45,237	287,948	7,04,090
1877-78	10,993	1,22,068	26,903	30,160	217,913	4,69,747	255,809	6,21,975
1878-79	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80	11,304	1,32,810	39,769	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,23,314
1881-82	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683	9,45,505
1882-83	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	10,43,612

Average fees.

The average fee in the first and last years of the decade in the different classes of institutions is shown in the subjoined table, the attendance in free institutions and the fees in closed schools being excluded from the account.

Year.	Average fee according to average number on rolls.				Average fee according to average daily attendance.			
	Government schools.	Local Fund and Municipal schools and schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private schools.		Government schools.	Local Fund and Municipal schools and schools managed by Committees under the control of Government.	Private schools.	
			On the salary grant system.	Others.			On the salary grant system.	Others.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1873-74 ...	12 12 3	2 4 4	6 10 2	2 4 9	14 7 6	2 12 4	7 14 4	2 11 6
1882-83 ...	18 1 8	1 12 4	9 0 1	1 11 0	20 15 9	2 1 4	10 9 8	1 15 10

Cost of Government and aided schools.

The percentages of fees to total cost and the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the several departments of Government and aided institutions for boys are shown in the appendix.

Progress of the grant-in-aid system.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid to private institutions from provincial, local and municipal funds during the last ten years is summarized in the annexed statement. It does not include salary and results grants from provincial funds to local fund and municipal schools, and salary grants from local fund and municipal funds to private schools :—

Years.	Payments made from			Total.	Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.			Provincial Funds.	Local Funds in Results Grants.	Municipal Funds in Results Grants.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74 ...	2,74,883	1,26,715	27,511	4,29,109	1878-79 ...	2,68,986	1,04,538	20,241	3,93,765
1874-75 ...	2,57,787	1,23,303	26,221	4,07,311	1879-80 ...	2,61,292	99,297	21,104	3,81,693
1875-76 ...	2,64,818	1,70,469	33,009	4,68,296	1880-81 ...	2,32,950	1,59,430	32,109	4,24,489
1876-77 ...	2,78,682	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719	1881-82 ...	2,51,204	2,37,207	42,871	5,31,282
1877-78 ...	2,81,895	1,78,184	34,427	4,94,506	1882-83 ...	3,11,179	2,87,523	54,020	6,52,722

Classification of the grant-in-aid expenditure.

The particulars of the entire expenditure on grants-in-aid from provincial funds are compared below :—

Grants.	1881-82.	1882-83.
I—Grants for Salaries to Private Schools under inspection.	Rs.	Rs.
Grants for salaries, and house-rent	1,50,908	1,57,939
Furniture, book and apparatus grants	3,612	2,672
Grants on account of fees for poor European and Eurasian children	1,884	436
Scholarship grants	8,759	6,982
Building grants paid from Provincial Funds	7,418	2,863
Results grants to private schools	78,623	1,40,287
Total ...	2,51,204	3,11,179
II—Other Grants.		
Lump and Salary grants to Local Fund schools	3,642	4,846
Do. do. to Municipal schools	1,475	1,632
Results grants to Local Fund and Municipal schools	2,812	12,686
Grants to eleemosynary schools not under inspection	1,801	1,608
Total ...	9,730	20,772
Grand total ...	2,60,934	3,31,951

The new Grant-in-Aid Code.

On the introduction of the new code in April 1880, all half-grants to old teachers were reduced to third and all third to fourth grants. The concession was originally intended to extend to two years only, but it was extended for a third year. In order to relieve old and experienced teachers of the necessity of attending the normal school or of qualifying immediately for an ordinary certificate, teachers who could show six years' continuous service on the 31st March last were allowed to enjoy the favorable rates of grant so long as they remained teachers and continued to perform their work efficiently. With this modification, the new code came into force in its entirety on the 1st April 1883.

Of the institutions whose grants were reduced under the Government order of December 1878, 3 institutions had their grants raised. The Madras Christian College Council proposed to give up all claim for aid for the school department provided that the full grants allowable under the code for the college department were given, and, the concession solicited was granted, subject to reconsideration on the receipt of the report of the education commission. The S.P.G. College at Trichinopoly having been raised towards the close of the year to the status of a

first-grade college, a salary-grant has been sanctioned for an additional teacher. The grant to Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, was raised, but the amount is still considerably less than it was before the reduction took place.

Vaccination.

The vaccination returns for 1882 furnished by Government schools show improvement as regards boys on those of the preceding year. Out of 8,198 boys and 1,269 girls on the 31st December 1882, 5,221 boys and 748 girls were vaccinated, 2,892 boys and 346 girls were small-pox marked, leaving only 85 boys and 175 girls unprotected. The percentages of unprotected children were accordingly 1 under boys and 13·8 under girls, against 1·87 per cent. under boys and 13·43 per cent. under girls in the previous year.

Instruction in agriculture.

Government had during the year under their consideration the scheme for introducing the subject of agriculture into mofussil schools as an experimental measure.

Physical training.

The taste for gymnastics and athletic games and exercises is extending rapidly, not only in superior institutions, but in middle and even in primary schools. The influence of the Madras Field Games Association has been most beneficial, whilst it has also rendered valuable assistance to Government and managers by training free of charge gymnastic teachers sent to the People's Park gymnasium for training. The chief institutions of the Presidency are showing an admirable example to mofussil schools, more especially the Presidency College. Here lawn-tennis courts have been established and gymnastic instruction regularly organised under a competent instructor. Gymnastic instructors have also been employed in the Government colleges at Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry and in many important private institutions. The students of the Madras Normal school have also received regular instruction in gymnastics, and efforts are now being made to introduce instruction into the elementary district Normal schools. A boat club has been established at the Medical College. The taste for cricket, as well as badminton and tennis is unquestionably extending amongst the educated classes.

Cost of the University.

The following is the balance sheet of the University for the past official year, including the previous year's closing balance :—

Receipts.				Charges.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance	3,304	10	9	Salaries of office establishment ...	5,708	6	3
Fees from candidates	74,170	0	0	Do. of Examiners	50,090	0	0
Sale of books and certificates	4,820	11	10	Contingencies	17,538	0	1
					73,336	6	4
				Balance in favor of the University ...	8,959	0	3
Total ...	82,295	6	7	Total ...	82,295	6	7

The University now shows an ample surplus. Last year after meeting all charges and excluding the opening balance, there was a surplus amounting to Rs. 5,654-5-6. The result of this satisfactory state of things is that provincial funds are freed from all responsibility in connection with the University, and of repair charges of the Senate House, which, though Government property, is in the custody of the University.

Expenditure on educational buildings.

The expenditure from the educational building fund on school-houses was as follows :—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.				Expenditure by the Educational Department.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Original works and improvements above Rs. 1,000	14,002	7	9	Original works and repairs costing less than Rs. 1,000	4,182	13	2
Minor new works and repairs	4,585	3	2	Building grants (exclusive of Rs. 2,863 paid from provincial funds)	6,733	7	0
Public Works supervision and tools and plant	4,387	4	0				
Total ...	22,974	14	11	Total ...	10,916	4	2

The balance sheet of the educational building fund is annexed :— Educational building fund.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Charges.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 31st March 1882 ...	29,719	15	7	By the Public Works Department—			
Interest on the capital	2,142	4	0	Original works	15,492	11	1
Appropriation from the capital ...	10,000	0	0	Repairs	3,094	15	10
Voluntary contribution	.....			Original works and repairs by other agency	4,182	13	2
Miscellaneous	31	8	0	Public Works supervision, tools and plant	4,387	4	0
				Building grants	6,733	7	0
					33,891	3	1
				Balance on the 31st March ...	8,002	8	6
Total ...	41,893	11	7	Total ...	41,893	11	7

The entire expenditure on education from provincial and educational building funds during the year is summarized below :— Total expenditure from provincial and educational building funds.

Charges.		1881-82. Rs.	1881-82. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction		...	40,479	...	40,917
Charges in connection with the Inspecting Agency		...	1,99,227	...	2,14,088
Government colleges and schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government.	General ...	4,00,358		3,79,459	
	Special ...	2,05,147		2,02,111	
			6,05,505		5,81,570
Scholarships in Government colleges and schools ...	General ...	4,723		7,570	
	Special ...	16,564		11,397	
			21,287		18,967
Grants-in-aid		...	2,60,934	...	3,31,951
Other expenditure—					
Book depôt		...	5,628	...	5,522
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts		...	3,103	...	3,115
Adjustments on account of library and prize books, &c.		...	11,602	...	2,872
Departmental examinations		...	2,628	...	42
Expenditure on Government school-houses from the educational building fund		...	19,378	...	27,158
Building grants to private schools from the educational building fund		...	9,478	...	6,733
Civil Engineering College and Agricultural School repairs		...	1,123	...	3,900
	Total ...	...	11,80,372	...	12,36,835
Deduct—					
Fees in colleges and schools		1,47,576		1,62,299	
Income on endowments credited to Government		2,532		3,034	
Departmental examination fees		200		175	
Recovery on account of the book depôt		5,628		5,522	
Sale proceeds of the manufacture of School of Arts		27,777		21,336	
Miscellaneous receipts		3,759		1,090	
Contribution from local and municipal funds		26,479		7,341	
			2,13,951		2,00,797
	Net Total ...	...	9,66,421	...	10,36,038

The following is a summary of expenditure from Local and Municipal Funds :— Local Fund and Municipal expenditure.

Nature of charges.	By Local Fund Board. Rs.	By Municipalities. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Inspection	72,155	5,013	77,168
Training schools	37,089	394	37,483
Establishment of Local Fund and Municipal schools (combined schools included)	2,31,531	53,363	2,84,894
Salary grants	22,517	6,415	28,932
Results grants	2,62,474	57,474	3,19,948
Purchase of books	13,167	83	13,250
Commission on sale of books	1,149	...	1,149
Buildings	10,501	2,419	12,920
Contribution to local funds for inspection	...	910	910
Do. to municipal funds for schools	1,160	...	1,160
Miscellaneous	14,933	2,107	17,040
Contribution to provincial funds for inspection	3,786	...	3,786
Total ...	6,70,462	1,28,178	7,98,640
Deduct fees credited to local and municipal funds	36,702	20,442	57,144
Do. grants from provincial funds credited to Local Fund and Municipal schools and sundry receipts	16,686	5,034	21,720
Total ...	6,17,074	1,02,702	7,19,776

The gross outlay from local funds has risen by Rs. 90,000 and that from municipal funds by Rs. 30,000. Out of an approximate revenue of 15 lakhs of rupees, excluding balance, under general fund, the Local Boards are spending $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for educational purposes, while the Municipalities devote $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees out of an approximate income of 14 lakhs. To the liberal treatment of elementary education by Local Bodies the advance of the country in this respect is largely due, but it is to be deplored that most Local Boards have reached the limit, or nearly so, of the proportion of income which they can reasonably be expected to devote to public instruction.

Distribution of expenditure from all sources.

The percentages of expenditure under the several important heads are compared below :—

Charges.	Percentage 1881-82.	Percentage 1882-83.
Superintendence	9·09	8·86
General Instruction—		
Superior	7·73	7·60
Secondary	21·26	21·64
Primary	48·11	49·20
Miscellaneous	5·05	4·58
Special Instruction—		
Superior instruction in law, Medicine and Engineering ...	·98	1·10
Secondary instruction in Professional and Technical Schools.	4·90	4·09
Normal Schools	1·52	1·34
Scholarships	1·36	1·59

II.—University Education.

Changes in Bye-laws.

Several important and salutary changes were sanctioned in the Bye-laws of the University. The leading features of the new scheme are—For the M.A. Degree Examination the number of branches have been increased from five to six, or, including the optional courses under Physical Science and Natural Science, eight. Under the old scheme, candidates for the Language branch had to qualify in English *and* one of the classical languages. Under the new scheme, candidates may appear in English, *or* a classical language (Urdu being added to Persian), *or* the group of the Dravidian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese); but the continued study of the optional language selected by the candidate in the B.A. Degree is promoted by a provision requiring translation from English into the selected language and *vice versâ*. The B.A. curriculum has been modified on the same principle. Candidates for this degree will in future have to qualify in English, a second language, and an optional subject instead of in English, a second language, History, Mental Philosophy, and an optional subject. Opportunity was taken to raise the minimum prescribed for a pass in the second language from one-fourth to one-third—a measure intended to raise the standard of teaching in the vernacular languages. From the subjects of the First Examination in Arts, Arithmetic has been removed, and a new subject (Logic) added. The whole of the Physics Primer, of the Chemistry Primer, and of Arithmetic has been prescribed for the Matriculation course, and English History has also added to the course; as also French and German to the list of second languages. As in the B.A. course the minimum required for a pass was rightly raised from a fourth to a third. The first examination under the revised curriculum will be held in December 1884, in the case of the Matriculation and First in Arts Examinations, and in January 1887 in the case of the B.A. and M.A. Degree Examinations. Bye-laws with respect to the appointment and duties of Examiners were also sanctioned during the year. A few amendments were made in the Bye-laws relating to application for examination and to the duties of the Syndicate and the Registrar. A scheme of examination for the proposed B.Sc. Degree was under preparation, and the Faculties of Law and Medicine had, under consideration, the revision of the curricula of studies for the Law and the Medical Degree Examinations.

University endowments.

No new endowments have to be recorded; consequently the annual average of the endowments of the University since incorporation is reduced to Rs. 1,596. All the endowed scholarships and prizes were awarded; but no candidate being qualified for the Norton prize in Political Economy in the M.A. Examination, the

prize was awarded to the pupil who, in passing the recent B.A. Examination, obtained the highest number of marks in Physical Science. The Cobden Club silver medal for Political Economy was not awarded.

Affiliated institutions.

At the close of 1881-82 there were 35 institutions affiliated to the University and, during the past year, 5 more were added to the list, making a total of 40. There are now 13 institutions, Government and private, teaching up to the B.A. Degree, and 27 institutions, teaching up to the F.A. Examination.

Examinations.

The number of candidates registered for the different examinations rose from 4,902 to 5,816, the number of examinees from 4,806 to 5,740, and the number passed from 1,739 to 2,060, but the percentage of passes to examined fell from 36·2 to 35·9. In 1872-73 the number of examinees was 1,530. In ten years, therefore, the number has risen just 280 per cent. and since 1879-80 41 per cent.

(a.) *Arts.*

M.A. Degree.

Seven candidates were registered for the M.A. Degree, but only 5 were examined, 2 in Language, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Biology, and the last in Mental Philosophy and Sociology. Only 2 candidates passed, both those examined in Language, and the candidate examined in Mental Philosophy and Sociology having failed in the test. The candidates who passed were placed in the third class.

B.A. Degree.

The general results of the B.A. Degree Examination are summarized in the table below :—

General results.		Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined	1881-82	107	40	78	36	261
	1882-83	90	27	89	15	221
Passed—						
First Class	1881-82	1	...	1	...	2
	1882-83	2	...	2	...	4
Second Class.	1881-82	34	6	20	2	62
	1882-83	21	3	18	4	46
Third Class	1881-82	36	13	27	4	80
	1882-83	26	8	34	2	70
Total	1881-82	71	19	48	6	144
	1882-83	49	11	54	6	120

F.A. Examination.

The results of the First Examination in Arts held in December 1882 are summarized in the following table :—

General results.		Institutions under the Madras Government.	Institutions under other Governments.	Private Institutions under Inspection.	Other Private Institutions.	Private Study.	Total.
Examined	1881-82	230	99	313	...	91	733
	1882-83	243	112	364	3	61	783
Passed—							
First Class	1881-82	25	10	17	...	...	52
	1882-83	14	4	13	...	...	31
Second Class	1881-82	119	43	177	...	32	371
	1882-83	83	37	121	...	7	248
Total	1881-82	144	53	194	...	32	423
	1882-83	97	41	134	...	7	279

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

The statement below gives the passed candidates according to the classes of the community represented by them :—

Classes.	B.A. Degree.				First in Arts.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Number Passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number Passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number Passed.	Percentage to Total.	Number Passed.	Percentage to Total.
Brahmans	98	68	80	67	295	70	181	65
Other Hindus	29	20	19	16	86	21	56	20
Muhammadans ...	...	...	4	3	6	1.	4	1
Native Christians ...	14	10	11	9	26	6	31	11
East Indians	3	2	3	2·5	6	1	7	3
Europeans	...	...	3	2·5	4	1	...	...
Total ...	144	...	120	...	423	...	279	...

The Brahman element still predominates, though the percentage of passes among such candidates fell slightly in the B.A. and from 70 to 65 in the F.A. Examination. The non-Brahman Hindus also show a decline; but it is gratifying to note that four Muhammadans graduated during the year, thus raising the total number of graduates of this class to 7. On the other hand, the number of Muhammadan F.As. fell from 6 to 4. The percentage of passes under Native Christians in the First Examination in Arts shows marked advance.

Attendance in arts colleges.

The following statement gives the usual information regarding attendance in colleges for general education.

Colleges, General.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of									
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
ENGLISH.	RS. A. P.										
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.											
Government.											
Presidency College	5 0 0	82	81	93	89	98	95	117	94	135	119
Kumbakónam do.	5 0 0	55	179	68	157	49	203	77	194	77	172
Rajahmundry do.	4 0 0	17	32	18	31	15	50	11	55	16	71
Aided.											
Madras Christian College ...	3 8 0	59	142	78	159	100	201	154	190	163	250
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary ...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Protestant College ...	5 0 0	...	14	...	17	4	17	4	21	3	24
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly (old Negapatam)	3 0 0	8	27	12	25	17	32	15	53	30	64
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly ...	3 0 0	...	30	...	56	...	77	...	74	10	101
Do. do. Tanjore ...	3 0 0	...	17	9	30	13	55	21	66	20	88
Total ...	...	222	526	278	564	296	730	399	747	454	889
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.											
Government.											
Berhampore College	4 0 0	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	14	...	24
Bellary do.	4 0 0	...	3	...	7	...	19	...	15	...	13
Cuddalore do.	4 0 0	...	10	...	19	...	23	...	21	...	32
Salem do.	4 0 0	...	5	...	18	...	17	...	13	...	18
Madura do.	4 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	32	...	41	...	61
Calicut do.	4 0 0	...	28	...	40	...	43	...	53	...	93
Mangalore do.	4 0 0	...	37	...	31	...	38	...	37	...	32

Colleges, General.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of									
		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
		Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for First Arts.
ENGLISH—(*Continued*).											
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—(*Contd.*)											
Aided.											
Hindu College, Vizagapatam ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	20	...	23	...	21
Cocanada Pithapuram Rajah's College	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Noble College, Masulipatam ...	3 0 0	...	15	...	16	...	23	...	23	...	30
Pachaiyappa's College	3 8 0	...	...	...	25	...	55	...	72	...	88
St. Mary's Seminary	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	11	...	14	...	12	...	33
S.P.G. College Tuticorin (old Sawyerpuram)	3 0 0	...	14	...	8	...	20	...	22	...	22
Hindu College, Tinnevelly ...	3 0 0	...	2	...	33	...	28	...	40	...	45
Coimbatore College	3 0 0	...	23	...	26	...	38	...	38	...	54
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore ...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	17
Unaided.											
H. H. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum	2 0 0	...	12	...	15	...	26	...	23	...	40
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	50	...	90	...	86	...	56
Total ...	...	...	155	...	324	...	495	...	548	...	717
Total English Colleges ...	...	222	681	278	888	296	1,225	399	1,295	454	1,606
ORIENTAL.											
Government, Local Fund.											
Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	20	18	30	22
Grand Total ...	...	222	681	278	888	304	1,255	419	1,313	484	1,628

This statement shows the remarkable development which is taking place on the collegiate education in this presidency. The number of pupils studying for the B.A. course has in three years risen from 399 to 454, and of those studying for the F.A. Examination from 1,295 to 1,606, or by 14 and 23 per cent., respectively. And in the past quinquennium the number of students going through the B.A. and F.A. courses has risen by 104 and 135 per cent., respectively. This increase has taken place chiefly in existing institutions, the constitution of seven High Schools Second-grade Colleges being only one-twelfth of the above F.A. total. Among Government First-grade Colleges the Presidency College shows the most satisfactory and sustained advance, but at Rajahmundry, although the strength of the B.A. classes has been nearly stationary during the past three years, there has been a very encouraging advance in the number of F.A. students.

(b.) *Law.*

Faculty of Law.

As in the previous year no candidate appeared for the M.L. Degree. The results of the B.L. Degree Examination are shown in the following table. The number as well as the percentage of passes has fallen.

General Result.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Examined	44	48	68
Passed—			
First class	...	...	1
Second do.	...	1	...
Third do.	7	11	7
Total ...	7	12	8

(c.) *Medicine.*

Faculty of Medicine.

The results of the several University Examinations in Medicine are summarized below :—

Examinations.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Preliminary Scientific Examination ...	Examined...	5	9	8
	Passed ...	5	9	7
First M.B. and C.M. Examinations ...	Examined...	...	2	5
	Passed ...	...	2	4
Second do. do. ...	Examined...	...	2	...
	Passed ...	...	2	...
First L.M.S. Examination	Examined...	6	13	5
	Passed ...	3	8	2
Second do. do.	Examined...	8	3	9
	Passed ...	8	2	4

One student appeared for the M.D. Degree, but failed to pass.

(d.) *Engineering.*

Faculty of Civil Engineering.

One student was examined for the B.C.E. Degree Examination, but he failed to pass.

Madras Civil Engineering College.

The first and second divisions had 8 and 13 pupils, respectively, while in 1881-82 there were no students in the first class, and only 9 in the second—a number which was said to be the largest attained for many years. The absence of any students in the first division last year accounts for the college not having sent up any students for the last B.C.E. Degree Examination. The impetus given by the admission of natives to the grade of apprentice supervisor and the prospect of employment afforded by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities will conduce to the department improving in strength and supplying candidates for the B.C.E. degree hereafter.

III.—Secondary Education.

(a.) *High Schools for Boys.*

Matriculation Examination.

The results of the Matriculation Examination will be seen from the subjoined abstract :—

General result.		Madras Government schools.	Government schools in Native States.	Private schools under inspection.	Other private schools.	Private study.	Total.
Examined	1881-82.	496	290	2,073	340	526	3,725
	1882-83.	546	297	2,358	501	932	4,634
Passed—							
First class	1881-82.	17	7	32	7	1	64
	1882-83.	58	18	115	12	5	208
Second class	1881-82.	210	111	600	76	70	1,067
	1882-83.	237	122	769	139	159	1,426
Total ...	1881-82.	227	118	632	83	71	1,131
	1882-83.	295	140	884	151	164	1,634

There was an increase of 909 boys in the number examined and of 503 in the number of passes. It is noteworthy that the increase is general and not confined to schools of any particular class, the highest advance being under "Private schools under inspection." Among the Government schools, Mangalore, Rajahmundry, Madura, Pálghat and Berhampore passed a much larger number than in the previous year, but there was a considerable fall in Bellary. The Kumbakónam Hindu Union School, newly brought under inspection, sent in 209 boys for the examination, but only 44 of this number passed. In the Town and Native High Schools the numbers fell from 68 and 34 to 37 and 25 respectively.

The percentages of passes noted below show a general rise over the previous year.

Institutions.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Madras Government schools ...	53	46	54
Government schools in Native States	43	41	47
Private schools under inspection	41	31	38
Other private schools	31	24	29
Private study	20	13	18
On the whole ...	39	30	35

Of the various classes of the community represented at the Matriculation Examination, the Brahmans form the largest number of those that passed, but Native Christians, Eurasians, and Europeans secured far higher percentages of success.

Classes.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number examined to number passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of number examined to number passed.
Brahmans	2,150	670	31	2,702	947	35
Other Hindus ...	1,066	290	27	1,303	419	32
Muhammadans ...	71	19	27	106	27	26
Native Christians ...	271	92	34	332	151	45
East Indians	115	43	37	112	54	48
Europeans	52	17	33	73	34	47
Others (Parsis) ...	...	...	...	6	2	33
Total ...	3,725	1,131	30	4,634	1,634	35

Comparative Examination of the fifth class.

For the Comparative Examination of the fifth class 912 pupils were presented against 909 presented in the previous year by 35 schools.

(b.)—*High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of high schools for girls.

Improvement in the strength and number of female high schools and in the results of the examinations held are also noteworthy features in the year's work. Of the 13 schools on the last day of the previous year, 3 disappeared. The practising branch of the Government Female Normal School was closed on the reorganization of the institution, and the London Mission Boarding School, Madras, and the Nazareth Convent School, Ootacamund, which had but 1 pupil on 31st March 1882, were abolished. Six new schools were added to the list. The attendance rose by 50 per cent., the number who went up for the Higher Examination for Women from 19 to 34, and the number of passes from 6 to 14.

(c.)—*Middle Schools for Boys and Girls.*

Middle schools for boys.

There were 584 English middle schools with 20,584 pupils and 136 vernacular schools with 619 pupils at the close of the year, against 539 and 116 English and vernacular schools with 19,223 and 511 pupils respectively on 31st March 1882. At the close of 1879-80 there were but 262 middle schools with 13,183 pupils on rolls. The increase in the course of three years of 174 per cent. in the number and 61 per cent. in the strength of this class of schools is an indication of the growing desire of the people to secure for their children something more than elementary education.

Middle schools for girls.

Both the English and vernacular middle schools have improved in number and efficiency. The English schools increased from 45 to 58 and the attendance from 516 to 632, while the number of vernacular schools rose from 28 to 46 and the strength from 197 to 259. It is very gratifying to note that out of 81 and 233 presented by these schools for the Middle School and Special Upper Primary Examinations, no less than 69 and 134 were successful against 49 and 28 out of 92 and 97 candidates in the previous year, thus showing that the schools have advanced very much although the increase in number was not proportionate.

The next table gives the results of the examination under males and females from the different classes of institutions. The number of females examined shows a slight decline, being 200 against 245 in the previous year, but the number of passes rose from 104 to 157, which is very satisfactory.

Class of institution.	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.					
					First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
A—Pupils.										
1. Madras Government schools	1,154	9	1,141	8	245	1	341	5	292	2
2. Schools under Government inspection ...	3,323	102	3,293	100	474	28	796	42	833	16
3. Schools not under Government inspection.	705	14	688	14	45	3	134	7	149	1
4. Government schools in Native States ...	232	2	226	2	36	...	39	1	58	1
5. Other schools in Native States	288	46	281	44	24	2	44	6	86	14
Total ...	5,702	173	5,629	168	824	34	1,354	61	1,418	34
B—Others.										
Private candidates	1,295	33	1,203	32	48	9	439	11	182	8

Of the passed female candidates, only 3, however, were non-Brahmin Hindus, and while 47 were Native Christians, the rest (107) were Europeans and Eurasians.

Comparative Examination of the lower fourth class.

The number of schools which presented pupils for the Comparative Examination of the Lower Fourth Class held in November 1882 increased from 86 to 131, and there was a corresponding increase in the examinees and passes.

Comparative Examination of the third class.

A Comparative Examination of the Third Class in Government and salary grant schools and fifth standard classes in results schools was held by the Inspectors of Schools of the first and sixth divisions. They were conducted on the same plan as the Fifth and Lower Fourth Class Comparative Examinations. In the first division 46 schools presented 662 pupils for the examination, of whom 326 were successful. In the sixth division 715 pupils were examined, of whom 331 were successful.

IV.—Primary Education.

Number and strength of primary schools.

The number and strength of primary schools, English and Vernacular, are shown in the following statement :—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils in upper primary division.		Number of pupils in lower primary division.		Total.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
English schools for Boys	1,505	1,558	12,265	13,687	52,750	57,567	65,015	71,254
Do. for Girls	81	111	639	790	3,649	4,288	4,288	5,078
Vernacular schools for Boys	12,498	14,284	9,330	12,109	267,653	303,966	276,983	316,075
Do. for Girls	472	522	1,010	1,132	17,458	20,460	18,468	21,592
Total ...	14,556	16,475	23,244	27,718	341,510	386,281	364,754	413,999

There has been a reduction in the number and strength of primary schools of 25 schools and 724 pupils. The decrease, however, is nominal, owing to the transfer of certain schools chiefly to the results system. The 193 schools are distributed according to class in the following statement:— Primary schools attached to colleges, &c.

—	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.
Attached to Colleges	1	8	2
Do. to High Schools	5	32	3
Do. to Middle Schools	98	37	8
Total ...	104	77	13

During the year, the Ramagiri school in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs was re-established, while the schools at Donga and Nukrikia in the Chinna Kimedi Maliahs were abolished. The total number on the rolls of all the schools, of which there are 15 including the 2 Pedda Kimedi schools, was, on the 31st March last, 692 boys and 98 girls, against 799 boys and 103 girls in the schools which were in operation on the same date of the previous year. Primary schools in the hill tracts of Ganjam.

Four new schools, including the normal school at Gunupur, have been opened below ghats, and 7 above ghats. Education in Jeypore.

During the year the attendance in the Bhadráchalam, Gauridevipeta, Marrigudam and Kunavaram schools improved slightly. The total attendance rose from 188 to 235. Schools in Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks.

Government Muhammadan schools fell from 5 to 4, and the number of scholars from 225 to 200. Muhammadan schools.

The following statement shows that the number of Local Fund primary schools has risen from 973 to 1,043, and that of pupils attending them from 32,201 to 35,824. A few girls, comparatively speaking, attend these schools, the number being 2,640 in place of 1,759. Of the schools, 193 are what are designated English schools with 9,972 pupils, and the remaining 850 are Vernacular schools with 25,852 pupils. Local Fund schools.

—	Schools.		Pupils.	
	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.
English schools	195	193	9,207	9,972
Vernacular do.	778	850	22,994	25,852
Total, English and Vernacular schools ...	973	1,043	32,201	35,824

From the following statement it will be seen that the number of municipal schools has fallen from 87 to 84, and the attendance from 4,820 to 4,453. A few girls attend the schools, the number being 60 against 72 for the previous year. The English schools show, on the whole, an increase of 1 and 76 pupils, but in the Vernacular schools there is a decrease of 16 schools and 443 pupils. Municipal schools.

—	Schools.		Pupils.	
	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.
English schools	36	37	2,609	2,685
Vernacular do.	51	47	2,211	1,768
Total, English and Vernacular schools ...	87	84	4,820	4,453

Schools aided on the combined system by Local Fund Boards.

The following statement shows the number and strength of schools aided on the combined system by Local Fund Boards. It is a satisfactory feature that the schools have risen from 702 to 727 and the pupils from 22,396 to 25,608. The number of girls attending these schools also shows increase, being 2,063 against 1,292 :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.
English schools	99	100	3,841	4,209
Vernacular do.	603	627	18,555	21,399
Total, English and Vernacular schools ...	702	727	22,396	25,608

Schools aided on the combined system by Municipalities.

The following statement shows the number and strength of schools aided on the combined system by Municipalities. The total number has fallen by 2, while the attendance has improved by 167. The decrease is due to a large number of schools having been closed in the Calicut Municipality. The number of girls attending the existing schools has also risen from 107 to 134. The Muhammadan schools aided on the combined system by the Madras Municipality appear for the first time :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.	On 31st March 1882.	On 31st March 1883.
English schools	14	20	736	1,078
Vernacular do.	37	29	1,720	1,545
Total, English and Vernacular schools ...	51	49	2,456	2,623

Aided and unaided elementary results schools.

The following table shows the elementary schools which received aid, as well as those which were not aided either because they were not sufficiently advanced to justify an examination, or because it was found impracticable to examine them, or because they were unable to earn a grant, or, if able, the grant was not paid within the year :—

Years.	Aided during the year.		Unaided during the year.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1881-82	8,076	218,220	5,790	108,113	13,866	326,333
1882-83	9,830	262,219	5,993	112,806	15,823	375,025
Increase ...	1,754	43,999	203	4,693	1,957	48,692

Government girls' schools.

The Government girls' schools are all Vernacular schools. During the year three schools were opened—one in the Ganjam and two in the Nellore district. The girls' school at Kumbakónam, which was maintained by the Municipality, was further taken over by Government. Generally speaking the attendance has risen from 775 to 1,167.

Local Fund girls' schools.

Four Local Fund girls' schools were opened during the year in the Godávari District. With the exception of the Pálakol, Sidhantam, Tállapúd, and Dharmapuri schools in which the attendance has fallen, and the Narsápur school in which the attendance was stationary, all the schools show satisfactory improvement. The total attendance has risen from 661 to 871.

Municipal girls' schools.

The Negapatam Municipal girls' school, which was formerly shown as Vernacular, now appears as an English school. The year also records the opening of new schools at Anantapur and Coimbatore; and in the Calicut Municipality 2

schools, 1 English and 1 Vernacular, were added to the list of new schools. It will be seen from the statement that on the whole there is an increase of pupils from 604 to 739, but there was a fall in the strength of the Chidambaram and Máyavaram schools. The Mannárgudi school was transferred to the result system.

Aided and Unaided Primary schools for girls.

The total number of private girls' schools, English and Vernacular, rose respectively from 42 and 46 to 55 and 50, and that the attendance also increased from 2,405 and 3,833 to 2,659 and 4,434.

Summary of results grants.

The average grant per school for the whole presidency has risen from Rs. 43-8-6 to Rs. 49-8-5, and the average grant per head, taking the total attendance in aided schools, from 1·61 to 1·68. As the average attendance in the schools receiving grant is slightly less than in the preceding year, the increase grant earned by each school and each pupil, assuming, as is but reasonable, that the standard of examination has not varied, shows that the schools are, as a whole, more efficient than they were in the preceding year. Moreover, grants in some places were reduced—a fact which tells still more in favor of the above inference.

Percentage of passes in reading, writing and arithmetic.

In the following table the percentage of pupils passed is compared with the percentage of the previous year. Though there is a decrease in reading and writing, the increase in the first, third and fourth standards in arithmetic must be looked upon as a satisfactory feature :—

Standards.	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
First	68	68	72	71	66	67
Second	71	70	74	73	67	66
Third	67	66	70	69	57	58
Fourth	68	66	71	70	35	37

V.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

Number and strength of schools for special or technical training.

The number and strength of schools for special instruction are compared below for the past two years :—

—	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Schools of art	1	84	1	106
Medical schools	2	200	2	180
Civil Engineering school	1	42	1	49
Normal schools for masters	29	799	36	978
Do. do. for mistresses	4	157	4	197
Industrial schools	3	138	4	122
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	65	1	70
School of Agriculture	1	41	1	70
Total ...	42	1,526	50	1,772

There has been an increase, consisting of 7 normal schools for masters and 1 industrial school. Medical and industrial schools excepted, the attendance in the other schools has risen.

(a.)—*Normal schools for masters.*

Number and strength of Normal schools for masters.

The number of schools has risen by 7, which is the result of (1) the opening of 7 Local Fund normal schools, (2) the opening of a normal class in connection with the Government school at Gunupur in the Vizagapatam District, and (3) the abolition of the Government normal school at Vellore. The number of normal students has risen from 799 to 978 or by 22 per cent. 661 pupils from the normal schools appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination, of whom 499 passed, 371 being placed in the first class. In the previous year, 536 pupils went up and 326 passed, 187 in the first class.

(b.)—*Normal schools for mistresses.*

Number and strength of female normal schools.

During the year under review, no new schools have been started for the training of mistresses, though the strength of the 4 existing normal schools has risen from 156 to 197 or by 25 per cent. A female normal class has since been opened with 8 students, in connection with the Local Fund normal school at Chicacole, and another, under the designation of the "Grant Duff Female Normal Class" in connection with His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum's Rajput girls' boarding school at Vizianagrum. In 1882, the Government sanctioned the transfer of the surplus sale proceeds of the estate of the late Moyan Kunhi Raman Nair, declared an escheat, to the Malabar Local Fund Board for the endowment of 2 female schools. As it was considered essential to prepare the way for schools by providing trained female teachers, the Local Fund Board, Malabar, and the Inspector of schools, sixth division, recommended the establishment of a female normal school, and this having been sanctioned by Government on the last day of the official year, a normal school was established at Calicut, and before the end of July last, 6 native Christian, 7 Malayali and 2 Tiyan females joined the institution.

Government female normal school, Madras.

The attendance of the Government female normal school, Madras, has risen from 20 to 28, and the increase of 8 pupils consists of 5 native Christians and 3 Hindus. Miss Carr, appointed Superintendent in England, joined the school on the 1st December 1882.

Free Church Mission Christian female normal school, Madras.

The attendance of the Christian female normal school, Madras, maintained by the Free Church of Scotland Mission, has nearly doubled. All the 4 candidates who appeared for the Middle School Examination, and 9 out of 10 candidates who appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination were successful.

Trichinopoly S.P.G. female normal school.

The S.P.G. female training institution at Puttur, Trichinopoly, is improving in numbers. 3 candidates went up for the Middle School Examination and all passed, 1 in each class. All the 13 candidates for the Special Upper Primary Examination succeeded and in the first class.

Palamcottah Sarah Tucker female training institution.

The attendance of the institution has remained stationary, but that greater progress compared with that of the previous year has been made by the institution will be judged from the results of the public examinations. 10 pupils passed the Middle School and 17 the Special Upper Primary Examination against 2 and 9 respectively.

(c.)—*Industrial Schools.*

School of ordnance artificers.

On the 31st March 1883, the number of the students on the rolls of the Gun Carriage Factory school was 70. The admissions comprise the entertainment of 9 men as ordnance artificers, 16 lads as pupils on the pupil establishment, 2 men having rejoined from the Revenue Survey Department through ill-health, and 7 others from out-station arsenals, making in all a total of 34 admissions. The withdrawals have been effected by the removal of 2 by death, 4 discharged, 17 posted to out-station arsenals, and 6 being transferred to the Revenue Survey Department, making a total in this case of 29.

Industrial school, Black Town.

The attendance of the industrial school has greatly fallen from 61 to 40. 15 boys and 1 assistant were engaged in carpentry, 15 in book binding, 11 in shoemaking, 9 in blacksmith's work, and 9 in rattan work. 5 of the 60 boys are apprentices from the Civil Orphan Asylum which pays Rs. 5 a head for them.

Industrial orphanage, Ramnad.

An industrial school was opened at Ramnad by the S.P.G. Mission, but only printing work is taught. There were 10 pupils learning the work on the last day of the year. The institution received a grant of Rs. 1,234 for a press, &c., and is also receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 36.

Industrial school, Nazareth.

The industrial school attached to St. John's orphanage, Nazareth, is attended by 38 boys and 17 girls, against 40 boys and 12 girls in the previous year. The pupils are reported to have made good progress during the year.

Industrial school, Erukadantcheri.

The unaided Lutheran Mission school at Erukadantcheri near Olugamangalam in Tanjore has fallen in strength. A substantial building has been provided for the institution, to which a Government grant of Rs. 700 was paid during the year.

VI.—Scholarships.

Government scholarships on the results of the University examinations.

The rules in force in this presidency for the award of Government scholarships on the results of the University examinations allow 10 district scholarships of Rs. 15 on the results of the F.A. Examination, 7 district scholarships of Rs. 10 on the results of the Matriculation Examination, 1 Muhammadan and 1 Uriya scholarship of Rs. 15 each on the results of the F.A. Examination, 6 Muhammadan scholarships of Rs. 10 on the results of Matriculation Examination, 5 special scholarships of Rs. 10 for the Kurnool District on the results of the Matriculation Examination. The maximum number of scholarships awardable annually is thus 30, and the aggregate value of these scholarships Rs. 360 a month.

Government scholarships in secondary and primary schools.

With the exception of four special scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem awardable to the best Uriya pupils of the Russellkonda, Tekkali, Ichapur and Gunupur schools to enable them to continue their studies in the Berhampore college till they matriculate, there are no Government scholarships held in any secondary or primary school for boys in Madras. The rules for the award of a few stipendiary scholarships in Government girls' schools were in full force during the year, and yet only fourteen scholarships were availed of.

The Prince of Wales' Sanskrit scholarship.

A change was sanctioned during the year in the rules relating to the award of the Prince of Wales' Sanskrit scholarship instituted by the zemindar of Mandasa. It has been decided that the scholarship "shall be awarded to the boy, who, being a native of Mandasa, obtains the best place in the Middle School Examination in Sanskrit, or, failing any such candidate, to the boy who secures the highest marks in Sanskrit in the Middle School Examination in the Ganjam District."

Albert Edward scholarships.

The "Albert Edward scholarships" founded in 1876, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, continued to be held in the Hindu high school, Masulipatam. They are two scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 and 4 respectively, awarded on the results of the annual examination of the fifth and upper fourth classes.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The number of works catalogued during the year is 731, that is, 90 less than was registered in the previous year. These 731 works may be first divided as follows:—

——	1881.	1882.
Books	400	363
Pamphlets	389	326
Periodicals	30	39
Miscellaneous	2	3
Total ...	821	731

A great falling off is observable under the heads of books and pamphlets. On a second classification of the registered works into "Oriental" and "European," it is found that the latter are represented by 84 English works or 10 per cent. of the total, while the former comprise all the other publications in the vernaculars of Southern India and the classical languages of the races living in the country. Of these again 80 per cent. are in the vernacular languages, including bi-lingual publications, and the remaining 10 per cent. consist of works in the Oriental classical languages. The following is an analysis of publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1882.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.
1	Biography	...	3	...	...
2	Drama	1	17	4	...
3	Fiction	...	19	1	1
4	History	1	5	...	...
5	Language	10	57	5	9
6	Law	15	8	...	...
7	Medicine	1	10	...	1
8	Miscellaneous	18	37	...	2
9	Poetry	...	39	2	...
10	Politics	3	1	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	1	...	...
12	Religion	19	346	59	3
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	13	3	...	...
14	Science (Natural and other)	3	12	1	1
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	84	558	72	17
1	Original works	43	90	3	6
2	Translations	2	83	4	1
3	Republications (a) Original	39	336	65	10
	Republications (b) Translation	...	49	...	...
	Total ...	84	558	72	17
1	Educational works	24	80	1	10
2	Non-educational works	60	478	71	7
	Total ...	84	558	72	17

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.

The most important event of the year was the abolition of the district book depôts and the transfer of the book business to private enterprise. Stock stood at Rs. 1,84,053-3-3 on the 1st April 1882, and with additions by printing and purchase during the year was brought up to Rs. 2,53,839-15-1; but the issues under all heads were very large, and the result was that, on the 31st March 1883, the stock was reduced to Rs. 1,36,042-8-6, or Rs. 48,010-10-9 less than it was on the 31st March 1882. The loss incurred by sale by auction conducted by Messrs. Oakes and Company was large, the books realizing only 3½ per cent. of their nominal value, or Rs. 671 net. 10 copies of every book sent for auction were retained for reference, to be added to the library of this office, and their nominal value, Rs. 1,600, written off. The nominal loss by auction, &c., amounts to Rs. 20,319-12-6. The number of copies rose from 204,752 to 347,810, and the value from Rs. 41,906 to Rs. 57,221. The number of books printed was 43 (including 6 new books) against 38 books last year. The prime cost of the books being Rs. 32,914 and their value at depôt prices being Rs. 57,221, the profit expected is Rs. 24,307, or 74 per cent. in place of 68 per cent. last year. Though the practice of obtaining books from England had been given up, previous orders had to be executed, and while the prime cost of the books imported came to Rs. 988, the value at the depôt was Rs. 1,450 and the value at published prices was Rs. 1,235. The sales effected, including the sale by auction, which realized Rs. 1,677 odd, were the largest recorded, and show in comparison with the figures of the previous year an improvement in value as well as in the quantity sold. The sales to Local Fund Boards receded to the level of 1880-81. The total receipts were Rs. 2,27,669-7-0, and the total charges Rs. 2,69,466-14-3, showing a difference of Rs. 41,797-7-3. Deducting from this the cash balance at credit of the book fund in the books of the Accountant-General on 31st March 1883, there was a debit balance of Rs. 5,137-3-8. The receipts show an increase of Rs. 4,770 and the actual charges a decrease of Rs. 23,950 (including refund of Rs. 10,000 to the permanent advance fund), and it may therefore

be considered that there was a cash balance in favor of nearly Rs. 33,660, but the loss by auction, &c., converted the surplus into a deficit.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The strength of the institution has fallen from 226 to 208. There were 88 in the senior department, 65 in the second department, and 55 in the third department. There were 3 female students in the senior department and 5 in the second department, or 8 in all. 2 of the former came from Bengal and hold the Bethune scholarships. The students in the senior department are reported to have acquitted themselves as satisfactorily as in the previous year. There were 26 in the section qualifying for the M.B. degree and 62 in that for the Licentiate's degree. Of these, the Maharajah of Vizianagrum supported 2 and the Mysore and Travancore Governments 6 and 2 respectively, and 1 was a Lane scholar. 7 out of 8 passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 4 out of 5 the first M.B. Examination. In the L.M.S. section, 2 out of 3 passed the first examination, and also all the four who appeared for the final degree examination. Of the 3 lady students in this department, 1 is qualifying for the M.B. degree, and has, since the date of the report, passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination. The other 2 are qualifying for the L.M.S. degree. The progress made by the lady students may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. 1 has passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination and is qualifying for the M.B. degree; 2 are in the class qualifying for the L.M.S. degree; 4 other ladies are qualifying for the college diploma. The number of volumes in the library was, according to the report for 1881-82, 5,744. Since then 73 volumes have been added during the year, thus making a total of 5,817. During the past year the museum received 48 pathological specimens, which raised the total number to 1,319.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Male branch.

The year opened with 313 boys on the rolls. During the year there were 42 admissions and 48 departures, leaving 307 as the strength of the school on the 31st March 1883. Of those who left, 15 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 9 were apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press, 2 obtained employment as laborers on the Alpha Gold Mining Estate, 3 were removed owing to parents leaving India, 6 returned to their parents being over age, 12 were removed by parents, and 1 died. Of the 307 boys on the rolls, 73 were of pure European parentage and 234 of mixed parentage. Of this number, 30 have lost both parents, 144 are fatherless, 47 are motherless, and 86 have both parents living. Of the whole number, 25 are Roman Catholics. Of the 13 lads over 16 years of age, 2 were engaged as pupil teachers and 11 employed in the telegraph classes. Telegraph classes number 33 pupils and comprise three divisions. 23 boys were in the band class. A class of 15 lads go through a course of gymnastic instruction extending over three months. During the year 45 boys passed through the gymnasium, and 19 boys were employed in the tailor's shop. The balance on 31st March 1882 was Rs. 29,326-2-2, total receipts in 1882-83 Rs. 1,00,985-11-4, total expenditure in 1882-83 Rs. 1,16,135-1-3, leaving a balance on 31st March 1883 of Rs. 14,176-12-3. The cost under "victualling" is higher than in the last year, as more milk is now purchased, and at a higher rate than formerly, and further to fresh supplies of tea being bought. The average cost per boy for the year 1882-83 was Rs. 256-15-0.

Female branch.

The year opened with 60 children on the rolls, since which time there have been 7 admissions and 10 departures, leaving 57 as the strength of the school on the 31st March 1883. Of those who left, 5 were removed by parents; 2 were removed being over age; and 3 were removed owing to ill-health. Of the whole number, 43 were of European parentage and 14 were East Indians. 16 had lost both parents, 21 were fatherless, 12 were motherless, and 8 had both parents living. 7 were

Roman Catholics. The balance on 31st March 1882 was Rs. 19,094-12-6, total receipts in 1882-83 Rs. 18,814-9-6, total expenditure Rs. 36,209-4-5, leaving a balance on 31st March 1883 of Rs. 1,700-1-7. The increase is due to stores obtained from England and charged under the heads clothing and household. The average cost per girl for the year 1882-83 was Rs. 257-15-9 against 262 in the previous year. 4 girls passed the Middle School Examination, 6 passed the Special Upper Primary, 2 passed the examination in School Management and Method, and 2 passed the Peter Cator Examination (higher grade).

Farm. As was notified in the last report, the committee resolved to do away with the farm, and consequently it was closed on the 30th September. Since then a kitchen garden only has been cultivated for the use of the school, and it depends on whether it pays or not, after twelve months' trial, whether it will or will not be continued. Planting, both of eucalyptus and cinchona, has been carried out to a limited extent.

Health. The health of both boys and girls could not well have been more satisfactory than it has been during the year under review. There has been no epidemic, and there has been a decrease in the admissions in both branches. There has been but one casualty, and that in the male branch.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

6 examinations were held during the official year 1882-83—(1) the Special Test Examinations held in May 1882; (2) an examination of candidates for the grade of Civil Hospital Apprentice, held in August 1882; (3) an examination of candidates for the grade of Civil Medical Pupil held in August 1882; (4) the Middle School Examination held in December 1882, which included the modified General Test; (5) the Special Upper Primary and the Higher Examination for Women; (6) an examination of matriculated candidates in handwriting.

The following statement shows the numbers registered and examined in each special test and the results as compared with those of the three preceding years:—

Test.	Number registered in 1882-83.	Number examined in 1882-83.	Number passed in			
			1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
I-A—Judicial Test, Civil, Higher Grade ...	278	224	86	115	41	38
II-A— Do. Criminal, do. ...	804	631	154	109	160	48
I-B— Do. Civil, Lower Grade ...	62	52	31	31	1	6
II-B— Do. Criminal, do. ...	407	337	116	143	62	51
III-A—Revenue Test, General, Higher Grade..	216	161	63	88	76	36
III-B— Do. do. Lower Grade...	296	248	65	129	75	25
IV— Do. Salt Department ...	10	6	2	20	22	7
V— Do. Sea Customs Dept. ...	35	24	15	12	20	5
VI—Account Test	27	26	14	8	8	37
VII-A—Translation Test, Higher Grade ...	151	142	37	34	35	35
VII-B— Do. Lower Grade ...	1,267	1,184	380	318	391	487
VIII-A—Précis-writing, Higher Grade	1,253	1,182	301	427	514	467
VIII-B— Do. Lower Grade	4	4	2	4	4	4
IX—Pleaders in District Munsifs' Courts.	507	461	181	149	114	95
Total ...	5,317	4,682	1,447	1,587	1,523	1,341

The results in most cases were less favorable than those of the preceding year. For the Police Test 95 candidates registered their names and 62 appeared, of whom 11 passed, one being in the first class. This result shows that 18 per cent. only proved successful.

Two examinations were held in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department—one for admission to the grade of Civil Hospital Apprentice, at which 99 appeared, and the other for the grade of Civil Medical Pupil, for which 77 presented themselves.

The Middle School Examination was held on the 1st December 1882 and four following days in accordance with the revised scheme. Altogether 6,997 male and

206 female candidates registered their names, and 6,832 males and 200 females presented themselves for examination. Of these, 4,265 males and 157 females passed, 872 of the former and 43 of the latter in the first class. The results for the year in each case compare very favorably with those for the preceding year, and are due almost entirely to better understanding of the test on the part of the candidates and better preparation for it. There was a considerable increase of passed candidates in every district in the Presidency except Nellore, where, owing partly to the floods and partly to panic on the part of the candidates, the examination was not completed.

In the Special Upper Primary Examination 1,470 males and 341 females registered their names, of whom 889 and 205 respectively passed.

For the Higher Examination for Women 81 candidates applied to be examined, of whom 33 passed, 9 in the first class; 4 others were, as a special case, declared to have passed in all the subjects except needlework, in which they have been permitted to come up on the next occasion to complete the test. The results compare favorably with those of last year, when only 56 appeared and 24 passed. Of the passed candidates, 5 were teachers; of the others who were pupils, 19 belonged to schools in Madras and 1 to a school in Bangalore: 8 passed from private study. The examinees for this examination are mostly Europeans and East Indians with a few Native Christians. Of the unsuccessful candidates, the largest number failed in arithmetic or needlework, or both. 17 passed Middle School candidates were examined in needlework only; all passed. For the modified General Test 2 candidates appeared and passed. 800 matriculated candidates applied to be examined in handwriting and 281 passed, against 1,002 and 599 respectively in 1881-82.

The receipts were Rs. 66,925-8-0 and the disbursements Rs. 66,866-3-10, leaving a surplus of Rs. 59-4-2.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras School of Arts.

There were on the 31st March last 106 pupils against 84 pupils on the same date in 1882. The improvement in strength and the increased number of examinations held and superior certificates granted during the year testify to the satisfactory working of the artistic department. One student, E. deClosets, for the first time in the history of the school, obtained an art master's certificate and proceeded to Europe with a view to complete his training as an artist. 12 students have secured employment in different departments. The income from sale proceeds of its manufactures rose by nearly Rs. 7,500. There was a corresponding increase in the item "disbursements." The amount in favor of the school at the close of the year was Rs. 19,987-9-10 against Rs. 11,105-14-7 at the close of the previous year. The museum has been completed, and the new casts obtained by Government have been arranged in it.

Government Central Museum.

The number of persons who visited the Museum in 1882-83 was 271,881, and therefore 60,635 in excess of the attendance in the previous year, and 65,501 more than the average of the past five years. Of the visitors, 41·95 per cent. were women and girls and 58·04 men and boys, against 40·17 and 59·82 per cent. respectively in 1881-82. On the monthly day reserved solely for native ladies who cannot appear in public, the average attendance was 61 against 37 in the previous year. This increase is so far satisfactory, but the numbers who avail themselves of this special arrangement are still much below what could be wished. Of the total visitors on general days, 22·77 per cent. against 26·45 in 1881-82 entered their names in the door book, and 77·23 per cent. did not, or could not, write.

Museum grounds and buildings.

Hedges, roads and trees received the usual attention. The Mahogany trees planted in 1879 continue to thrive, but are not growing so rapidly as they did during the first two years after being put out. The tank in front of the Museum, which has been treated as a fish preserve, was purposely emptied with the aid of the Municipal steam-pump, when large numbers of common and some predatory species of fish were removed, and *Gourami* and some other useful kinds introduced. A drinking fountain was erected, and also a stand-pipe for the convenience of the gardeners in watering trees, &c. Four rude stone pillars bearing old inscriptions, sent in by Major Taylor from the Chingleput District, were erected in front of the Museum, where they will be seen and carefully preserved. All the buildings were undergoing general and thorough repairs during the latter months of the year.

Popular scientific lectures.

The following gentlemen delivered lectures on the subjects specified. On all occasions the attendance was good, the audience consisting partly of Europeans, but chiefly of educated natives :—

Spectrum Analysis experimentally illustrated with the electric light, by J. Cook, Esq., M.A.	2 lectures.
Tramways and Light Railways, by C. Vincent, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.	1 lecture.
The Elements of Music, by D. St. Leger, Esq.	2 lectures.
The Sun, by Professor C. Michie Smith, B.SC.	1 lecture.
Total ...	6 lectures.

Amsterdam Exhibition.

Upwards of 1,000 specimens of raw products, manufactures, and ethnological articles were collected and forwarded under the orders of the Government of India, to the Amsterdam Exhibition, and a descriptive catalogue of 73 pages compiled and printed. The arrangement was that the Government of India should pay for the specimens, and the Government of Madras for the packing and forwarding charges.

Fisheries Exhibition, London.

The specimens acquired for the Great International Fisheries Exhibition in London numbered 943, and consisted of a collection of stuffed fish, specimens of live fish, fishing appliances, &c.

Calcutta International Exhibition.

Orders regarding the Calcutta Exhibition were received in February 1883, and the preparations for it had also to be initiated while the work connected with the two European exhibitions was in full swing.

Specimens acquired.

The total specimens added during the year numbered 4,750 against 7,777 in 1881-82. The additions to mammals numbered 103 against 80 in the previous year, and of that total 61 specimens were presented and 42 purchased. The number of birds acquired amounted to 444 against 659 in 1881-82. 185 reptiles were presented and 21 purchased, &c., making a total of 206 against 186 in the previous year. The additions to fish numbered 230 against 224 in 1881-82. The total acquisitions of shells numbered 684. 212 specimens of crustacea were sent to the Great Fisheries Exhibition, and of these duplicates were retained for the Museum. In addition to these 2 specimens were presented. In the insect group the donations amounted to 284, and 316 insects were purchased, making a total of 600. 831 specimens were received and 1,019 given in exchange.

The artist numbered and lettered the pages and plates of Dresser and Sharpe's Birds of Europe, Volumes II to V, embracing 363 plates and 2,570 pages. The last named work occupied a great deal of time, but had to be done to facilitate reference. The books bound during the year numbered 120, of which 98 belonged to the Public Library and 22 to the Scientific.

Public library.

The number of visitors who came to read or consult books was 4,397 against 4,064 in the previous year. The total number of books added during the year was 729 against 534 in 1881-82, and they were acquired as follows :—

Works presented by Government	160
Do. do. by private individuals	135
Do. purchased	345
Record publications	8
British Museum publications	3
Patent Office papers	83

Madras Meteorological Department.

Observations were taken three times daily, viz., at 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M., at 12 observatories, and twice daily, *i.e.*, omitting the night records, at 2 third-

class observatories. 4 of the former were inspected, and new instruments were supplied wherever needed, during the official year under report. On the 9th of February 1883 a third-class observatory was re-opened at Kurnool, one of the original stations started by the Government Astronomer in 1868 and continued until 1876. Suitable sites were also selected for the erection of thermometer sheds and anemometer stagings at two new stations about to be started, viz., Cuddapah and Rajahmundry. Every barometer, dry and wet bulb thermometer and anemometer supplied before the year 1881 was carefully compared with the Madras Observatory standards before being issued, but the corrections to the thermometers lately brought into use were furnished from Calcutta. The meteorological observations are made at the Government Astronomical Observatory. Registers are also maintained at Amini Divi, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Mercara, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Wellington. Excepting at Amini Divi, the work throughout the year has been more satisfactory than during the previous one. The registers have been more complete and the assistants have improved with regard to their reductions. An extra assistant has lately been granted, as also higher progressive rates of pay to the first and second assistants. Pending the sanction of a third assistant, the services of a temporary copying clerk were found necessary. All the rain gauges at 224 stations were tested at the Madras Observatory before being supplied.

Mean annual meteorological results for 1882.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCH.	INCH.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCH.	DAYS.
Bangalore ...	26·920	·532	138·5	83·4	21·2	68	107	37·03	112
Bellary ...	28·364	·514	146·5	93·7	23·0	50	174	20·01	63
Cochin ...	29·890	·818	132·5	86·9	12·2	81	...	165·01	175
Coimbatore ...	28·518	·625	140·8	89·3	20·4	67	100	27·90	118
Madras ...	29·831	·739	141·7	91·1	16·4	70	175	50·20	94
Madura ...	29·413	·689	137·8	94·8	21·5	63	112	32·06	60
Mangalore ...	29·830	·796	146·1	86·3	12·4	81	86	154·51	156
Masulipatam ...	29·820	·788	146·4	90·4	15·9	74	...	47·94	87
Mercara ...	26·231	·540	140·1	76·5	15·6	83	170	203·62	175
Negapatam ...	29·839	·766	146·1	89·4	14·5	72	127	42·32	87
Salem ...	28·931	·620	139·2	91·9	22·1	62	105	60·40	89
Secunderabad.	28·047	·528	148·9	90·5	22·3	56	197	27·31	91
Trichinopoly ...	29·610	·687	148·9	93·2	19·1	64	125	33·19	62
Wellington ...	24·226	·386	126·4	70·2	16·1	72	78	48·46	153

Extreme meteorological records in 1882.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	MILES.	On	INCH.	On
Bangalore ...	163·8	May 9	97·1	Mar. 27	49·1	Jan. 29	339	June 15	2·60	Nov. 6
Bellary ...	166·4	April 19	108·4	May 2	50·8	Jan. 31	841	July 22	1·62	Aug. 25
Cochin ...	147·9	Sept. 21	94·7	April 7	66·0	Jan. 21	177	May 20	6·90	June 9
Coimbatore ...	156·4	April 3	102·1	April 6	57·0	Dec. 14	309	July 4	1·76	Sept. 23
Madras ...	160·5	Sept. 26	107·9	May 23	59·0	Jan. 30	408	June 12	7·38	Nov. 29
Madura ...	152·2	Aug. 15	106·5	Mar. 27	62·8	Feb. 12	313	June 12	3·92	May 17
Mangalore ...	166·1	Sept. 20	94·6	Feb. 26	62·2	Jan. 25	210	June 15	7·89	July 25
Masulipatam ...	168·7	May 23	112·7	May 23	59·5	Jan. 30	...	June 14	4·10	Dec. 1
Mercara ...	163·5	Aug. 25	90·3	Mar. 21	49·1	Dec. 12	498	July 19	10·02	July 7
Negapatam ...	166·7	April 29	102·5	May 6	64·9	Jan. 27	483	Dec. 27	3·65	Dec. 25
Salem ...	156·8	April 13	105·7	May 5	55·0	Jan. 27	253	June 14	4·28	Sept. 22
Secunderabad.	171·7	May 24	106·5	May 13	52·2	Dec. 11	596	June 13	2·87	Sept. 1
Trichinopoly ...	167·5	April 5	106·5	Mar. 27	59·7	Jan. 13	439	July 4	4·11	Nov. 7
Wellington ...	148·0	Oct. 19	80·7	May 9	37·5	Jan. 20	260	Sept. 11	2·20	Nov. 9

Madras Observatory.

The unexpected appearance of 5 comets, 3 of which possessed unusual interest and the circumstance of 7 of the minor planets discovered by the Astronomer coming into opposition, and therefore requiring observation, were unavoidable inter-

ruptions to completing the star catalogue in hand and promoting early publication of all past works.

Meridian circle.

The observations of stars with this instrument amounted to 3,450 against an average outturn of 2,306. The total number now awaiting publication is 48,425. After one year more observing may be almost suspended, and the compilation of the final star catalogue, containing over 5,000 stars, based upon the foregoing, rapidly proceeded with.

Extra meridional pursuits.

26 observations of 7 minor planets were made with the largest equatoreal as follows:—3 of Ariadne and 5 of Asia in January, 3 of Isis in April, 6 of Sappho in November, and 3 each of Mestia, Sylvia and Camilla in December. The comet discovered by C. S. Wells, at Albany, U.S., was observed on four mornings in June; and the great comet, long so conspicuous to the naked eye, was also observed on thirteen mornings in September and October. The double stars α Centauri, α Crucis and η Virgins were measured on 28th and 29th April. A most interesting solar spot of vast size, and subject to striking changes while under actual observation, was first seen on 17th April, attention being drawn to it by a corresponding magnetic disturbance of considerable extent. Careful drawings of this spot were made on 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd April.

Instruments.

The transit circle and the 8-inch equatoreal by Messrs. Troughton and Simms, the 6-inch equatoreal by Messrs. Lerebours and Secretan, and a small portable transit by Dolland, are all in efficient order, but 3 smaller portable equatoreals and other minor instruments require proper cleaning and repair.

Public time signals.

Madras mean time has been transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to every Government telegraph office in India since February 1873, but the mode of transmission, though sufficient for the wants of the Telegraph Department and for all ordinary purposes, is certainly not accurate enough for chronometer rating at the various parts of Southern India. Local time is given to Madras in three ways, viz., by gun-fire, by semaphore, and by means of a controlled electrical clock at the Marine Office. The fort time signal gun has been fired by means of electrical currents from the Observatory twice daily, at noon and 8 P.M., since October 1870, and is usually correct within a small fraction of a second. Occasional failures, due to faulty friction tubes and other causes, are unavoidable, and 45 such occurred during 1882, leaving 683 successful signals, or nearly 94 per cent. for the whole year. A semaphore attached to the Marine Office flagstaff has been dropped twice daily by electrical currents from the Observatory at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. since September 1879; and though less useful to the general public on account of its being a silent signal and one only visible from the north beach, it appears to be more generally liked by captains of vessels than the flash of the fort gun.

Public electrical clocks.

One was set up in an obscure corner of the Marine Office in June 1879, where it is practically useless, and until lately not under the Astronomer's control.

Meteorology.

The Madras meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results are at once communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to Government. The principal features of the year were a continued excess of solar heat above the average of past years; a very slight excess in the rainfall and more still in the number of rainy days experienced. Thunder storms were more frequent during 1882 than for several years past. Very stormy and threatening weather attended with heavy rain occurred towards the end of November, and was no doubt caused by cyclones in the Bay though none visited Madras.

Government Architecture.

The building of the new Post and Telegraph Offices has steadily progressed during the year under review. It is hoped that the works may be completed by the end of the year 1883-84. No other original work to which special reference need be made was carried out during the year.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

DURING the latter part of November and early part of December 1882 a number of places in the Madura District were visited. No detailed survey was made at any of these places, but drawings of ornamental details, mythological figures, &c., were made. Inscriptions were collected at nearly all of them, which have since been translated by Pandit, Natesa Sastri, and some seem to be of considerable importance. The camp reached Ramesvaram on the 24th of December and a very thorough survey of the great temple was commenced. Dr. Burgess continued with the camp till the beginning of February, when he visited Devipattam, Peruvayal, and other places, where a number of notes and inscriptions were collected; at Madura also a large number of *fac-simile* negatives were made from copper-plate grants. Dr. Burgess then proceeded to Bombay. The survey of the Ramesvaram temple was completed by the beginning of April, and includes a complete ground-plan of the entire temple, sections of portions, and a very large number of sculptures, pillars, shrines, &c. The camp then removed to Madras, where some unfinished drawings were completed. About a fortnight was then spent at the Seven Pagodas, where a considerable number of sculptures, pillars, &c., were drawn, and all the inscriptions copied, including those of the caves at Saluvankuppam. This completes the work done in camp for the official year. Pandit Natesa Sastri has been engaged for several months past copying inscriptions at the Tanjore temple. As all the drawings made in the field were in pencil only, the office was engaged during the monsoon completing and preparing them for publication. Drawings of the Madura palace have also been made from originals supplied by Mr. Chisholm; these have since been verified and corrected by Mr. Rea of the Archæological Survey on the spot.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT IV OF 1871.

THE number of Local Fund circles remained the same as in 1881-82, namely, 30. Owing to paucity of funds in the Dindigul circle, the rate of land-cess was raised from 9 pies to 1 anna per rupee of the assessment. Government have recently sanctioned the enhancement of the rate to 1 anna in the Kurnool and Madura circles with effect from the current year, so that there remain only the Godávari and Kistna Districts where the 9 pies rate is levied. The total receipts of the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 34,64,935 on the 1st April 1882, amounted to Rs. 90,55,184. Of this sum Rs. 1,28,958 were grants sanctioned from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,92,050 the income from Special Funds, Rs. 45,91,343 realized from rates and taxes, Rs. 36,864 fees collected in Local Fund schools, Rs. 26,359 contributions from Municipalities, &c., Rs. 3,12,536 the income derived from endowments; and Rs. 2,02,139 miscellaneous receipts. The provincial contribution of Rs. 1,28,958 was given for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
For roads	85,000
For other public works	3,050
For schools	5,927
For general purposes	34,981
Total ...	1,28,958

The contribution for roads was granted for the Nílgiri and South Canara circles. In the former Rs. 50,000 were given for the upkeep of the communications generally in the circle, including the remetalling of the road from Ootacamund to Gúdalúr and Rs. 10,000 for expenditure on the Kotagiri ghat road. The South Canara circle had a grant of Rs. 25,000 for the roads connecting Mangalore with Mysore and Coorg. Of the amount shown as the contribution for other public works, Rs. 1,150 were granted to the South Arcot circle on account of a moiety—which the Government thought they should bear—of the cost of constructing groynes in the Vellár river; and Rs. 1,900 were given to the Chatrapur circle for the purchase of a building for the dispensary at Gopálpur. Grants aggregating Rs. 5,927 were sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, under the Grant-in-aid Code, to classes in Local Fund schools which taught up to the middle standard. For general purposes, the Nílgiri and South Canara circles had grants of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively; and an appropriation of Rs. 7,981 was made from the Provincial Funds to cover the deficit in the Madanapalle circle. The receipts from Special Funds amounted to Rs. 2,92,050 against Rs. 2,70,482 in 1881-82. "Rates and taxes" yielded Rs. 45,91,343 against Rs. 43,88,185 in 1881-82. The increase occurs both under land-cess and tolls, and is attributable in the former case to better collections during the year owing to the stringent measures adopted by Collectors and to the system of crediting the collections proportionately between land revenue and the local cesses, and in the latter case to the establishment of additional toll-bars and to the transfer of some to more favorable localities. The income from school fees, though still very small, exceeded the actuals of the preceding year by Rs. 5,878 owing to the increased number of students in the Local Fund schools. Contribu-

tions from municipalities were about the same as those of the preceding year, and the endowment receipts were nearly so. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 62,58,558, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,96,626 on the 31st March 1883. Of the total disbursements, Rs. 42,20,549 were expended on public works, which also include Rs. 5,13,631, the cost of the establishment maintained for their supervision, Rs. 59,567 the value paid for tools and plant, and Rs. 4,10,238 transferred to Provincial Funds in partial adjustment of the famine dues. An outlay of Rs. 6,61,640 was incurred on the educational operations in the several circles; Rs. 10,84,884 were spent for sanitary and medical purposes, and the remainder on general establishments and contingent charges. The sum of Rs. 78,154 shown against miscellaneous debt accounts represents mostly the balance of the amounts advanced to Local Fund engineers which were not adjusted within the close of the year. The expenditure under the several heads shows satisfactory improvement on that of the previous year. Of the expenditure of Rs. 42,20,549 shown against public works, the amount spent on public works proper was Rs. 31,39,109, made up of Rs. 8,32,939 expended on the construction of new roads, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 23,06,170 on the maintenance of existing roads and avenues and on the repair of buildings in charge of the Local Fund boards. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on road work, and the number of miles of road constructed and maintained in the several districts of the presidency:—

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of miles of road kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Anantapur	...	...	1,033	71,244
2. Arcot, North	...	32,354	1,339	1,60,398
3. Arcot, South	...	17,392	1,101	1,23,920
4. Bellary	...	6,339	482	53,870
5. Canara, South	...	2,237	842	59,761
6. Chingleput	...	...	675	87,184
7. Coimbatore	43	33,818	1,055	1,02,086
8. Cuddapah	42	13,139	1,120	93,021
9. Ganjam	...	12,072	671	1,06,521
10. Godávari	44	66,424	460	61,494
11. Kistna	53	1,28,413	621	1,42,427
12. Kurnool	14	7,808	603	52,424
13. Madura	...	13,541	1,038	1,44,665
14. Malabar	...	...	1,490	1,11,598
15. Nellore	15	29,938	982	1,14,016
16. Nilgiris	...	52,649	364	62,054
17. Salem	...	10,439	1,565	1,19,816
18. Tanjore	22	49,499	1,224	1,26,639
19. Tinnevelly	54	37,227	872	89,252
20. Trichinopoly	...	12,131	561	77,901
21. Vizagapatam	...	...	501	80,123
Total ...	287	5,25,420	18,599	20,40,414

The expenditure incurred in the construction of new roads was much less than that of the preceding year. The decrease occurs mainly in the Godávari District, where the allotment sanctioned for the purpose was not fully utilized. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of roads was in excess of the previous year. In all the circles separate engineering establishments were employed for the supervision of Local Fund works.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

The number of towns administered under Act III of 1871 remained the same in 1882-83 as in 1881-82, viz., 47. The elective system, which had been in operation in the previous year in 9 municipalities, was extended to 3 more during the year, viz., Mangalore, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

The total receipts under the various heads for 1882-83 in all municipalities are contrasted below with those for 1881-82:—

Receipts.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Tax on houses and lands	4,30,983	4,17,749
Do. on arts, trades, &c.	1,40,721	1,36,230
Do. on vehicles and animals	1,03,873	1,07,337
Tolls and ferries	2,82,046	2,89,873
License fees	19,858	18,223
Total income from taxation ...	9,77,481	9,69,412
Rent of markets, &c.	58,368	61,237
Fines	24,136	22,299
Fees for private scavengering, &c. ...	22,537	22,984
Contribution from general revenues and local funds	1,22,690	1,43,631
Sundries	1,65,017	1,54,347
Total income ...	13,70,229	13,73,910
Opening balance	1,60,382	1,83,893
Grand total ...	15,30,611	15,57,803
Add collections under imperial license tax	1,03,183	1,00,041
Gross receipts ...	16,33,794	16,57,844

Receipts.

The reports from Ellore and Vizagapatam not having been received, the figures of the regular estimates for the year have been adopted in regard to them in the above abstract. Excluding imperial license tax, the receipts from taxation show a slight decline (viz., Rs. 8,069) compared with 1881-82. This is the net result of a considerable decrease under "tax on houses and lands" in addition to a slight falling off under "tax on arts, trades, &c." and "license fees," and a large increase under "tolls and ferries" and "tax on vehicles and animals." There appears a marked excess over the previous year's receipts under "contribution from general revenues and local funds," viz., Rs. 1,43,631 against Rs. 1,22,690. The total collections on account of imperial license tax amounted to Rs. 1,00,041 against Rs. 1,03,183 in 1881-82.

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation in each municipality.

Name of municipality.	1881 census population.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.	Name of municipality.	1881 census population.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Anantapur ...	4,907	1 0 10	0 8 11	26. Nellore	27,505	0 11 0	0 8 9
2. Adóni	22,441	0 11 4	0 9 2	27. Ongole	9,200	0 11 3	0 7 6
3. Bellary	53,460	0 14 1	0 9 11	28. Vellore	37,491	0 12 4	0 7 1
4. Conjeeveram ...	37,275	0 8 5	0 7 3	29. Wálajápet ...	10,387	0 12 7	0 8 2
5. Coimbatore ...	38,967	0 10 5	0 6 4	30. Salem	50,667	0 11 1	0 9 1
6. Erode	9,864	0 10 3	0 7 10	31. Chidambaram ...	19,839	0 9 11	0 7 11
7. Karúr	9,205	0 11 4	0 6 8	32. Cuddalore ...	43,545	0 9 9	0 6 9
8. Cuddapah ...	18,982	1 1 4	0 11 5	33. Mangalore ...	32,099	0 12 1	0 11 0
9. Berhampore ...	23,599	0 10 6	0 6 1	34. Kumbakónam ...	50,098	0 13 5	0 8 3
10. Chicacole ...	16,355	0 7 3	0 4 11	35. Mannárgudi ...	19,409	0 13 8	0 5 5
11. Cocanada ...	28,856	0 14 5	0 10 4	36. Máyavaram ...	23,044	0 11 11	0 8 8
12. Ellore	25,092	0 10 11	0 5 7	37. Negapatam ...	53,855	0 15 6	0 12 0
13. Rajahmundry ...	24,555	0 10 10	0 7 7	38. Tanjore	54,745	0 10 10	0 7 1
14. Guntúr	19,646	1 2 7	0 8 8	39. Palamcottah ...	17,964	0 10 8	0 6 6
15. Masulipatam ...	35,056	0 12 2	0 7 6	40. Tinnevelly ...	23,221	0 11 0	0 7 10
16. Kurnool	20,329	0 14 3	0 8 11	41. Tuticorin ...	16,281	0 14 5	0 9 8
17. Dindigul	14,182	0 8 6	0 5 2	42. Srírangam ...	19,773	0 10 6	0 9 9
18. Madura	73,807	0 11 2	0 7 6	43. Trichinopoly ...	84,449	0 9 3	0 6 4
19. Calicut	57,085	0 9 1	0 8 0	44. Anakápalle ...	13,341	0 7 7	0 7 7
20. Cannanore ...	26,386	0 11 2	0 9 2	45. Bimlipatam ...	8,582	0 13 10	0 6 1
21. Cochin	15,698	0 9 10	0 9 10	46. Vizagapatam ...	30,291	0 14 10	0 6 3
22. Pálghat	36,339	0 6 6	0 3 10	47. Vizianagrum ...	22,577	0 9 2	0 4 10
23. Tellicherry ...	26,410	0 9 4	0 8 4				
24. Coonoor	4,778	1 7 0	1 7 0				
25. Ootacamund ...	12,335	2 8 8	2 8 8	Total ...	13,23,970	0 11 9	0 8 3

Note.—The incidences in columns 3 and 4 exclude imperial license tax.

The average incidence of direct taxation remained unchanged.

The charges of the year are compared below with those for 1881-82. Charges.

Expenditure.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
Public works—		
Roads	1,49,455	1,88,674
Drainage	11,286	18,940
Buildings	81,113	54,428
Water-supply	17,596	11,057
Miscellaneous	28,513	36,008
Total public works	2,87,963	3,09,107
Education	85,564	1,09,022
Hospitals, vaccination	2,04,197	2,04,013
Registration of births and deaths	8,038	8,134
Conservancy	3,39,092	3,64,354
Police	1,33,768	19,643
Lighting	51,808	52,889
Watering roads	875	930
Contribution to local or provincial funds	12,000	30,046
Interest and payment of debt	7,986	10,200
Supervision, management, &c.	1,11,983	1,08,498
Miscellaneous	1,05,035	1,19,093
Total	13,48,309	13,35,929
Balance	1,83,522	2,18,465
Grand total	15,31,831	15,54,394
Add amount paid to Government on account of imperial license tax	1,01,963	1,03,450
Total	16,33,794	16,57,844

The total expenditure on public works, including establishment charges, &c., aggregated Rs. 3,09,107 against Rs. 2,87,963.

The hospitals and dispensaries established at almost every municipality are doing very useful work and are increasing in popularity. They are either wholly or partially maintained from municipal funds, and in some towns branch dispensaries are established to bring medical relief nearer the houses of people living at a distance from the main hospital. Midwives continue to be more and more largely employed. The prejudice of the people against utilizing the services of midwives is fast wearing out, and every large hospital has a lying-in ward attached to it. The system of transferring the medical charge of the dispensaries from hospital assistants to a higher class of practitioners, viz., apothecaries, is gradually extending. The following table shows the attendance at the more important hospitals :— Dispensaries.

Municipality in which dispensary is situated.	Population.	1881-82.		1882-83.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Bellary	53,460	465	7,398	518	6,093
Madura	73,807	4	3,075	1,031	55,777
Trichinopoly	84,449	1,216	39,353	1,326	40,204
Calicut	57,085	607	17,203	19	920
Cuddalore	43,545	365	25,470	241	13,451
Coimbatore	38,967	743	14,611	539	11,787
Conjeeveram	37,275	272	17,464	314	16,203
Masulipatam	35,056	189	9,164	192	10,289
Salem	50,667	332	14,977	332	12,946
Tanjore	54,745	...	14,982	...	16,882

The heavy falling off in the police charges is the result of the Government order relieving municipalities from payments for the police. Sanitation, vital statistics and conservancy have already been noticed in Chapter VI and education in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN.

Revision of the Municipal Act.

On a reference from Government, a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of introducing the octroi and the methods which might be adopted for imposing it. The commissioners recommended to Government the introduction of the octroi subject to the following provisos :—

i. That the increase proposed by Government of 2 per cent. of the house tax, as a scavenger cess, be abandoned.

ii. That houses and buildings bearing an annual valuation of under Rs. 24 be exempted from house, water, and lighting taxes.

The Government, however, considered "that the introduction of the octroi was inexpedient, and that it should not be regarded as an available means of increasing the municipal revenue."

Concession to telephone company.

During the year an agreement was entered into by the commissioners, granting the Oriental Telephone Company (Limited) the exclusive privilege for a period of seven years of erecting telephone wires and opening public telephone exchanges within the city. In consideration of this concession, four telephonic communications were erected and are to be maintained for the benefit of the commissioners. If the company ever have more than 600 miles of wire in use in Madras, they are to pay the commissioners one rupee per annum for every quarter of a mile of wire in excess of the 600. Any additional extensions required by the municipality are to be executed and maintained at specially favorable rates.

Financial.

The receipts, including loans (amounting to Rs. 3,50,000), and the charges of the year were as follows :—

——	Regular estimate.			Actuals.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts—						
Revenue and receipts	11,99,350	0	0	12,06,435	15	7
Opening balance	58,984	0	0	58,983	15	10
	12,58,334	0	0	12,65,419	15	5
Charges—						
Budget expenditure	12,54,237	0	0	9,66,792	5	9
Part of loan in fixed deposit	.....			1,00,000	0	0
Closing balance	4,097	0	0	13,915	10	3
	12,58,334	0	0	10,80,708	0	0
Suspense account	.....			1,84,711	15	5
	12,58,334	0	0	12,65,419	15	5

Loans.

With the sanction of the Government, loans amounting to Rs. 3,50,000 were raised, Rs. 1,00,000 to commence the drainage works of Black Town, and Rs. 2,50,000 to complete extension of the water-supply throughout the city. Tenders were invited by advertisement throughout India. The tenders were opened on the 23rd of February 1882. The total amount tendered was Rs. 13,41,000. The allotments were as follows :—

	Rs.
At 101¼ per cent.	3,42,500
At 102 do.	7,000
At 105 do.	500

The premia on the loans, amounting to Rs. 3,175-14-4 and Rs. 1,270-5-8, are credited under miscellaneous. The loans are at 5 per cent., and are redeemable in thirty years by a sinking fund accumulating at 2 per cent.

Wharf.

A new wharf has been erected around the Trevelyan Basin, improving what was formerly a filthy pool, and facilitating the landing of large quantities of firewood at depôts which are rented from the municipality. The total cost was Rs. 5,145-7-5. A landing fee of 6 pies per ton is charged on boats loading or unloading at the wharf. Two jetties, costing Rs. 2,404-2-7, have been built on the Buckingham Canal for loading and unloading night-soil buckets into and from the municipal canal barges.

The drainage scheme for Black Town was actively commenced and Rs. 78,921-7-5 expended thereon during the year under report. The large well at Rayapuram, where all the sewers are to converge, and whence the sewage is to be lifted by steam-pumps, was the first work to be undertaken. Very great difficulty was experienced in carrying out this work owing to the extraordinary abundance of the springs of fresh water met with at no great depth below the surface. The steam-pump was kept in action night and day, and with the aid of the electric light for night work, the foundations of the well and of the connecting sewer were at last successfully got in. Considerable progress was made with the building of the engine and pump-house. The engines, boilers, and Gwynne's centrifugal pumps for lifting the sewage, to cost Rs. 22,687, were received from England, and the boilers and pumps were put in position in the engine-house. The sewage discharge pipe—a cast-iron pipe 24 inches in diameter, 4,600 feet in length—to carry the sewage from the well to the outfall channel north of the town, was purchased and successfully laid in position at a cost of Rs. 39,431. The outfall channel begins where the discharge pipe ends, and is intended to lead the sewage to an outfall into the sea at a spot more than two miles north of the pumping station. This channel is 7,664 feet long and cost Rs. 33,541. The total amount spent during the year upon the new drainage scheme was Rs. 1,36,409. Drainage.

Arrangements were made for diverting three large sewers from the Cooum to a pumping station in the Napier Park. The necessary intercepting sewers were laid and the well and engine-house nearly completed. A large sewer that discharged its offensive contents into an arm of the canal in the Salt Cotaurs was diverted to form a sewage farm at Teroopulley Street. The extension of the south main drain to the sea was nearly completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 13,663 was granted by Government for the work. Diversion of sewers from Cooum and canal.

For the extension of the water-supply throughout other parts of the city, a loan of Rs. 2,50,000 was contracted. The pipes and other materials began to arrive in May, and by the end of the year the work of pipe-laying, &c., was completed in the fifth, sixth and seventh divisions. The cost for these divisions alone was Rs. 81,826. In these divisions over 17 miles of pipes were laid, varying from one to six inches in diameter, 124 valves and 211 hydrants were fixed, and 133 fountains were erected. The extension of the water-supply is a boon fully appreciated by the inhabitants. A fountain has been erected opposite the General Hospital in the vacant ground that has now been turned into a pleasant garden or park for the use of the public. Water-supply.

A valuable sanitary improvement was effected in the reconstruction of the outfall of the Choolay main drain, about 2,255 feet in length. This drain discharges its contents at the DeMellow's Road sewage farm, where the sewage is used for irrigation. Prior to its reconstruction the waterway was insufficient and the sewage used at times to escape to and stagnate in a shallow tank (Kariankottie) west of the People's Park, which was a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Maintenance—Drainage.

The water-supply from the Red Hills Lake was maintained throughout the year, but the scanty rainfall in the first half of the year brought down the level of the lake lower than it had been since the famine of 1877, and but for a timely fall of rain in November it would have been necessary to send out steam-pumps to lift the water from the lake into the delivery channel. The scour-pipes attached to the principal water mains are of great service in removing sedimentary deposits from the pipes, but until a regular system of filtering has been adopted it will be impossible to keep the water free from accumulations of fish, snakes, and vegetable growths. Fish, ten inches long, have been found jammed up in 2-inch pipes, and these must at the entrance to the main have passed as ova through the wire gauze meshes, 256 to the square inch, in addition to a charcoal strainer a foot thick. The delivery channel was kept in good order throughout the year. The quantity of water drawn off during the year from the Red Hills Lake into the municipal delivery channel was 4,849,407 cubic yards, payable to Government for the water at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards. Water-supply.

The payments by results grants fell from Rs. 9,254-5-0 in 1881 to Rs. 8,229-8-0 in 1882. The cost of establishment remained the same. The total charge for Education.

education was Rs. 9,388-7-5 against Rs. 10,492-5-0 in 1881. Of the total number of pupils, 2,819 were sent up for examination as compared with 2,556 in 1881, and 2,217 passed as compared with 2,067 in 1881.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The annual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the General Hospital and other medical institutions for 1882 was not paid during the year under report, but was disbursed in the following year. The cost of the up-keep of the Triplicane dispensary was Rs. 6,729-8-4, and of the Black Town dispensary Rs. 5,380-2-10, against Rs. 4,028-2-3 and Rs. 3,553-14-4 respectively for nine months of 1881. A contribution of Rs. 3,830-12-7 was made towards the cost of the Medical College and a sum of Rs. 300 was contributed towards the up-keep of St. Thomé dispensary, a private institution maintained by voluntary contributions. A special Health Officer, Dr. King, was appointed by Government in February 1882 to enquire into and report upon the epidemic of cholera, and remained in office till 1st May 1882. In the cholera epidemic at the end of 1881 and the beginning of 1882 the first case occurred in September 1881, there were 2 cases in October, 40 in November, 83 in December, 160 in January 1883, and 203 in February, when the epidemic reached its climax. The cases fell to 74 in March, to 20 in April, and to 4 in May, after which no further case occurred. The disease was not apparently influenced by weather. The cost of the special arrangements in connection with cholera was Rs. 4,053-14-9 in 1881 and Rs. 19,720-12-7 in 1882.

Vaccination.

The expenditure was Rs. 5,209-3-7 against Rs. 4,820-15-4 in 1881. The total number of cases vaccinated was 28,030 against 30,908 in 1881, showing a decrease of 2,878 cases.

Conservancy.

The cost of this department was Rs. 2,46,694-6-6. 1,219 coolies, 621 carts, and 5 canal barges were employed in the removal of rubbish and filth. 404,000 cart-loads were removed, besides about 16,530 tons of night-soil. The conservancy system is far from complete, and will require careful improvement as soon as additional funds are provided under the revised Municipal Act. The cost of hire of bullocks was Rs. 1,04,680 against Rs. 99,440 in the budget, in which provision had been made for only eleven months' charges. The expenditure for the cleaning of the main drains was only Rs. 987-2-3 against an estimate of Rs. 9,120.

Sewage farms.

The financial working of these farms is as follows:—

——	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profits.	Loss.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
D'Mellow's Road	3,461 1 10	2,202 13 10	1,258 4 0	.....
Salt Cotaur	1,666 6 11	847 8 0	818 14 11	.....
Wall Tax Road	1,158 10 7	1,997 5 8	.....	838 11 1
Kistnampet	3,763 2 1	3,258 9 9	504 8 4	.....
Triplicane	1,674 3 2	2,860 0 1	.....	1,185 12 11
Egmore	8 12 0	117 11 0	.....	108 15 0
Dam Road	.....	241 14 8	.....	241 14 8

The Wall Tax Road farm is a portion of the premises of the Madras Railway terminus, and receives the contents of several large sewers that used formerly to pollute the canal. It was necessary to raise the level of the ground above the reach of floods, and hence the expenditure was not recouped by profits. The Triplicane farm required considerable outlay, and was worked at a loss. The small area irrigated at Dam Road was newly formed and gave no receipts before the close of the year. The main objects of these farms, namely, to get rid of great quantities of liquid sewage in a harmless manner, was satisfactorily effected.

Lighting.

221 new lamps were erected during the year, making a total of 2,643. The cost of lighting and maintenance was Rs. 29,984-13-7.

The receipts from zoological collections were greater by Rs. 360-12-0 than in 1881, and the sale of the elephant brought in Rs. 1,000. Under expenditure the cost of labor was Rs. 1,971-12-0 against Rs. 1,141-4-11 in 1881. Public parks —People's Park.

The repayment of interest and sinking fund on the municipal loans was as follows :— Repayment of debts.

—	Amount of loan.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Sinking Fund accumulated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water works loan of 1869-73 ...	14,30,000	57,200	28,600	3,97,086
Debenture loan of 1879 ...	20,000	1,230	357	1,046
Drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	2,500	1,500	1,464
Water-supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	6,250	3,750	3,661

Arrears due to Government for past years at Re. 1 per 1,000 cubic yards, viz., Rs. 28,936-2-0, together with a current charge of Rs. 3,377-12-5, were disbursed. In future these payments will be brought under Grant I, Public Works, Maintenance, Water-supply. Payment for Red Hills water.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

On the 31st of March 1883 the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 216, of whom 39 were Government chaplains, 23 were Europeans or Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English congregations, or retired, 2 were bishops superintending parts of the Native Church, 37 were European and Eurasian missionaries, 112 were native pastors, and 3 were native clergymen otherwise employed or retired. The total number is less by 4 than that reported last year. 7 chaplains were absent on furlough on 31st March 1883; Bishop Caldwell also, and 7 European missionaries. 2 chaplains and 2 other clergymen retired. 1 European and 3 native clergymen died. 2 new chaplains arrived.

1 ordination was held by the Bishop of Madras, at which 2 natives were admitted to deacons' orders and 1 European to priests' orders. 1 ordination was held by Bishop Caldwell, at which 7 native deacons were made priests. The number of persons confirmed in the year was 2,235, of whom 580 were Europeans or Eurasians and 1,655 natives. Ordinations.

4 cemeteries were consecrated belonging to Government. Consecrations.

From the end of September till February the Bishop was on visitation. He visited Tranquebar, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Trivandrum, Cochin, Malabar and South-East Wynaad, Kurnool, Bellary, Secunderabad, Aurungabad, Berar; then proceeded to Calcutta to the Conference of Bishops held there at the end of January, and after returning to Madras visited Cuddalore. Visitation.

Aurungabad was without a chaplain the whole year; the second chaplaincy of Vepery was vacant for all the year except two months; Trivandrum was vacant for four months and a half. Wynaad and Nellore have had no resident clergyman the whole year, but have been visited by the nearest chaplain. Vacancies.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy in church or otherwise amounted to Rs. 1,28,044-5-0 for the year, falling short of the amount of the previous year by Rs. 4,139-4-9. At the close of the official year there were 6 clergy in the diocese supported mainly by voluntary contributions, viz., 2 connected with the Colonial and Continental Church Society, 2 with the Diocesan Additional Clergy Fund; and 2 with the fund raised by shareholders in the Madras Railway. Voluntary contributions.

Financial.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Item.	Amount.			Item.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st April 1882	26,473	4	6	For the poor	17,477	10	4
Total collected from all sources within churches and districts	1,40,445	14	0	Choirs	21,212	9	9½
Grants from Government, Municipality, or Society	26,652	12	2	Ordinary church expenses	47,106	1	6½
				District schools	32,450	15	5
				Other local purposes	27,183	7	1
				S.P.C.K. and Diocesan Board of Education, ...	814	11	7
				Society for the Propagation of Gospel ...	1,705	9	3
				Church Missionary Society	3,618	7	9
				Additional Clergy Fund	2,744	8	2
				Other purposes not being local	11,667	6	11
					1,65,981	7	10
				Balance	27,590	6	10
Total ...	1,93,571	14	8	Total ...	1,93,571	14	8

STATIONERY DEPOT.

Value of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,57,607, value of the stationery received during the year was Rs. 1,31,437, making a total of Rs. 8,89,044. Value of articles issued during the year was Rs. 4,22,328, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,66,716. The issues in 1881-82 (Rs. 2,71,247) were unusually low in consequence of the interruption caused by the removal of stores from one building to another owing to the reconstruction of the office building. This accounts for the increase in 1882-83 (Rs. 4,22,328), which would have been still larger were it not for the limited stock in hand, all the supplies from England not having been received within the official year. It must, however, be here remarked that a portion of the increase is merely nominal, being due to the difference in the mode of valuation. In valuing the issues of 1882-83 a pound of the invoice price is taken at Rs. 10, *plus* 20 per cent. for exchange and 15 per cent. for other purposes, whereas in the value of the issues for 1881-82 no allowance was made for exchange. The number of officers to whom stationery is supplied by this department without any payment being received is 356, and there are 165 officers to whom it is supplied on payment, the total number of officers to whom supplies are made being thus 521. The value of the stationery supplied to each department is shown in the following abstract.

——	1881-82.	1882-83.
	RS.	RS.
1. Government Secretariats	6,472	5,655
2. Board of Revenue and Collectors' ...	1,05,390	1,30,383
3. High Court, District, and Sub-Judges'.	16,515	43,106
4. Police	15,408	19,614
5. Registration	12,645	37,748
6. Public Works	20,930	22,813
7. Miscellaneous, including sales ...	93,887	1,63,009
Total ...	2,71,247	4,22,328

The saving to Government in 1882-83 by checking indents is calculated at Rs. 3,047. Numerous complaints having been received from time to time regarding the quality of the stationery articles supplied, the Government were pleased to appoint a committee to consider the matter and determine the standard of the quality of the various English and country articles which have to be supplied to the several departments. The committee have submitted their recommendations and they were approved by Government with certain modifications suggested by the Government of India. The changes will be introduced from 1885-86. Every endeavour is being made to substitute as many Indian for European articles as

possible. The accommodation for storing stationery is far from sufficient. The Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, sent his proposals for extending the building. The sketch plan has been approved, and the detailed plans and estimates are under preparation.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

The total value of the work done in all the branches of the Government Press during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,305-1-9, with an actual expenditure of Rs. 1,87,437-14-6. The value of the outturn exceeded by Rs. 34,631-5-5 that of 1881-82, with an additional expenditure of Rs. 24,770-14-7.

	1882-83.	1881-82.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total value of work	2,91,305 1 9	2,56,673 12 4
Expenditure—		
Salaries	1,49,889 8 8	1,31,763 10 11
Overtime	2,605 15 10	1,607 6 2
Service Postage	6,665 10 6	5,370 9 6
Purchase of plant in local market	.....	2,275 9 8
Cost of materials from England	.....	14,755 13 7
Depreciation of stock	28,255 13 8	30,821 8 4
Other items	41,671 8 10	33,643 10 0
Total ...	2,29,088 9 6	2,20,238 4 2
Profit to Government ...	62,216 8 3	36,435 8 2

Printing.

The value of the work done in the Composing and Press and Machine Departments exceeded by Rs. 31,682 that of the preceding year, with an increased cost of Rs. 18,607-4-3. On the whole of the printing executed at the Government Press there was a large increase of original matter, equal in quantity to 32,917 pages of pica foolscap. The remade-up matter was less by 16,963 pages in consequence of the Government proceeding volumes being no longer made up and printed continuously as formerly. In the number of impressions there was a decrease of 2,273,419. The cost per page, including the striking off, was Rs. 1-1-6, or 1 anna 4 pies less per page than last year. The following comparative table shows the increase and decrease in the number of pages of original matter and the impressions struck off, together with the total cost incurred in each department.

Press departments.		Work done.				Cost.			
		1882-83.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882-83.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Department.	Pages ...	17,307	16,513	794	...	13,235	11,814	1,421	...
	Impressions.	387,807	376,927	10,880	...				
Military Department.	Pages ...	9,432	8,632	800	...	6,875	6,926	...	51
	Impressions.	125,977	157,619	...	31,642				
Public Works Department.	Pages ...	16,421	11,895	4,526	...	12,560	10,687	1,873	...
	Impressions.	302,615	302,111	504	...				
Revenue Department.	Pages ...	11,679	9,774	1,905	...	9,450	8,952	498	...
	Impressions.	367,811	311,280	56,531	...				
Revenue Board Department.	Pages ...	40,390	32,403	7,987	...	25,999	23,380	2,619	...
	Impressions.	1,372,319	730,698	641,621	...				
Public Instruction Dept.	Pages ...	3,492	3,486	6	...	2,232	2,900	...	668
	Impressions.	35,437	23,698	11,739	...				
Gazette Department.	Pages ...	11,175	10,325	850	...	15,002	14,228	774	...
	Impressions.	2,515,440	1,852,135	663,305	...				
Vernacular Department.	Pages ...	3,191	2,150	1,041	...	6,621	6,001	620	...
	Impressions.	1,884,929	662,115	1,222,814	...				
Secret Department.	Pages ...	3,306	1,603	1,703	...	4,949	2,802	2,147	...
	Impressions.	269,391	147,589	121,802	...				
Book Department.	Pages ...	29,168	17,440	11,728	...	21,360	14,451	6,909	...
	Impressions.	1,272,243	907,952	364,291	...				
Job Department.	Pages ...	14,752	13,935	817	...	14,439	13,370	1,069	...
	Impressions.	4,484,749	8,924,529	...	4,439,780				
Penitentiary Branch.	Pages ...	7,496	6,736	760	...	11,435	9,944	1,491	...
	Impressions.	22,315,634	23,211,118	...	895,484				

97 vernacular Acts and Bills, some of a very bulky nature, were printed and issued with the Gazette during the year.

Binding. The outturn of work in this department was less than last year, which was an exceptionally heavy one, a large number of Census Office forms having been ruled, &c.

—	1882-83.	1881-82.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of binding work	33,042 5 0	36,634 6 9
Expenditure—		
Establishment	7,133 0 10	6,822 10 10
Contingencies	243 15 1	182 10 8
Value of materials used	5,384 12 7	4,239 3 2
Total ...	12,761 12 6	11,244 8 8
Profit ...	20,280 8 6	25,389 14 1

Letter-casting and stereotyping. In addition to a great deal of other valuable work done in this department, a fount of Pica Tamil was cast from punches and matrices previously cut and struck. The value of the outturn exceeded by Rs. 2,731 that of the previous year, at an extra cost of Rs. 526.

—	1882-83.	1881-82.
	LB. OZ.	LB. OZ.
Quantity turned out	15,274 6	14,689 4
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Value of materials made	11,589 10 11	8,858 13 3
Expenditure—		
Establishment	1,641 7 5	1,403 10 5
Contingencies	372 0 7	163 12 9
Value of old metal—15,576½ lb.	2,920 9 6	2,850 11 8
Total ...	4,944 1 6	4,418 2 10
Profit ...	6,645 9 5	4,440 10 5

Penitentiary branch. There was a slight increase in the value both of the printing and binding work executed at the jail branch of the Government Press, with a corresponding increase of expenditure. The daily average attendance of prisoners was 96 adults and 34 juveniles.

Private Presses. During the year the sum of Rs. 3,851-8-9 was paid to Messrs. Graves, Cookson and Company and the proprietor of the Empress of India Press for work done.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

Of the outturn, Rs. 19,341-5-0 remained uncollected at the close of the year, of which Rs. 18,560-9-6 has since been accounted for. The arrear debts prior to 1882 aggregated on 1st January 1883 Rs. 961-4-2, of which Rs. 229-12-9 have been recovered. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 94,826-11-1 and disbursements to Rs. 1,01,357-13-1 against Rs. 1,06,506-3-1 and Rs. 91,342-1-5 respectively during 1881, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,747-1-7 to the credit of the press in the Bank of Madras on 31st December 1882 and Rs. 929-5-3 in the cash chest. 20 apprentice lads from the Lawrence Asylum were also boarded and lodged gratis. 4 found employment during the year—2 as journeymen of the press, and 2 proceeded to the gold mines; 1 died of asthma in the General Hospital. Their places were filled by drafts from the Lawrence Asylum. The stock book value on 31st December 1882, inclusive of the value of press buildings, was Rs. 1,70,870-4-4. The superintendent's valuation stood on the 31st May 1883 at Rs. 1,46,248-11-11, which, after deducting purchases and adding issues from January to May 1883, leaves Rs. 1,33,908-1-6 as the value on the 31st December 1882 against the stock book value of Rs. 1,45,128-1-0 on the same date, or a deterioration since last valuation in 1875 of a fraction over 7½ per cent.

DISTRICT PRESS.

A statement showing the value of work done in each district and the receipts and charges compared with the figures for 1881-82 is given below :—

Districts.	1881-82.			1882-83.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	9,802	2,802	3,753	9,160	2,074	3,795
Vizagapatam	5,428	1,279	2,407	5,853	1,627	2,504
Godâvari	6,512	2,681	3,204	5,875	2,539	3,510
Kistna	*3,629	1,768	2,655	3,898	1,825	2,779
Nellore	8,952	505	2,990	7,805	1,512	2,956
Cuddapah	6,454	1,609	3,086	6,346	1,637	3,857
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	457	84
Bellary	6,733	2,561	4,860	6,910	1,751	5,002
Kurnool	7,709	1,916	2,876	7,830	2,014	2,967
Chingleput	6,664	1,295	3,223	6,577	1,505	3,416
North Arcot	8,203	2,638	5,447	7,685	3,195	4,821
South Arcot	9,998	2,335	3,445	9,646	2,593	3,058
Tanjore	10,363	5,511	3,997	10,856	5,509	5,003
Trichinopoly	6,730	2,038	2,743	6,757	1,913	2,905
Madura	* 10,376	2,473	3,605	10,499	2,885	4,253
Tinnevelly	5,540	1,570	3,446	6,512	2,640	3,811
Coimbatore	8,419	1,677	4,477	7,931	1,717	4,333
Nîlgiris	2,040	519	2,657	2,453	295	2,290
Salem	* 7,074	1,539	4,010	5,853	1,296	4,231
South Canara	6,064	2,967	3,103	6,366	2,372	3,228
Malabar	* 6,529	773	3,465	7,073	1,103	3,799
Total ...	1,43,219	40,456	69,449	1,41,885	42,459	72,602

* These figures differ slightly from those quoted in the report for 1881-82. The differences are due to subsequent adjustments.

There was a small decrease of Rs. 1,334 or 0·93 per cent. in the value of work turned out during the year, due chiefly to the smaller amount of "private work" done. The receipts show an increase of Rs. 2,003, due partly to certain adjustments made in the accounts under instructions from the Accountant-General and partly to the recovery of old balances from Local Fund Boards and Municipalities on account of work done for them. In the charges also there was an increase amounting to Rs. 3,153, which is attributed chiefly to larger expenditure on account of service postage labels owing to the greater weight of the gazettes and to the issue of village sheets and weekly supplements containing standing orders.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following brief abstract shows a slight decrease in the total number of cases of suspected human poisoning, some increase in the number of cattle cases, and a very considerable increase in the amount of work included under the heading of miscellaneous examinations.

—	—	Number of cases.		Number of articles received for examination.	
		1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Medico-legal	Suspected poisoning	211	207	652	538
	Do. blood stains	23	18	43	52
	Do. seminal stains	6	2	10	6
Cattle cases	Do. poisoning	77	86	141	164
Miscellaneous examinations.	Government departments ...	383	506	383	* 1,256
	Private parties				
	Total ...	700	819	1,229	2,016

* Including 753 coins which were examined in thirty lots.

Medico-legal section.

The proportion of human cases in which poison has been detected was 45·4 per cent., whilst for last year it was 44 per cent. The cases sent up during the year have, as a rule, been fairly well packed. The poison cases are divided into two classes: Class A, cases in which it was suspected that poison had been administered, and in which one or more of the following, viz., viscera, vomited matters, and purged matters, were forwarded for examination; Class B, cases in which a supposed attempt at poisoning was detected and the suspected food or substance forwarded for chemical examination. In Class A there were 152 cases, of which poison was detected in 69; there were 421 analyses. In Class B there were 55 cases, of which poison was detected in 25; there were 117 analyses. Arsenic was by far the most commonly detected poison. The use of other mineral poisons, except compounds of mercury, appears to be rare. Arsenic was only found in the form of common white arsenic and common orpiment.

Arsenical cases.

It appears that there were 24 single and 12 multiple cases of poisoning by arsenic, involving 70 persons, of whom 31 were men, 20 women, and 12 children. Of these, 13 men, 3 women, and 4 children died. The largest quantity of arsenic proved to have been taken by any one person, *i.e.*, detected in such viscera and evacuations as were received for analysis, was equivalent to 8·466 grains of arsenious oxide, the smallest quantity estimated being ·01 grains. The average amount found was 2·17 grains. The duration of fatal cases was reported to have varied from a few hours in the case of a child to 15 days in an adult. In 6 cases the symptoms were reported as distinctly narcotic, and by no means suggestive of arsenic. In a few cases arsenic was found to have been administered combined with preparations of mercury. There were also 7 cases of detected attempts at poisoning by arsenic, making a total in all of 43 arsenical cases against 52 cases in last year.

Other poisons.

Mercurial compounds have been detected in the forms of corrosive sublimate, calomel and cinnabar. No person seems to have been killed by a mercurial compound, but 3 suffered severely from poisoning by corrosive sublimate. Tartar emetic was detected in the case of a European who probably committed suicide. Organic poisons have been somewhat more frequently detected during the past year. In Class A there were 28 cases, in Class B there were 12 cases; number of persons affected 37; number of deaths 19. Aconite was detected in 4 cases, of which 3 were fatal. Dhatura was detected in viscera only once. 5 persons became affected with symptoms suggestive of gunjah. Strychnine was detected in viscera in 2 instances. Oleander was detected in the stomach of 1 fatal case and in the vomited matters of 2 other cases, in both of which recovery occurred. Opium was detected in the viscera of 5 persons. Plumbago zeylanica was used in 5 cases.

Cattle cases.

The proportion of detections to the number of deaths from suspected poisoning is fewer than for the previous year. In 1 case in which 5 animals were killed, death was properly due to strychnine. Amongst the cattle cases of this year 1 elephant is included. 2 compounds of arsenic were administered with great freedom, the poisoners having apparently considered that too much poison could hardly be given to so large an animal.

Miscellaneous.

56 samples of salines and 47 samples of salt-earth have been examined. Of late, salts, &c., requiring examination for the Salt Department have been forwarded through the Board of Revenue. The amount of work expended on these analyses may be inferred from the fact that their cost, if done for private parties, would have amounted to Rs. 3,000. 162 samples of water were analysed. The average number of samples examined in former years seems to have been from 15 to 20. 753 rupees were received for examination in order to ascertain if any evidence could be obtained of their having been sweated. Evidence was obtained that many of the coins had been exposed to this process.

Cinchona barks.

21 samples were analysed. The largest yield of pure crystallised sulphate of quinine was 4·7 per cent. and the lowest 0·08 per cent.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

DIVISION I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Area of each district in acres.	Area cultivated.						Area uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Total assessment.	Communications, Mileage of—			
			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.		Cultivable but not cultivated.	Pasture and forest lands.	Barren or waste lands uncultivable, including poramboke.	Total.			Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made Imperial and Local roads.	Rail roads.
			1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Ganjam	Government	528,350	150,771	8,890	164,269	1,773	315,040	10,663	41,962	26,881	144,467	213,310	357,002	7,59,860	...	26	664	...
	Inam	142,668	62,526	862	53,458	175	115,984	1,037	17,520	1,436	7,728	26,684	133,539	2,10,410				
	Total ...	671,018	213,297	9,752	217,727	1,948	431,024	11,700	59,482	28,317	152,195	239,994	490,541	9,70,270				
Vizagapatam ...	Government	177,559	43,349	11,190	60,788	17,059	104,137	28,249	27,805	15,233	30,384	73,422	113,376	3,42,380	...	...	810	...
	Inam	42,195	14,106	698	16,324	3,322	30,430	4,020	11,439	...	326	11,765	42,195	93,258				
	Total ...	219,754	57,455	11,888	77,112	20,381	134,567	32,269	39,244	15,233	30,710	85,187	155,571	4,35,638				
Godavari	Government	1,865,867	288,727	5,646	307,659	25,493	596,386	31,139	441,754	415,178	412,549	1,269,481	865,673	16,41,813	352	511	736	...
	Inam	448,178	156,928	3,963	158,563	15,562	315,491	19,525	114,884	207	17,596	132,687	431,588	9,19,089				
	Total ...	2,314,045	445,655	9,609	466,222	41,055	911,877	50,664	556,638	415,385	430,145	1,402,168	1,297,261	25,60,902				
Kistna	Government	3,426,022	191,993	55	1,269,971	12,560	1,461,964	12,615	744,827	364,421	854,810	1,964,058	2,206,791	44,44,156	231	172	537	...
	Inam	667,696	46,198	...	377,901	1,517	424,099	1,517	219,281	...	24,316	243,597	643,380	10,63,214				
	Total ...	4,093,718	238,191	55	1,647,872	14,077	1,886,063	14,132	964,108	364,421	879,126	2,207,655	2,850,171	55,07,370				
Nellore	Government	2,256,603	168,586	6,194	559,479	14,236	728,065	20,430	587,126	490,545	450,867	1,528,538	1,315,119	22,96,883	...	165	1,017	...
	Inam	706,842	54,954	855	269,543	713	324,497	1,568	264,415	46,730	71,200	382,345	706,842	7,12,482				
	Total ...	2,963,445	223,540	7,049	829,022	14,949	1,052,562	21,998	851,541	537,275	522,067	1,910,883	2,021,961	30,09,365				
Cuddapah ...	Government	4,797,333	104,295	19,602	963,698	...	1,067,993	19,602	782,206	171,095	2,776,039	3,729,340	1,976,868	20,94,870	...	75	1,162	102
	Inam	772,753	55,536	7,210	385,276	...	440,812	7,210	331,941	...	...	331,941	772,753	10,70,487				
	Total ...	5,570,086	159,831	26,812	1,348,974	...	1,508,805	26,812	1,114,147	171,095	2,776,039	4,061,281	2,749,621	31,65,357				
Anantapur ...	Government	2,674,804	58,929	12,998	762,388	2,077	821,317	15,075	1,214,123	178,735	460,629	1,853,487	2,120,627	12,14,324	...	...	1,021	57
	Inam	613,504	27,752	5,381	303,074	639	330,826	6,020	272,477	1,020	9,181	282,678	613,504	4,38,920				
	Total ...	3,288,308	86,681	18,379	1,065,462	2,716	1,152,143	21,095	1,486,600	179,755	469,810	2,136,165	2,734,131	16,53,244				
Bellary	Government	2,946,986	29,027	1,442	1,082,826	645	1,111,853	2,087	1,638,305	49,934	146,894	1,835,133	2,759,204	17,88,998	...	...	1,087	130
	Inam	815,300	11,367	344	479,617	52	490,984	396	324,316	...	...	324,316	815,300	7,53,309				
	Total ...	3,762,286	40,394	1,786	1,562,443	697	1,602,837	2,483	1,962,621	49,934	146,894	2,159,449	3,574,504	25,42,307				

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Area of each district in acres.	Area cultivated.						Area uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Total assessment.	Communications, Mileage of—			
			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.		Cultivable but not cultivated.	Pasture and forest lands.	Barren or waste lands uncultivable, including poramboke.	Total.			Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made Imperial and Local roads.	Rail roads.
			1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.	1st crop.	2nd crop.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Kurnool	Government	3,505,539	23,879	3,024	935,112	469	958,991	3,493	653,503	322,526	1,570,519	2,546,548	1,612,494	15,11,279	...	140	603	8
	Inam	991,472	15,197	1,352	656,272	261	671,469	1,613	320,003	...	...	320,003	991,472	9,72,507				
	Total ...	4,497,011	39,076	4,376	1,591,384	730	1,630,460	5,106	973,506	322,526	1,570,519	2,866,551	2,603,966	24,83,786				
Madras	Government and Inam ...	18,323	Information not available.										13,309	79,147	...	14	176	11
Chingleput ...	Government	1,313,761	291,836	41,616	171,261	7,161	463,097	48,777	279,438	147,310	423,916	850,664	742,535	16,81,201	...	80	713	121
	Inam	264,145	76,743	8,030	28,770	1,142	105,513	9,172	158,632	...	...	158,632	264,145	4,88,480				
	Total ...	1,577,906	368,579	49,646	200,031	8,303	568,610	57,949	438,070	147,310	423,916	1,009,296	1,006,680	21,69,681				
North Arcot ...	Government	2,324,726	195,367	56,527	345,296	15,503	540,663	72,030	889,228	429,667	965,168	1,784,063	1,063,371	24,13,967	...	...	1,152	154
	Inam	228,649	39,467	11,136	56,472	4,494	95,939	15,630	65,869	5,831	61,010	132,710	162,816	3,26,369				
	Total ...	2,553,375	234,834	67,663	401,768	19,997	636,602	87,660	455,097	435,498	1,026,178	1,916,773	1,226,187	27,40,336				
South Arcot ...	Government	2,965,512	331,570	37,503	833,608	27,690	1,165,178	65,193	1,074,775	133,736	591,823	1,800,334	2,239,953	46,11,555	9	36	1,219	111
	Inam	160,129	29,943	2,257	53,896	1,635	83,839	3,892	61,850	...	14,440	76,290	145,689	4,13,853				
	Total ...	3,125,641	361,513	39,760	887,504	29,325	1,249,017	69,085	1,136,625	133,736	606,263	1,876,624	2,385,642	50,25,408				
Tanjore	Government	1,571,700	740,979	53,372	197,369	1,577	938,348	54,949	215,810	57,664	359,878	633,352	1,060,199	40,36,453	...	35	1,334	132
	Inam	629,701	163,713	7,814	91,902	88	255,615	7,902	210,312	16,327	147,447	374,086	462,978	12,66,535				
	Total ...	2,201,401	904,692	61,186	289,271	1,665	1,193,963	62,851	426,122	73,991	507,325	1,007,438	1,523,177	53,02,988				
Trichinopoly ...	Government	1,627,738	166,937	55,887	657,516	...	824,453	55,887	463,846	44,471	294,968	803,285	1,288,299	18,13,656	...	...	545	97
	Inam	233,187	18,554	2,895	102,392	...	120,946	2,895	69,146	...	43,095	112,241	190,092	2,64,267				
	Total ...	1,860,925	185,491	58,782	759,908	...	945,399	58,782	532,992	44,471	338,063	915,526	1,478,391	20,77,923				
Madura	Government	1,729,388	129,637	28,572	603,108	36,646	732,745	65,218	588,913	...	407,730	996,643	1,321,658	20,49,729	...	...	1,125	78
	Inam	217,899	23,754	3,755	90,147	1,527	113,901	5,282	85,871	...	18,127	103,998	199,772	3,37,105				
	Total ...	1,947,287	153,391	32,327	693,255	38,173	846,646	70,500	674,784	...	425,857	1,100,641	1,521,430	23,86,834				
Tinnevelly ...	Government	1,898,389	178,429	110,862	849,258	37,263	1,027,687	148,125	505,441	55,234	310,027	870,702	1,533,128	26,72,593	...	...	*907	95
	Inam	270,047	22,658	9,130	151,862	2,210	174,520	11,340	62,418	2,569	30,540	95,527	231,931	4,16,539				
	Total ...	2,168,436	201,087	119,992	1,001,120	39,473	1,202,207	159,465	567,859	57,803	340,567	966,229	1,765,059	30,89,132				

Coimbatore ...	Government	3,869,840	83,436	14,996	1,836,173	95,092	1,919,609	110,088	782,582	445,500	722,149	1,950,231	3,111,091	30,72,068	...	...	*1,388	147
	Inam	324,889	9,952	2,421	217,956	8,933	227,908	11,354	60,168	33,681	3,132	96,981	321,307	3,54,831				
	Total ...	4,194,729	93,388	17,417	2,054,129	104,025	2,147,517	121,442	842,750	479,181	725,281	2,047,212	3,432,398	34,26,899				
Nilgiris	Government	639,131	...	...	66,224	2,702	66,224	2,702	395,299	...	177,608	572,907	98,486	67,679	...	...	309	...
	Inam	1,651	...	...	1,227	...	1,227	...	424	...	...	424	1,651	904				
	Total ...	640,782	...	...	67,451	2,702	67,451	2,702	395,723	...	177,608	573,331	100,137	68,583				
Salem	Government	3,655,271	83,158	24,778	931,659	86,921	1,014,817	111,699	799,892	494,733	1,345,829	2,640,454	1,717,090	22,48,006	...	...	1,222	131
	Inam	259,793	8,482	1,579	79,099	5,003	87,581	6,582	67,054	1,670	103,488	172,212	154,635	2,74,131				
	Total ...	3,915,064	91,640	26,357	1,010,758	91,924	1,102,398	118,281	866,946	496,403	1,449,317	2,812,666	1,871,725	25,22,137				
South Canara ...	Government	2,774,952	212,494	150,185	128,647	42,001	341,141	192,186	124,526	1,682,920	626,365	2,433,811	377,557	14,77,436	357	...	1,164	...
	Inam	33,635	19,756	13,211	10,408	4,230	30,164	17,441	2,365	...	1,106	3,471	33,635	1,26,273				
	Total ...	2,808,587	232,250	163,396	139,055	46,231	371,305	209,627	126,891	1,682,920	627,471	2,437,282	411,192	16,03,709				
Malabar	Government	5,544,820	390,138	107,516	432,167	...	822,305	107,516	2,852,755	...	1,869,760	4,722,515	801,285	17,88,793	587	50	1,574	90
	Inam	10,987	6,534	2,850	4,393	...	10,927	2,850	60	...	...	60	10,687	35,208				
	Total ...	5,555,807	396,672	110,366	436,560	...	833,232	110,366	2,852,815	...	1,869,760	4,722,575	811,972	18,24,001				
Grand Total ...	Government	52,094,291	3,863,537	750,855	13,158,476	426,868	17,022,013	1,177,723	14,604,116	5,525,783	14,942,379	35,072,278	28,681,806	4,40,27,699	1,536	1,304	20,465	1,464
	Inam	18,323											13,309	79,147				
		7,835,320	864,120	85,743	3,588,552	51,503	4,452,672	137,246	2,720,445	109,471	552,732	3,382,648	7,329,911	1,05,38,171				
	Total ...	59,929,611	4,727,657	836,598	16,747,028	478,371	21,474,685	1,314,969	17,324,561	5,635,254	15,495,111	38,454,926	36,011,717	5,45,65,870				
		18,323											13,309	79,147				

NOTE.—The total areas of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore districts as entered here (Column 3) differ from the figures entered in the return for 1881-82. The differences are due to subsequent revision of the figures.

* These figures are less than those entered in the return for 1881-82, but Collectors report that the present figures are correct.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1882-83.

Nature of different tracts.	Names.	Area in square miles.	Total area in square miles.	Situation of each tract.	Whether in British or Native territory.	Remarks.

[*Same as for* 1877-78.]

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Climate for the year* 1882.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperatures in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
					DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	10THS.	10THS.	10THS.	
Bangalore	5·62	17·06	14·35	37·03	91·0	67·8	96·8	63·7	78·4	68·3	82·7	60·1	77·4	55·2	80·5	51·2	2	6	5	
Bellary	3·35	9·47	7·19	20·01	103·3	76·8	108·4	69·7	89·6	74·6	95·9	72·6	85·2	59·9	89·4	53·5	2	8	4	
Cochin	23·45	114·16	27·40	165·01	89·1	77·1	93·9	70·3	81·1	72·9	86·9	69·5	87·9	72·9	91·7	68·6	5	9	6	
Coimbatore	7·65	10·38	9·87	27·90	95·0	72·3	99·7	68·2	84·8	69·7	89·8	67·3	84·6	64·4	89·1	57·0	3	6	5	
Madras	0·36	12·76	37·08	50·20	97·8	80·9	107·9	77·3	94·4	78·0	100·6	74·0	83·1	69·4	85·8	63·1	3	7	6	
Madura	9·81	5·39	16·86	32·06	99·8	75·7	105·6	72·7	97·4	76·0	101·5	74·0	86·0	70·3	93·6	64·4	4	5	6	
Mangalore	14·21	134·62	5·68	154·51	88·9	77·6	91·6	71·9	80·9	72·8	84·6	71·0	88·1	70·0	92·8	66·4	2	8	4	
Masulipatam	1·64	22·74	23·56	47·94	97·9	80·4	112·7	68·8	91·7	78·3	97·3	74·6	81·4	66·8	84·2	62·1	4	6	5	
Mercara	7·92	179·20	16·50	203·62	81·9	63·9	89·1	56·1	66·7	61·9	69·4	58·6	75·4	56·4	78·3	49·1	4	10	7	
Negapatam	4·26	9·96	28·10	42·32	96·3	77·9	102·5	72·8	94·5	77·3	98·3	75·0	80·6	71·0	88·5	66·4	4	6	6	
Salem	14·21	28·12	18·07	60·40	97·7	74·5	105·7	70·0	89·7	71·2	96·7	69·0	85·7	65·1	89·7	56·1	5	4	4	
Secunderabad	3·35	20·61	3·35	27·31	102·7	77·4	106·5	67·4	85·1	71·3	91·5	69·6	82·4	56·2	86·9	52·2	2	8	4	
Trichinopoly	5·77	9·46	17·96	33·19	100·4	77·8	106·2	71·4	94·8	77·9	99·0	73·3	84·0	69·0	90·3	62·2	4	8	6	
Wellington	13·81	17·41	17·24	48·46	75·2	57·9	80·7	54·6	67·5	58·5	73·1	55·1	66·3	49·8	73·9	40·1	3	8	6	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(1.)—*Native States for the year* 1882-83.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance	In money Rs. 8,10,000 per annum.	2,401,158 according to the census of 1881.	Rs. 59,24,963 (last year).	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl and gingelly, laurel-nut, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oil. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881.	Rs. 14,78,829-5-4 ...	326	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir yarn, coir mats, coarse mats.
3. Pudukota	No regular treaty, but the Rajah is considered as an ally subject to the advice of the British Government.	None	299,863	About Rs. 6,40,000 ...	3,636 including village police.	None	Paddy and dry grains. Iron ore is also found in places, but not in great quantities; earth-salt and saltpetre, white cloths, cumblies, and mats. There are also looms for weaving silk.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	27,921	Rs. 1,94,585	None	None	Jonna (Holcus sorghum), sajja (Holcus spicatus), korra (Panicum Italicum), arika (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, cotton, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,530	Rs. 38,876	None	None	Cholum, tobacco, sugarcane, betel-leaves and iron.

(2.)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1882-83.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., a Fellow of the Madras University.	The Maha Rajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	45	By private tutors.	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	(*a*) The Maha Rajah's elder brother. Is of unsound mind.
His Highness Ravi Varma. (*a*) ...	.....		47	Do.	Private life.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The Elaya Rajah (nephew) ...		25	Do.	Do.				
Do. Kerala Varma ...	The 1st Prince (grand nephew) ...		18	Do.	Do.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The 2nd Prince (grand nephew)...		15	Do.	Under tuition.				
Do. Martanda Varma ...	The 3rd Prince (grand nephew)...		11	Do.	Under tuition.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
2. COCHIN STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurmah of Perimpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	47	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the family according to Malabar law.	Has male heirs.	
3. PUDUKOTA.									
Name.—His Excellency Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur. *Family Name.*—Pudukota Tondiman.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Siva Sect.	54	Speaks and writes English well; has had fair education, but has not kept up his studies thoroughly.	Not studious; fond of shikar.	Yes	Yes	Has one by adoption.	
Principal male member of the ruling family—Balasubramania Ragoonatha Tondiman, nephew to His Excellency the Rajah.	Has a jaghire which descended to him from his father, the late brother of His Excellency the present Rajah.	Do.	20	Being educated in the College at Madras. Has matriculated.	A student ...	.....	...	...	
4. BANGANAPALLE.									
Saiyid Fath 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle State ...	Mussalman of Shi'a Sect and Saiyid.	34	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	If no male issue, nearest relation is taken for the state.	Yes	Has two sons, by name Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur and As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, youngest brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab...	Do. ...	30	Do. ...	Reading ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	None.	
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Born on 12th June 1880.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	
5. SANDUR.									
Ramacheinder Vittal Rao Sahib, descended from Mallaji Rao Ghorepady, an officer in the army of the Bijapur State.	Rajah	Mahratta	33	Privately	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	Do.	Do.	
Anna Sahib	Brother	Do.	28	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	
Bala Sahib	Do.	Do.	24	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,311	1,749,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,895
		Do. Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Hill Munsifs	4				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	17,380	2,485,141	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	8,762
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	20				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	5				
Godavari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,345	1,791,512	Cocanada' ... 28,856	2,249
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	2				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars	2				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,471	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,823
		Do. Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,739	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,688
		Do. Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,738	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,241
		Do. Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	16				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	District Munsifs	2	5,417	599,889	Anantapur ... 4,907	900
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,426	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,161
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,533	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,329	772
		Do. Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Madras.	Civil		1	27	405,848	Madras 405,848	1
	Criminal	— Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue		1				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 3	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 — 26	110	17	1,108	6,07,573	12,68,884	16,01,621
Civil ... 18 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 — 32	75 to 80	9 in the plains and 25 in the hills.	1,804	4,53,534	14,02,130	19,30,217
Civil ... 14 Revenue ... 9	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... 4 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Agency Magistrates ... ... 5 — 44	90	13	1,481	11,55,631	40,50,725	49,50,509
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates ... ... 37 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 44	60	10	1,346	8,48,244	38,69,969	44,00,580
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 33	100	35	1,301	4,99,877	30,47,423	33,55,874
Civil ... 7 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... 6 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 — 31	110	80	1,046	2,07,942	18,22,339	21,93,862
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other Magistrates ... ... 18 Magisterial Bench ... 1 — 23	70	21	502	2,46,418	8,10,082	10,56,232
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd class Magistrates ... 18 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 — 27	84	24	704	6,02,080	12,24,786	17,08,184
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 7 — 28	70	27	932	4,68,815	13,04,808	15,83,750
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 2	Four	5	2	980	16,77,044	73,995	23,50,324

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	2,842	981,381	Saidapet ... 10,290	2,003
		Do. Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,360	1,817,814	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,967
		Do. Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	4,873	1,814,738	Cuddalore ... 43,545	2,850
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judges	2	3,654	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
		Small Cause Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	13				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,312	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,449	1,485
		Do. Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,401	2,168,680	Madura ... 73,807	3,971
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindari Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,381	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,497
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,804	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,447
		Do. Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	91,034	Ootacamund ... 12,335	10
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,729	1,599,595	Salem 50,667	3,972
		Do. Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... 3 Special Magistrate 1 28	32	16	802	14,32,446	17,76,074	21,43,732
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates 6 34	45	25	1,286	6,60,229	26,64,194	32,42,019
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 Magisterial Benches 2 35	90	20	1,064	7,52,179	37,99,820	44,04,142
Civil ... 18 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Special Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches 5 40	80	33	1,468	14,10,380	45,40,846	60,37,653
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 13 3rd-class Magistrates ... 3 20	80	38	821	14,21,067	15,66,124	18,92,374
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special 3rd-class Magistrates. 3 Do. 1st-class Magistrate 1 37	20	10	1,182	8,62,101	24,89,695	30,64,540
Civil ... 7 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Special Magistrates ... ... 2 Other Magistrates ... ... 26 Magisterial Benches 3 37	72	15	927	6,97,804	29,38,826	33,68,604
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Benches 3 35	80	13	946	8,33,570	30,96,317	35,43,464
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 Other Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches 2 9	20	10	179	2,23,504	1,06,324	3,37,951
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Bench 1 35	45	19	1,125	5,52,289	20,64,825	25,11,599

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	8				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil	District Judges	2	5,763	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	437
		Small Cause Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	17				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	10				
		Total ...	...	139,365	30,827,218	...	51,964

NOTE 1.—The areas of districts have been adopted from the latest figures furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
2.—The number and population of villages have been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandur and inhabited villages is shown in column 7.
3.—In the return for 1881-82, the Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of zemindari divisions in North Arcot were excluded
4.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 7,131 and Rs. and intoxicating drugs, Rs. 44,050; assessed taxes, Rs. 41; salt, Rs. 1,39,08,525; and stamps, Rs. 8,968. The salt revenue

Divisions.	Revenue. Rs.
1. Chicacole division—Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts	28,40,925
2. Godavari district	7,66,645
3. Kistna district	9,39,745
4. Nellore district	10,51,217
5. Chingleput division—Chingleput district	37,19,900
6. Negapatam division—South Arcot and Tanjore districts	27,81,028

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1882-83—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil ... 10 Revenue ... 3	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 11 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 5 Magisterial Bench 1 22	79	21	722	4,36,081	13,73,264	17,41,345
Civil ... 23 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 28 3rd-class Magistrates 4 43	32	17	1,401	11,39,756	18,38,308	28,27,519
284	667	...	...	23,127	1,71,88,564	4,71,29,758	6,02,45,895

Banganapalle and Pudukota have been excluded from those for Bellary and Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively. Only the number of

and the number of Deputy Tahsildars' divisions in Malabar were wrongly included in column 3. The mistakes have now been rectified.
1,39,68,715, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 7,131; opium according to divisions was as shown below:—

Divisions.	Revenue.
	Rs.
7. Tinnevelly division—Madura and Tinnevelly districts	16,66,264
8. Central division—South Canara and Malabar districts	1,38,799
9. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	4,002
Total ...	1,39,08,525

D.—POPULATION.

For the year 1882-83.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.					Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam ...	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,081	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774	...	415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,766,840
Godavari ...			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,737,855
Kistna ...			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	183	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,425,013
Nellore ...			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,138,031
Cuddapah ...			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	63	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,889	117	14	56	431	...	356	558,585
Bellary ...			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,843	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	653,072
Kurnool ...			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	591,199
Madras ...			48,286	144,476	148,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	405,848	15,031	3,205	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	939,314
North Arcot			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,398	...	1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678	...	3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore ...			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	168	677	75,509	...	1,904	1,939,421
Trichinopoly			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	...	2,631	1,119,434
Madura ...			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	...	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,606,343
Nilgiris ...			17,844	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,970
Salem ...			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	180	445	15,782	...	160	1,531,855
South Canara			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar ...			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,583	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,669,271
Total ...			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3	...	30,754	121	...	...	9	...	...	24,793
Sandur ...			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483	...	...	10,532	64	2	...	3	...	6	9,000
Pudukota			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,127	274	1	...	11,371	...	...	281,809
Total ...			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3	...	11,383	...	6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam ...			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3	...	5	...	6	245,945
Vizagapatam ...			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	...	1	693,634
Godavari ...			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	...	3	2	...	3	10,879
Total ...			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7	...	10	950,458
Grand Total ...			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

* Includes { Adults ... ... Males. 78,424 Females. 70,788; Juveniles ... 51,228 45,427 } Total ... 129,652 116,215

† Includes { Adults ... ... Males. 212,920 Females. 212,668; Juveniles ... 143,826 123,366 } Total ... 356,746 336,034

D.—POPULATION—(*Continued*).

For the year 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Classification of population—(*Continued*).			Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration during the year.	Immigration during the year.
	Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male agriculturists.	Male non-agriculturists.			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904) ; 2, Telugu (692,344) ; 3, Savara (31,465) ; 4, Khond (20,344) ; 5, Hindustani (7,019).	13,909	4,219
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095) ; 2, Ooriyah (21,460) ; 3, Khond (12,761) ; 4, Hindustani (12,138)	9,151	3,096
Godavari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772) ; 2, Hindustani (30,216) ; 3, Khond (25,025)	...	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	336,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954) ; 2, Hindustani (78,800) ; 3, Yerukala (5,914) ; 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504) ; 2, Hindustani (50,010) ; 3, Tamil (22,451)	16	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,539	1, Telugu (1,013,368) ; 2, Hindustani (78,706) ; 3, Canarese (9,077) ; 4, Yerukala (6,224)	...	...
Anantapur	40,239	203	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674) ; 2, Canarese (502,711) ; 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169) ; 5, Tamil (11,351) ; 6, Lambadi (7,219)	...	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000) ; 2, Hindustani (69,257) ; 3, Canarese (8,113)	2	...
Madras	50,298	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,103) ; 2, Telugu (94,330) ; 3, Hindustani (46,410) ; 4, English (17,099)	...	...
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271) ; 2, Telugu (221,434) ; 3, Hindustani (18,382) ; 4, Canarese (5,010)	1,349	859
North Arcot	82,438	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029) ; 2, Telugu (733,845) ; 3, Hindustani (50,266) ; 4, Canarese (29,225) ; 5, Mahratti (11,662).	23	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445) ; 2, Telugu (196,727) ; 3, Hindustani (28,244) ; 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	253	...
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279) ; 2, Telugu (85,670) ; 3, Putnool (16,078) ; 4, Mahratti (14,421) ; 5, Hindustani (12,309) ; 6, Canarese (7,122).	1,609	1,555
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153) ; 2, Telugu (146,983) ; 3, Canarese (26,736) ; 4 Hindustani (15,221)	2,650	...
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703) ; 2, Telugu (307,329) ; 3, Canarese (84,128) ; 4, Putnool (30,510) ; 5, Hindustani (12,850).	1,588	110
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	434,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767) ; 2, Telugu (233,844) ; 3, Canarese (12,490) ; 4, Hindustani (7,497)	25,426	24,715
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077) ; 2, Telugu (344,271) ; 3, Canarese (201,296) ; 4, Hindustani (18,396)	18,484	28,175
Nilgiris	3,531	...	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769) ; 2, Tamil (19,879) ; 3, Malayalam (7,431)	391	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868) ; 2, Telugu (295,015) ; 3, Canarese (118,353) ; 4, Hindustani (37,670) ; 5, Mahratti (7,908).	...	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579) ; 2, Canarese (203,417) ; 3, Malayalam (161,819) ; 4, Mahratti (147,390) ; 5, Hindustani (15,372).	76	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181) ; 2, Tamil (101,288) ; 3, Canarese (23,162) ; 4, Telugu (19,088) ; 5, Hindustani (7,582).	64	...
Total ...	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	74,991	62,529
Banganapalle	5,952	...	...	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandur	1,521	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukota	8,946	...	...	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432) ; 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	16,419	...	...	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	344	...	...	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Vizagapatam	1,031	...	...	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Godavari	12	...	...	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	1,387	...	...	294,541	198,678	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	74,991	62,529

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

E.—FISCAL.

(1 *a.*)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1882.			Cost and cost per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1882-83, square miles.			Cost and cost per square mile.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam	3,451·35	1,661·00	1,363·00	88,860 2 0	25 11 11	4,41,993 13 2	266 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10,400·00	...	...	3,34,151 0 0	32 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2,319·11	2,880·00	2,123·00	49,734 15 4	21 7 2	2,96,160 15 11	102 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1,126·00	5,454·00	4,348·00	11,093 5 7	9 13 8	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	4,506·38	4,232·46	2,642·80	55,950 13 10	12 6 8	4,34,795 3 1	102 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	658 3 0	...
Kurnool	2,948·89	4,838·92	3,659·13	43,966 1 10	14 14 6	8,23,842 9 1	170 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	103·46	1,275·88	1,358·61	2,475 5 5	23 14 10	1,83,315 12 2	143 10 10	...	179·32	...	1 8 0	...	32,664 8 2	182 2 6
Anantapur	...	35·12	...	...	...	4,041 7 7	115 1 2	48·00	157·00	449·86	2,400 0 0	50 0 0	28,574 0 0	182 6 0
Cüddapah	3,309·49	5,428·71	4,204·79	67,323 9 0	20 5 6	12,21,448 13 8	225 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	622 11 11	...
North Arcot	3,787·67	2,776·14	2,082·00	96,583 5 4	25 8 0	4,50,394 2 11	162 3 10	766·50	...	...	37,002 12 2	48 4 5	32 13 6	...
Chingleput	745·78	2,096·26	1,266·56	26,150 8 5	35 1 0	3,69,916 5 3	176 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	881 2 5	...
Madras	...	27·00	27·00	...	...	57,063 12 3	2,113 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	383·48	1,908·00	1,449·00	7,755 0 2	20 3 7	2,40,359 9 8	125 15 7	43·00	608·00	453·00	608 11 3	14 2 6	68,498 7 4	112 10 7
Trichinopoly	615·30	2,696·77	2,131·82	9,398 7 3	15 4 5	2,15,234 5 8	79 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	4,118·39	3,610·84	3,072·01	2,06,923 6 7	50 3 11	4,78,868 11 1	132 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2,635·16	5,168·24	4,581·43	1,08,592 14 2	41 3 4	9,42,620 14 10	182 6 2	...	...	...	2,005 15 3	...	35 14 2	...
Nilgiris	957·12	442·32	442·32	52,007 5 11	54 5 5	5,40,255 14 4	1,221 6 8	...	2·42	2·42	74 12 6	...	19,476 1 10	...
Malabar	161·84	54·20	54·20	7,240 10 4	44 11 10	50,469 6 8	931 2 9	300·52	0·47	...	13,283 2 2	44 3 2	344 6 4	732 12 1
Madura	566·97	1,852·39	1,747·00	15,728 4 3	27 11 10	3,30,954 11 10	178 10 8	720·66	309·40	253·65	10,945 12 5	15 3 0	63,737 4 4	206 0 1
Tinnevelly	1,718·00	3,080·43	2,730·70	65,836 5 0	38 4 10	6,91,275 12 9	224 6 7	...	...	...	392 6 3	...	931 2 1	...
Cochin	...	...	...	1,866 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(1 *b*.)—*Settlement for the year* 1882-83.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settlement in perpetuity	...	...	...	
Settlement for 30 years or upwards	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1894-95	Godavari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1901-2	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1901-2	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-3	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1906-7	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1907-8	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1907-8	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1911-12	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1912-13	Cuddapah.
Total ...	36,885	1,95,00,054	...	
Settlement for 10 years and under 30	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years	...	...	...	
Do. in progress	6,484	...	...	
Total ...	6,484	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of right	...	...	...	
Settlement without such records	36,885	1,95,00,054	...	Trichinopoly. Godavari. Kistna. Salem. Nellore. Tinnevelly. Chingleput. Kurnool. Coimbatore. Cuddapah.
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	7,476	19,49,874	...	
Settlement during the year ... Summary ...	...	...	...	

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Particulars of surveyed and assessed area in acres for the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Cultivated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.				Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.		Gross assessment.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.										
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam *	121,402	30	97,924	219,356	...	39,840	...	‡ 259,196	5,69,143	2 7 11	1 9 11	2 3 2
Godavari	285,945	221	265,640	551,806	1,754	309,060	3,053	865,673	16,41,812	2 3 11	1 4 8	1 14 4
Kistna	191,993	...	1,269,971	1,461,964	†	744,827	...	2,206,791	44,44,156	2 1 4	1 14 1	2 0 3
Nellore	166,784	1,802	559,479	728,065	44,514	527,317	15,223	1,315,119	22,96,883	2 6 8	1 4 5	1 11 11
Cuddapah * ...	81,024	...	718,898	799,922	84,780	407,986	...	1,292,688	16,36,338	1 12 7	1 1 3	1 4 3
Kurnool	23,879	...	935,112	958,991	...	653,503	...	1,612,494	15,11,279	1 2 8	0 9 6	0 14 11
Chingleput ...	287,727	939	169,405	458,071	...	268,011	...	§ 726,082	16,63,357	2 12 9	1 6 8	2 4 8
Trichinopoly ...	159,446	7,491	657,516	824,453	...	463,846	...	1,288,299	18,13,656	1 10 0	1 0 5	1 6 6
Tinnevelly	176,575	563	845,679	1,022,817	...	510,311	...	1,533,128	26,72,592	2 3 8	0 12 4	1 11 11
Coimbatore * ...	80,253	2,222	1,797,718	1,880,193	145,374	569,513	25,930	2,621,010	29,17,872	1 3 8	0 14 5	1 1 9
Salem	59,102	24,056	931,659	1,014,817	...	702,273	...	1,717,090	22,48,006	1 9 0	1 1 1	1 4 11
Total ...	1,634,130	37,324	8,249,001	9,920,455	276,422	5,196,487	44,206	15,437,570	2,34,15,094	1 15 6	1 2 10	1 8 3

* Into these districts the new settlement has been only partially introduced.
† The Collector states that no assessed lands are leased for grazing purposes.
‡ This is exclusive of acres 4,823 erroneously included in 1881-82 under cultivable in the Chicacole Taluk.
§ This is exclusive of area of rented villages.

(3.)—*Varieties of tenures held direct from Government for the year* 1882-83.

Nature of tenures.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Great Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under the law of primogeniture	15	9,621	15	† 6,067,834	404,522	1,84,135	...	...
Great Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	116,102	116,102	59,929	...	...
Large Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Held under the law of primogeniture.	53	6,497	* 56	‡ 2,182,168	41,173	15,026	...	...
Large Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Held under ordinary law	67	1,343	116	§ 926,664	13,831	10,649	...	...
Small Zemindaris, Muttahs, &c., other than those of cultivating communities	678	3,111	966	2,563,484	3,781	1,099	...	...
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	1,081	771	12,176	22,842	21	61	...	...
Rented estates	450	1,158	2,130	199,610	443	649	...	...
Proprietary cultivators paying more than Rs. 100	43,067	11,027	84,081	2,903,546	67	195	...	...
Do. do. paying separately including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	2,491,130	25,651	3,579,478	16,181,131	7	10	...	...
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	404,600	30,526	650,684	7,981,555	19	9	...	...
Holders of revenue-free tenures. — For life	1,795	929	2,492	30,849	17	10	...	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	519	139	465	4,759	9	...	...	...
Purchase of waste lands	648	152	214	28,477	44	42	...	...

NOTE.—The last two columns are left blank, correct information not being available.
* The number of holders is more than the number of estates, as some of the Zemindaris are registered in the names of the widows of the deceased Zemindars.
† This differs from the figure for last year owing to the figures having been revised by the Collectors of Vizagapatam and Kistna.
‡ This differs considerably from the figure for last year. Explanation has been called for from the Collector concerned.
§ This differs from the figure given last year. The difference is due to the resumption of an estate in Godavari and to revised figures having been furnished by the Collectors Vizagapatam and Salem.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Register of transfers for the year* 1882-83.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	1	2	3	1	2	3
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Great Zemindaris (complete) paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	...	...	1	...	...	52,805
Shares in do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	...	...	1	...	...	8,752
Shares in do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zemindaris	6	2	11	2,266	177	3,335
Shares in do.	2	...	...	6,220	...	...
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	...	7	...	...	20	...
Shares in do. do.	27	2	4	4	13	7
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	72,646	18,137	42,962	5	4	7
Revenue-free tenures	3,739	976	2,395	10	7	14

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1882-83.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	53,81,740	...	51,78,592						
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year	...	...	...	...	35,10,049	4,36,26,840	...	47,143	2,91,413	The increase in collections was due chiefly to the stringent measures adopted for the collection of revenue, and partly also to the favorable character of the season.
Ryotwar collections	...	3,57,48,841	...	3,72,01,909						
Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	24,496	...	19,825						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	45,97,309	...	47,36,563						
Total ...	...	*4,57,52,386	...	4,71,36,889	35,10,049	4,36,26,840	...	47,143	2,91,413	

NOTE.—The columns "assessed" and "outstanding balances" are left blank, as the demand is fixed for the fasli, and not for the official year.

* This differs from the figure given last year. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments.

DIVISION II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1.)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1882-83 *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to provide that an increase to the general police force shall be occasionally made at the expense of the inhabitants of the part of the country where such additional police force may be employed.	By Government ...	This Act provides for an increase to the general police force at the expense of the inhabitants of the part of the country, where such additional police force may be employed.	5th September 1882.
An Act to amend Act No. I of 1882 (Madras).	Do. ...	This Act amends certain provisions in Section 15 of Act I of 1882, which had been brought to notice as *ultra vires* of the local legislature. Opportunity was also taken to make certain other amendments.	21st August 1882.
An Act to make provision for the protection and management of forests in the Presidency of Madras.	Do. ...	This Act enables Government to carry out effectually the conservancy of the forests of the Presidency, and to systematise and regulate the action of the Forest Department.	11th October 1882.
An Act to provide for the levy of harbour dues in the Harbour of Madras.	Do. ...	This Act provides for the levy of a toll upon all goods landed from or shipped on board vessels within the harbour limits, in order to cover the interest on the capital outlay borrowed for the construction of the Madras Harbour.	26th December 1882.
An Act for the amendment of the Madras Jails Act, 1869.	Do. ...	The new Code of Criminal Procedure substitutes the ratan for the cat-o'-nine tails in all cases of corporal punishment, and it being deemed expedient to bring the mode of punishment for jail offences into harmony with the Code, this Act was passed with that object amending the Madras Jails Act.	10th January 1883.
An Act to remove doubts as to the extent of Madras Act IV of 1864.	Do. ...	The Act was passed with the object of extending Madras Act IV of 1864 to the Nilgiri district.	19th January 1883.

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1882-83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	By Government ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	Disposed of under Rule 51-A (*Vide Proceedings of Council, dated 22nd December* 1882).	.....
A Bill to amend the Local Funds Act, 1871.	Do. ...	To amend Section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent-value of lands for the purpose of land-cess leviable under the Act.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Select Committee's report presented and the amended Bill recommitted on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to regulate the sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, ganjah, bhang, and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses and penalties for breach of such licenses, or for trafficking without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport, possession, and sale of such articles.	Introduced on the 17th June 1875.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report. Select Committee reconstituted on the 22nd August 1881. The Bill will be struck off under Rule 51-A.
A Bill to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract and other misconduct between domestic and other servants and their employers.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to give summary jurisdiction to Magistrates to determine disputes between masters and servants, instead of resorting to civil remedy.	Introduced on the 16th January 1878, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th October 1880.	Disposed of under Rule 51-A.	.....
A Bill to provide for the conservancy of rivers in the Madras Presidency.	By Government ...	The main object of this Bill is to check the unauthorised action of private individuals in planting and forming constructions in river-beds, which cause much damage to property, both private and public, and impede the course of the current of the river.	Introduced on the 22nd August 1881.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 30th March 1882. Reply from Government of India conveying remarks on Bill circulated.
A Bill to provide trustees for the Harbour of Madras.	Do. ...	The approaching completion of the Madras Harbour renders it necessary that there should be in existence a body of persons well acquainted with the affairs of the harbour, to whose judgment and experience the carrying out of the scheme may be entrusted, and who shall be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c.	Introduced on the 22nd August 1881.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 14th December 1881. Consideration postponed until the completion of the Madras Harbour.
A Bill to make provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	Introduced and referred to a Select Committee on the 22nd August 1881.	.....	Pending owing to the absence of the proposer from Madras.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Association as a legal body, in order to give to it greater stability, to protect its interests, and to enable it to carry on its various operations, &c.	Leave to introduce granted on the 6th October 1880.	.....	The proposer of the Bill never proceeded further with the Bill, which will be struck off the list of business under Rule 51-A.
A Bill to regulate the qualifications of chemists and druggists.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to prevent the danger caused by the employment of non-professional men as dispensers in chemists' and druggists' shops.	Leave to introduce granted on the 22nd August 1881.	.....	Pending owing to the absence of the proposer from Madras.
A Bill to amend Act V of 1868. (The city of Madras Municipal Act, 1878).	By Government ...	The Bill is designed to remedy verbal defects and to remove imperfections in the executive machinery suggested by experience in the working of the present Act, and to provide for the more effectual regulation and abatement of nuisances.	Introduced on the 26th August 1882.	.....	Under the consideration of the Select Committee.

(3.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1882-83.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
		Nil.	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1.)—*(Civil and Criminal)—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1882, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.			
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
Territory subject to the High Court. Civil ...	138,318	30,868,504	...	25	128	5	...	...	27	144	173,533	394,589	8,502	894	35,16,303	32,63,304
Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal...				25	355				24	660	148,208	36,542	...	696		
Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue...				21	93				21	93	4,729	2,592	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	138,318	30,868,504	...	24	192	5	...	...	45	764	326,470	433,723	8,502	1,590	35,16,303	32,63,304

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.

(1.)—*(Civil and Criminal)—(Supplement)—Statement showing separately the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1882.

Courts.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
High Court Judges	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Presidency Small Cause Court Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judges	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21
Subordinate Judges	2	13	15	2	13	15	2	13	15
District Munsifs	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	111	111
Do. Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21
Sub-Collectors and Joint Magistrates	15	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	15
Assistant Magistrates	39	3	42	39	3	42	39	3	42
Deputy do.	3	33	36	3	33	36	3	33	36
Cantonment do.	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Presidency do.	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
Other paid do.	...	498	498	...	...	...	...	498	498
Bench do.	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	41	41
Total ...	109	705	814	105	50	155	109	705	814

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence during the year* 1882.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons				
				Under trial during the year including pending from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to Army and Navy, Chapter VII	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,515	1,970	1,124	9,108	3,167	5,580	23	338
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	116	95	56	85	30	51	...	4
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	2,195	2,051	1,895	2,891	1,044	1,787	1	59
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	1,242	1,100	802	1,163	366	744	8	45
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	232	144	104	132	43	86	...	3
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	171	157	131	173	23	149	...	1
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV.	7,381	7,033	6,645	12,323	2,327	9,985	6	5
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	126	88	50	232	109	123	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,039	721	529	844	316	460	18	50
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	373	264	113	155	51	92	1	11
Hurt	13,180	10,378	6,326	13,742	5,102	8,581	27	32
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1,806	1,505	719	1,938	1,360	570	5	3
Criminal force and assault	29,791	28,589	10,355	27,136	19,005	8,032	73	26
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor.	274	154	76	144	71	56	6	11
Rape	189	89	44	57	34	20	1	2
Unnatural offences	8	4	3	6	4	2	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	27,588	18,255	8,908	17,054	4,423	12,045	31	550
Extortion	574	434	192	488	279	167	...	42
Robbery and dacoity	1,127	433	276	859	379	435	4	41
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	877	677	434	775	257	508	1	9
Criminal breach of trust	3,579	2,329	1,025	1,366	532	759	6	69
Receiving of stolen property	692	586	506	697	118	555	4	20
Cheating	1,318	1,061	376	598	287	267	...	44
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	204	189	68	175	58	84	...	33
Mischief	7,816	6,745	2,773	8,124	5,556	2,494	4	70
Criminal trespass	17,962	13,958	5,605	13,349	7,221	5,724	10	394
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	296	244	101	240	161	56	3	20
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	40	38	14	23	10	13	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	862	711	274	454	265	165	3	21
Defamation, Chapter XXI	392	337	150	305	191	107	...	7
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,832	1,709	892	1,432	634	790	1	7
Offences under Special and Local Laws	103,467	101,868	94,293	116,003	13,938	101,896	7	162
Total ...	229,285	203,917	144,859	232,071	67,366	162,383	243	2,079

(3.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the districts of the Madras presidency during* 1882.

Nature of proceedings.	Number of cases during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	356	691	347	314	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI ...	54	*117	96	20	* One person not found.
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII.	177	288	46	235	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	3	3	...	3	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	56	67	8	59	
Preventive Jurisdiction.					
6. Dispersion of unlawful assemblies under Chapter XXXVI.	4	64	10	54	
7. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	46	176	61	100	
8. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour.	41	70	35	35	
9. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter XXXIX.	130	254	86	42	
10. Possession—Chapter XL	169	265	172	88	
11. Maintenance—Chapter XLI	815	821	523	281	
Total ...	1,751	2,816	1,384	1,231	

N.B.—Statement for Madras town printed separately, as the procedure differs from that of the districts.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the town of Madras during* 1882.

Nature of proceedings.	Number of cases during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 242, Act IV of 1877.	15	17	...	17	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	...	...	...	...	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter VII, Act IV of 1877.	8	10	3	7	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	...	...	...	...	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	...	...	...	...	
6. Compelling restoration of abducted females under Section 17, Chapter II, Act IV of 1877.	1	2	2	...	
Preventive Jurisdiction.					
7. Dispersion of unlawful assemblies under Chapter XXXVI.	...	...	...	...	
8. Proceedings under Chapter XVI, Act IV of 1877, to prevent breach of the peace.	3	7	...	7	
9. Proceedings under Chapter XVII, Act IV of 1877, security for good behaviour.	1	3	...	3	
10. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter XXXIX.	...	...	...	...	
11. Possession—Chapter XL	...	...	...	...	
12. Maintenance—Chapter XVIII, Act IV of 1877	633	633	231	286	
Total ...	661	672	236	320	

(4.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Class of courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province, &c.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	21,442	...	7,194	14,166	...	...	82	14,047	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42.	1,889	1	998	735	...	141	7	971	4	2,428
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	247,006	98	133,580	84,371	5,217	4,125	4,135	115,384	6	56,883
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	35,643	6	8,783	486	24,909	4	47	29,991	3	25,699
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 46, C.P.C.	263	...	91	170	1	...	...	122	6	170
Chief Magistrates of Districts	470	3	223	121	36	17	20	240	9	827
Courts of Session	2,742	6	1,370	1,201	...	93	21	1,333	3	8,208
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Presidency Magistrates	36,981	...	2,412	107	34,345	80	28	29,596	...	13,498
Superior Courts. Original Jurisdiction ...	74	1	10	62	...	...	1	69	½	375
Superior Courts. Under Section 263, C.P.C. ...	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
Superior Courts. Under Section 287, C.P.C. ...	91	1	5	79	...	*2	4	66	...	...
Total ...	346,609	116	154,668	101,504	64,508	4,462	4,345	191,826	...	108,088

* These are cases in which further inquiry was ordered.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fines.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 14,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42.	...	...	...	109	37	...	645	3	...	...	557	86	1	1	...	...	3,641	2,056	48	71	75	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	14,726	2,440	26	73,600	2,058	177	26	65,857	7,488	414	213	10	...	4,15,011	3,30,534	28,196	5,905	10,529	749	4	...	157	704	198	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	75	240	...	25,016	1	3	...	24,926	88	2	...	...	...	19,230	17,950	637	298	17	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 46, C.P.C.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	84	16	...	80	11	53	1	60	10	6	2	2	...	3,791	2,277	427	15	59	26	...	...	...	4	2	...
Courts of Session	...	124	...	962	48	...	190	49	10	1	22	50	52	54	5	7	49,260	16,556	288	21	162	318	484	26	...	5	11	...
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	735	69	...	33,328	218	...	...	33,120	171	28	9	...	...	33,456	28,298	1,523	241	451	112	...	...	65	93	31	...
Superior Courts. Original Jurisdiction	...	...	...	52	1	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26,000	160	...	...	4	10	39	...	...	2	2	...
Superior Courts. Under Section 263, C.P.C.	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts. Under Section 287, C.P.C.	57	21	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	145	...	16,750	17,017	26	1,32,864	2,344	243	28	1,24,542	7,893	503	279	17	12	5,50,389	3,97,831	31,119	6,551	11,297	1,219	529	26	225	811	244	...

NOTE.—Persons sentenced to lashes are not shown in columns 26, 27 and 28.
* Of these, 4,017 were confined in stocks.
† These are included in the figures against the previous heads, as information about the same was not separately given in the returns.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province, &c.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	8,686	360	428	3,969	44	742	2,554	57	49	...	453	...
To Courts of Session †	705	1	50	342	4	59	191	19	...	...	35	...
To Superior Courts ... by persons convicted ...	721	2	96	260	...	109	43	...	13	...	198	...
To Superior Courts ... by Government from judgments of acquittal.	35	...	...	17	...	...	5	...	...	...	13	...
Total ...	10,147	363	574	4,588	48	910	2,793	76	62	...	699	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	393	3	142	144	...	8	19	18	44	177	2	...
By Courts of Session	250	...	151	6	...	...	1	2	33	28	12	...
By Superior Courts	1,346	...	...	752	...	216	...	378	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,989	3	293	902	...	224	20	398	77	205	14	...
Grand Total ...	12,136	366	867	5,490	48	1,134	2,813	474	139	205	713	...

NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the court's own motion are also included.
* Or other magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 266, C.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 263 and 287, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 4.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For puttahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgements, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	4,866	23,351	7,040	3,633	4,306	593	408	992	1,731	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,947
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	64,702	15,490	9,294	2,096	3,133	547	770	9,382	3,104	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,292	740	284	18,077	507	54	60	347	18	69	810	5	29	3	5	19	...	591	147,544
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	31	3	15	276	67	18	2	19	21	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	92	3	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	15	17	38	7	12	9	1	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	25	...	12	300
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	69,691	38,847	16,354	6,012	7,507	1,158	1,180	10,393	4,857	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,326	755	301	18,115	514	66	69	348	22	69	824	5	29	3	5	44	...	603	195,278
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	84	3,907	77	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,127	84	3,907	77	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Court.	8,188	1,356	1,380	1,976	5,717	301	21	1,691	412	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,296
Superior Courts	104	4	5	34	8	...	9	1	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	10	88	8	18	4	9	4	1	9	5	...	6	1	16	3	14	407
Total ...	8,292	1,360	1,385	2,010	5,725	301	30	1,692	419	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	5	10	88	8	18	4	9	4	1	9	5	...	6	1	16	3	14	21,703
Grand Total ...	77,983	40,207	17,739	8,022	13,232	1,459	1,210	12,085	5,276	1,232	...	...	1,127	84	3,907	77	110	...	16,563	760	311	18,203	522	84	73	357	26	70	833	10	29	9	6	60	3	617	222,286

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.									Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*										
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	46,166	706	71	3	1	...	...	...	...	2,78,328
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	17,488	68,932	26,133	28,981	3,270	1,926	110	77	627	1,91,36,519
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	159	241	45	42	...	...	...	...	...	17,909
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3	12	19	35	15	115	40	34	27	26,52,885
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	63,816	69,891	26,268	29,061	3,286	2,041	150	111	654	2,20,85,641
II.—*Revenue Courts.*										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,576	2,562	651	478	24	12	...	...	2	2,38,661
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,576	2,562	651	478	24	12	...	...	2	2,38,661
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.										
Presidency Small Cause Courts	9,949	8,127	1,698	1,326	159	37	...	...	...	8,04,445
Superior Courts	...	1	2	22	39	193	45	50	55	24,06,000
Total ...	9,949	8,128	1,700	1,348	198	230	45	50	55	32,10,445
Grand Total ...	75,341	80,581	28,619	30,887	3,508	2,283	195	161	711	2,55,34,747

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	52,168	...	8,972	10,110	11,516	9,467	611	140	24	5,075	1,322	4,931	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	175,706	...	19,696	31,534	12,591	37,847	3,252	303	64	32,678	11,651	26,090	7,626	100	66
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	516	...	90	12	139	106	27	...	...	93	21	28	12	11	8
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	521	...	38	47	11	49	...	4	...	93	69	210	126	265	131
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	228,911	...	28,796	41,703	24,257	47,469	3,890	447	88	37,939	13,063	31,259	7,764	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	7,085	...	1,105	280	54	462	69	9	49	1,597	1,104	2,356	1,743	124	128
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,085	...	1,105	280	54	462	69	9	49	1,597	1,104	2,356	1,743	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	24,746	...	1,908	6,527	1,589	9,202	35	10	2	2,802	835	1,836	558	52	45
Superior Courts	636	...	93	...	23	71	5	1	...	125	52	266	146	148	88
Total ...	25,382	...	2,001	6,527	1,612	9,273	40	11	2	2,927	887	2,102	704	...	...
Grand Total ...	261,378	...	31,902	48,510	25,923	57,204	3,999	467	139	42,463	15,054	35,717	10,211	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.	
		Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	233,297	...	9,433	5,919	19,337	148,746	8,368	29	7	24,385	12,539	4,534	551	25	4
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	9,611	...	1,131	50	432	5,272	639	2	...	833	666	586	62	47	16
Total ...	242,908	...	10,564	5,969	19,769	154,018	9,007	31	7	25,218	13,205	5,120	613	26	9
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,267	...	561	68	317	893	30	...	3	133	59	203	30	39	29
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,267	...	561	68	317	893	30	...	3	133	59	203	30	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	765	...	28	3	2	552	27	...	...	79	39	35	...	11	2
Superior Courts	2,680	...	420	70	290	570	211	...	...	501	210	408	...	...	...
Total ...	3,445	...	448	73	292	1,122	238	...	...	580	249	443	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	248,620	...	11,573	6,110	20,378	156,033	9,275	31	10	25,931	13,513	5,766	643	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,358	...	3	148	75	28	22	4	1,509	363	503	154	549	81	95	124	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	6,844	...	56	220	131	29	38	9	2,518	537	825	190	2,291	924	134	136	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,202	...	59	368	206	57	60	13	4,027	900	1,328	344	2,840	1,005	...	260	
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	354	...	2	12	5	...	...	...	57	40	27	15	187	142	366	9	
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	1,695	...	68	48	52	4	14	14	482	79	126	86	722	475	212	6	
Total ...	2,049	...	70	60	57	4	23	14	539	119	153	101	909	617	...	15	
Grand Total ...	12,251	...	129	428	263	61	83	27	4,566	1,019	1,481	445	3,749	1,622	...	275	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
I.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	34	...	6	...	...	1	2	...	5	4	8	1	7	...	55	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	717	...	73	36	81	4	29	2	249	30	11	36	62	3	55	3	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	751	...	79	36	81	5	31	2	254	34	123	37	69	3	...	3	
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original decrees ...	226	...	14	9	11	...	1	...	67	6	39	...	79	38	177	5	
Appeals from Appellate decrees...	65	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	33	...	4	4	17	6		2	
Total ...	291	...	16	10	13	...	2	1	100	6	43	4	96	44	...	7	
Grand Total ...	1,042	...	95	46	94	5	33	3	354	40	166	41	165	47	...	10	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(11.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								RS.	RS.												
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	126,839	3,254	32,366	20,473	49,771	20,975	...	29,31,946	33,30,159	684	7,690	2,386	2,456	8,742	390	2,544	103	6,002	504	57	53,562
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.).	198	6	97	87	8	...	...	2,595	603	5	67	4	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	847	51	296	98	132	270	...	2,12,194	23,794	9	59	30	15	61	3	16	17	30	...	2	207
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	127,884	3,311	32,759	20,658	49,911	21,245	...	31,46,735	33,54,556	698	7,816	2,420	2,579	8,803	393	2,560	120	6,032	504	59	53,769
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	513	...	9	12	14	89	...	3,006	447	...	...	6	11	5	...	...	3	24	2	...	328
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	513	...	398	12	14	89	...	3,006	447	...	...	6	11	5	...	...	3	24	2	...	328
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court	14,102	170	6,680	515	4,333	2,404	372	64,596	80,784	390	711	293	378	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	9,729
Superior Courts	208	...	87	14	23	84	55	...	...	7	10	6	...	49	...	...	1	35	...	...	16
Total ...	14,310	170	6,767	529	4,356	2,488	927	64,596	80,784	397	721	299	378	49	...	...	1	62	...	...	9,745
Grand Total ...	142,707	3,481	39,924	21,199	54,281	23,822	927	32,14,337	34,35,787	1,095	8,537	2,725	2,968	8,857	393	2,560	124	6,118	506	59	63,842

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.*	666	254	11	134	141	11	2	113	11	15	1,29,489	36,111	18,024	11,449	
Chief Courts of Districts.	21	6	1	7	3	1	...	3	1	...	2,636	...	9	...	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	687	260	12	141	144	12	2	116	12	15	132,125	36,111	18,033	11,449	

* Specially empowered under Section 360, Act XIV of 1882.

(13.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1882.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing criminal from civil courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*													
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors.	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jurors were employed in the trial of offences under Sections 378, 380, 382, 392 to 395, 397 to 402, 411, 412, 414, 451 to 459 & 461 of the Indian Penal Code; and assessors in all other cases.
Courts of Sessions.	Jurors ...	* 5	143	...	134	7	2	7	1	...	...	...	
	Assessors.	* 2	...	†1,024	...	...	...	...	...	821	66	137	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	‡ 9	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	190	1,024	181	7	2	7	1	821	66	137	

* Qualifications as described in Sections 404 and 405 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).
† Exclusive of 30 cases in which no opinion was taken.
‡ Qualifications as described in Section 42 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act, 1875.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(14.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.																				Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory.								Optional.																		
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rupees 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rupees 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *e*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clauses *d* and *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	2	5	1,489	1,701	284	5	826	4,310	8,344 12 0	181	61	28	28	7	14	118	1	438	630 12 0	2,38,01,141 0 0	65	191	193	449	1,166 9 0	3	53
Ganjam do. ...	10	25	1,050	1,253	99	10	193	2,630	4,092 0 0	563	360	37	61	...	11	30	2	1,064	917 11 0	13,22,153 0 0	23	221	57	301	527 0 0	...	19
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	25	1,411	1,960	215	60	2,603	6,274	8,402 4 0	406	237	246	188	4	35	34	1	1,151	1,014 8 0	23,36,270 0 0	46	456	151	653	1,188 9 0	...	20
Godavari do. ...	18	140	3,033	4,344	523	15	2,546	10,601	14,786 1 0	3,300	2,900	294	1,177	3	128	221	10	8,033	5,997 9 0	48,56,377 0 0	212	2,035	606	2,853	3,966 11 0	...	64
Kistna do. ...	16	54	1,632	2,574	219	14	1,210	5,703	8,130 14 0	1,658	1,188	55	639	2	64	70	25	3,701	3,386 15 0	20,51,997 0 0	38	262	352	652	1,085 11 0	...	53
Nellore do. ...	14	28	1,099	2,021	173	21	953	4,295	5,719 7 0	1,689	1,104	17	103	3	43	32	4	2,995	2,178 6 0	14,47,822 0 0	44	235	85	364	630 8 0	...	20
Cuddapah do. ...	13	32	2,731	742	196	20	50	3,771	5,159 15 0	4,186	557	31	64	...	57	53	2	4,950	3,389 4 0	11,29,712 0 0	38	124	85	247	381 5 0	1	16
Kurnool do. ...	11	76	850	889	84	2	37	1,938	2,697 7 0	1,390	1,069	5	18	...	27	59	...	2,568	1,724 8 0	7,16,159 0 0	13	48	49	110	199 8 0	1	20
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	65	1,515	1,788	159	...	72	3,599	5,234 15 0	1,607	769	33	28	...	18	147	3	2,605	1,871 13 0	13,51,501 0 0	45	181	92	318	515 0 0	...	13
Chingleput District ...	10	30	2,323	3,021	266	43	581	6,264	8,903 8 0	3,359	3,249	47	212	4	80	129	1	7,081	5,103 2 0	23,50,898 0 0	45	407	161	613	820 8 0	...	41
North Arcot do. ...	15	85	2,970	4,456	354	97	499	8,461	12,252 14 0	4,831	5,166	128	161	1	139	272	5	10,703	8,507 6 0	34,77,885 0 0	41	796	225	1,062	1,467 2 0	...	75
South Arcot do. ...	15	39	2,893	4,365	431	2	334	8,064	11,793 3 0	4,664	5,642	206	399	9	155	243	...	11,318	8,647 14 0	30,74,859 0 0	25	506	176	707	888 6 0	1	73
Tanjore do. ...	18	159	6,452	13,266	2,144	18	2,648	24,687	38,260 6 0	4,528	7,070	664	2,369	5	548	455	10	15,649	12,728 9 0	1,28,49,847 0 0	64	1,274	910	2,248	3,200 6 0	2	193
Tinnevelly do. ...	21	89	7,997	14,096	1,751	70	281	24,284	35,785 9 0	10,104	12,523	199	256	1	467	273	10	23,833	16,192 1 0	98,79,110 0 0	318	2,105	614	3,037	3,289 4 0	...	75
Madura do. ...	19	105	5,496	10,805	631	127	430	17,594	25,602 10 0	6,753	11,884	169	363	5	206	548	8	19,936	14,170 0 0	72,57,498 0 0	54	1,245	363	1,662	2,151 7 0	...	77
Trichinopoly do. ...	8	48	2,774	4,658	499	29	811	8,819	12,799 12 0	2,663	2,497	206	621	2	106	154	...	6,249	4,725 7 0	36,04,688 0 0	9	776	291	1,076	1,321 14 0	1	48
Salem do. ...	16	37	2,980	3,518	352	232	645	7,764	10,418 15 0	3,874	3,079	102	354	...	106	137	5	7,657	5,530 15 0	25,33,021 0 0	42	761	268	1,071	1,228 4 0	...	15
Coimbatore do. ...	16	57	5,790	6,932	686	25	833	14,323	20,652 13 0	4,820	4,468	107	378	...	128	517	24	10,442	7,102 15 0	55,89,422 0 0	46	856	266	1,168	1,489 4 0	...	16
South Canara do. ...	10	39	1,473	3,232	1,719	1,482	785	8,730	13,153 12 0	446	548	292	156	3	343	103	11	1,902	1,702 10 0	46,32,868 0 0	133	1,104	584	1,821	2,126 8 0	1	39
Tellicherry do. ...	13	260	1,011	5,504	2,149	215	10,005	19,144	18,066 5 0	351	7,032	648	2,672	...	3,601	99	...	14,403	8,926 15 0	40,80,718 0 0	103	1,643	2,465	4,211	4,428 1 0	...	9
Calicut do. ...	24	95	1,467	11,576	5,386	20	5,417	23,961	31,919 9 0	984	15,379	7,736	548	...	6,818	114	1	31,580	22,026 8 0	1,11,01,070 0 0	121	3,478	1,758	5,357	6,410 12 0	...	21
Nilgiri do. ...	3	3	311	229	99	4	91	737	2,385 2 0	102	23	1	10	...	...	13	1	150	174 3 0	35,23,250 0 0	...	38	33	71	212 8 0	1	1
Total ...	307	1,496	58,747	102,930	18,419	2,511	31,850	215,953	3,04,562 1 0	62,459	86,805	11,251	10,805	49	13,094	3,821	124	1,88,408	1,36,649 15 0	11,29,68,266 0 0	1,525	18,742	9,784	30,051	38,690 1 0	11	961

(14.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 20, 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413 3 9	...	413 3 9	...	413 3 2	(*a*)1,29,124 15 10	(*a*) This sum includes the following items:—Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing done in the Government Press, Rs. 48,456-4-3. Estimated value of seals, stamps, badges, and weighing machines made up at P.W.D. Workshops and of cloth supplied for peons' belts by Clothing department, Rs. 535-5-8. Amount debited for buildings, Rs. 45,226-0-9. (*b*) Includes Rs. 41-7-2, the value of office stationery.
Madras District	...	10	2	12	213	981	10,350 7 0	254 0 0	10,604 7 0	237 8 0	10,366 15 0	4,919 14 0	36 1 0	4,955 15 0	41 1 0	4,914 14 0	(*b*)13,687 7 1	
Ganjam do.	...	2	6	2	31	112	315	5,620 11 0	99 8 0	5,720 3 0	88 15 0	5,631 4 0	1,586 10 9	16 8 0	1,603 2 9	25 8 0	1,577 10 9	8,191 4 7	
Vizagapatam do.	...	1	16	3	78	202	736	10,689 5 0	631 10 0	11,320 15 0	486 15 0	10,834 0 0	3,140 12 6	26 0 0	3,166 12 6	9 8 0	3,157 4 6	13,775 6 8	
Godavari do.	...	1	23	1	77	222	1,744	25,010 5 0	479 15 0	25,490 4 0	357 7 0	25,132 13 0	4,844 15 2	146 13 0	4,991 12 2	92 13 0	4,898 15 2	21,650 0 11	
Kistna do.	...	1	76	8	145	99	662	12,815 10 0	613 3 0	13,428 13 0	466 14 0	12,961 15 0	3,303 6 11	193 6 0	3,496 12 11	136 15 4	3,359 13 7	13,469 14 7	
Nellore do.	...	...	10	...	15	35	412	8,608 5 0	150 2 0	8,758 7 0	129 13 0	8,628 10 0	1,406 8 1	23 4 0	1,429 12 1	22 8 0	1,407 4 1	10,262 13 5	
Cuddapah do.	...	...	12	2	51	44	477	8,994 8 0	263 0 0	9,257 8 0	209 0 0	9,048 8 0	1,088 2 0	32 13 0	1,120 15 0	10 8 0	1,110 7 0	10,038 12 7	
Kurnool do.	...	...	11	...	9	27	369	4,701 7 0	106 3 0	4,807 10 0	98 12 0	4,708 14 0	847 6 8	30 0 0	877 6 8	30 0 0	847 6 8	7,559 13 4	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	11	...	29	63	461	7,673 12 0	107 8 0	7,781 4 0	83 8 0	7,697 12 0	1,480 3 4	24 0 0	1,504 3 4	28 0 0	1,476 3 4	10,655 9 9	
Chingleput District	...	40	4	68	94	619	14,991 2 0	456 0 0	15,447 2 0	359 11 0	15,087 7 0	1,742 8 9	82 8 0	1,825 0 9	84 8 0	1,740 8 9	13,538 5 7	
North Arcot do.	...	115	2	116	77	883	22,523 13 0	615 0 0	23,138 13 0	507 2 0	22,631 11 0	1,992 7 6	147 3 0	2,139 10 6	50 0 0	2,089 10 6	18,547 3 3	
South Arcot do.	...	1	168	9	133	58	1,027	21,625 7 0	631 8 0	22,256 15 0	531 8 0	21,725 7 0	2,227 14 10	153 14 0	2,381 12 10	122 0 0	2,259 12 10	17,246 11 9	
Tanjore do.	...	1	273	36	215	387	3,870	54,965 5 0	1,904 5 0	56,869 10 0	1,712 13 0	55,156 13 0	11,401 12 9	793 6 0	12,195 2 9	681 14 0	11,513 4 9	40,069 10 2	
Tinnevelly do.	...	...	44	2	128	178	3,122	55,566 14 0	537 7 0	56,104 5 0	397 10 0	55,706 11 0	8,185 4 10	189 13 0	8,375 1 10	148 5 0	8,226 12 10	41,703 6 11	
Madura do.	...	...	60	1	134	320	2,286	42,232 1 0	479 4 0	42,711 5 0	384 12 0	42,326 9 0	5,315 10 6	101 6 0	5,417 0 6	82 8 0	5,334 8 6	31,073 2 1	
Trichinopoly do.	...	...	53	6	28	87	1,330	19,039 1 0	329 15 0	19,369 0 0	304 7 0	19,064 9 0	3,110 1 11	149 8 0	3,259 9 11	111 8 0	3,148 1 11	14,934 10 4	
Salem do.	...	...	72	4	57	77	824	17,238 2 0	358 8 0	17,596 10 0	323 8 0	17,273 2 0	1,844 0 5	52 0 0	1,896 0 5	41 8 0	1,854 8 5	15,717 3 11	
Coimbatore do.	...	1	75	3	52	104	1,606	29,313 0 0	414 14 0	29,727 14 0	309 1 0	29,418 13 0	2,965 6 11	110 8 0	3,075 14 11	70 0 0	3,005 14 11	22,607 8 11	
South Canara do.	...	...	3	3	37	274	1,985	17,133 2 0	377 4 0	17,510 6 0	380 13 0	17,129 9 0	6,838 8 3	114 8 0	6,953 0 3	88 8 0	6,864 8 3	17,695 12 9	
Tellicherry do.	...	...	24	...	79	105	2,598	31,452 5 0	233 4 0	31,685 9 0	227 12 0	31,457 13 0	7,360 15 10	380 11 0	7,741 10 10	332 14 0	7,408 12 10	26,389 0 2	
Calicut do.	...	...	51	2	143	322	3,068	60,438 5 0	725 1 0	61,163 6 0	607 6 0	60,556 0 0	10,105 1 8	259 9 0	10,364 10 8	240 1 0	10,124 9 8	47,981 9 4	
Nilgiri do.	...	...	4	2	2	52	292	2,775 13 0	213 8 0	2,989 5 0	175 0 0	2,814 5 0	1,126 1 2	33 0 0	1,159 1 2	18 0 0	1,141 1 2	4,432 11 0	
Total	...	8	1,157	92	1,639	3,152	29,667	4,83,758 12 0	9,980 15 0	4,93,739 11 0	8,380 3 0	4,85,359 8 0	87,247 2 6	3,096 11 0	90,343 13 6	2,468 7 4	87,875 6 2	5,50,353 2 11	

C.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry...	Central Prison.	Convicts	907	23	930	152	16	168	1,059	39	1,098
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	832	46	878	400	36	436	1,232	82	1,314
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	920	41	961	215	54	269	1,135	95	1,230
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	859	28	887	213	9	222	1,072	37	1,109
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	8	...	8	57	3	60	65	3	68
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	1	...	1	6	3	9	7	3	10
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	659	...	659	159	...	159	818	...	818
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts	483	14	497	730	52	782	1,213	66	1,279
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	222	14	236	226	14	240
		Civil	8	1	9	41	3	44	49	4	53
		Security	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Insane	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madras ...	Do. ...	Convicts	763	31	794	1,279	236	1,515	2,042	267	2,309
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	113	12	125	125	14	139
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	1	2	3	26	10	36	27	12	39
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	109	...	109	119	1	120	228	1	229
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	141	7	148	348	25	373	489	32	521
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	79	10	89	79	10	89
		Civil	4	...	4	13	...	13	17	...	17
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		State	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	230	22	252	637	68	705	867	90	957
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	73	19	92	77	19	96
		Civil	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
		Security	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Insane	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	4
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	90	3	93	207	9	216	297	12	309
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	97	9	106	104	9	113
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	District Jail ...	Convicts	127	11	138	452	23	475	579	34	613
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	60	4	64	60	5	65
		Civil	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur ...	Do. ...	Convicts	129	6	135	328	23	351	457	29	486
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	18	...	18	19	...	19
		Security	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
		Insane	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	132	14	146	354	44	398	486	58	544
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	55	13	68	59	14	73
		Civil	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

of all classes confined in jails during the year 1882.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
264	18	282	795	21	816	870·53	25·25	895·78			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870·53	25·25	895·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
294	42	336	938	40	978	882·90	46·50	929·40			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882·90	46·50	929·40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
408	55	463	727	40	767	841·63	38·40	880·03			
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	·02	·02			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841·85	38·42	880·27
...	...	...	1	...	1	·22	...	·22			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
373	16	389	699	21	720	780·14	26·57	806·71			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	3	64	4	...	4	7·35	·19	7·54	789·16	26·99	816·15	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	3	9	1	...	1	·67	·23	·90			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
205	...	205	613	...	613	603·36	...	603·36			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603·36	...	603·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
819	36	855	394	30	424	467·52	23·57	491·09			
219	14	233	7	...	7	12·49	·72	13·21			
46	4	50	3	...	3	3·98	·23	4·21	486·13	24·52	510·65
3	...	3	...	...	...	1·06	...	1·06			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·08	...	·08			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
1,482	239	1,721	560	28	588	641·05	38·18	679·23			
102	11	113	23	3	26	7·74	·76	8·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640·73	39·25	688·98
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05			
26	11	37	1	1	2	·89	·31	1·20			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
138	1	139	90	...	90	88·63	·31	88·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·63	·31	88·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
389	22	411	100	10	110	108·54	6·95	115·49			
78	10	88	1	...	1	3·28	·43	3·71			
15	...	15	2	...	2	1·64	...	1·64	115·03	7·38	122·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	2	...	2	·68	...	·68			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·89	...	·89			
667	73	740	200	17	217	224·72	17·60	242·32			
76	19	95	1	...	1	2·57	·56	3·13			
23	...	23	1	...	1	1·96	...	1·96	232·23	18·38	250·61
6	...	6	...	...	...	2·61	...	2·61			
3	1	4	...	...	...	·37	·22	·59			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
229	9	238	68	3	71	88·48	2·28	90·76			
102	9	111	2	...	2	2·78	·39	3·17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91·26	2·67	93·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
448	27	475	131	7	138	142·98	6·97	149·95			
60	5	65	...	...	...	3·21	·55	3·76			
24	...	24	4	...	4	3·26	...	3·26	150·11	7·52	157·63
1	...	1	...	...	...	·12	...	·12			
7	...	7	1	...	1	·54	...	·54			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
321	24	345	136	5	141	119·92	4·51	124·43			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	...	17	2	...	2	1·10	...	1·10	124·26	4·63	128·89
1	...	1	3	...	3	1·80	...	1·80			
3	...	3	1	1	2	·44	·12	·56			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
374	44	418	112	14	126	96·85	12·44	109·29			
56	14	70	3	...	3	3·84	·89	4·73			
14	...	14	...	...	...	1·12	...	1·12	101·91	13·38	115·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	2	5	...	...	...	·10	·05	·15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Kurnool ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	86	3	89	240	13	253	326	16	342
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	5	73	69	5	74
		Civil	3	1	4	14	1	15	17	2	19
		Security	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Insane	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	454	19	473	487	32	519	941	51	992
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	101	25	126	115	26	141
		Civil	2	...	2	26	2	28	28	2	30
		Security	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Insane	1	...	1	4	2	6	5	2	7
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	Convicts	99	7	106	353	34	387	452	41	493
		Under-trial ...	9	1	10	57	12	69	66	13	79
		Civil	1	...	1	39	1	40	40	1	41
		Security	14	...	14	14	...	14	28	...	28
		Insane	1	...	1	9	2	11	10	2	12
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	Do. ...	Convicts	152	11	163	455	49	504	607	60	667
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	127	14	141	139	15	154
		Civil	3	...	3	32	1	33	35	1	36
		Security	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Insane	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	Do. ...	Convicts	76	12	88	326	29	355	402	41	443
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	46	5	51	47	6	53
		Civil	5	...	5	25	2	27	30	2	32
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		State	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	234	9	243	349	15	364	583	24	607
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	87	10	97	89	10	99
		Civil	10	...	10	59	...	59	69	...	69
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	Do. ...	Convicts	123	10	133	294	20	314	417	30	447
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	57	5	62	65	5	70
		Civil	10	1	11	82	1	83	92	2	94
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	136	4	140	471	27	498	607	31	638
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	76	3	79	82	5	87
		Civil	13	...	13	97	3	100	110	3	113
		Security	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	103	...	103	344	...	344	447	...	447
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	91	3	94	98	4	102
		Civil	3	...	3	34	1	35	37	1	38
		Security	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
		Insane	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts	297	5	302	533	30	563	830	35	865
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	133	8	141	147	8	155
		Civil	22	...	22	135	6	141	157	6	163
		Security	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4
		Insane	3	2	5	9	3	12	12	5	17
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	150	11	161	462	19	481	612	30	642
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	127	4	131	139	4	143
		Civil	6	...	6	28	...	28	34	...	34
		Security	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Insane	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	Do. ...	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	Do. ...	Convicts	185	3	188	642	26	668	827	29	856
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	104	9	113	106	9	115
		Civil	17	1	18	124	6	130	141	7	148
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	1	1	25	3	28	25	4	29
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry ...	Do. ...	Convicts	71	1	72	174	8	182	245	9	254
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	28	1	29	31	1	32
		Civil	7	...	7	57	2	59	64	2	66
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1882—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
218	11	229	108	5	113	83·75	6·02	89·77			
64	4	68	5	1	6	3·47	·13	3·60			
15	2	17	2	...	2	1·51	...	1·51	89·39	6·17	95·56
2	...	2	...	...	...	·37	...	·37			
4	1	5	...	...	...	·29	·02	·31			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
591	36	627	350	15	365	388·03	14·29	402·32			
109	24	113	6	2	8	6·88	1·40	8·28			
22	2	24	6	...	6	2·43	·16	2·59	398·84	15·92	414·76
...	...	...	2	...	2	·06	...	·06			
4	2	6	1	...	1	·44	·07	·51			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
336	32	368	116	9	125	103·64	5·84	109·48			
57	11	68	9	2	11	3·91	·50	4·41			
39	1	40	1	...	1	5·45	·20	5·65	124·02	6·70	130·72
23	...	23	5	...	5	10·14	...	10·14			
9	2	11	1	...	1	·88	·16	1·04			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
466	53	519	141	7	148	132·78	10·36	143·14			
126	14	140	13	1	14	8·19	·89	9·08			
32	1	33	3	...	3	3·66	·11	3·77	145·13	11·36	156·49
1	...	1	1	...	1	·38	...	·38			
3	...	3	...	...	...	·12	...	·12			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
282	32	314	120	9	129	90·99	8·93	99·92			
46	6	52	1	...	1	2·16	·12	2·28			
28	2	30	2	...	2	2·39	·19	2·58	97·01	9·24	106·25
1	...	1	...	...	...	·28	...	·28			
2	...	2	1	...	1	·19	...	·19			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
427	17	444	156	7	163	156·06	5·90	161·96			
80	9	89	9	1	10	3·69	·53	4·22			
60	...	60	9	...	9	7·56	...	7·56	168·75	6·43	175·18
...	...	...	1	...	1	·30	...	·30			
9	...	9	...	...	...	1·14	...	1·14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
333	24	357	84	6	90	106·47	5·30	111·77			
62	4	66	3	1	4	3·70	·25	3·95			
80	2	82	12	...	12	10·63	·11	10·74	121·07	5·66	126·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·27	...	·27			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
458	30	488	149	1	150	125·46	4·66	130·12			
81	5	86	1	...	1	4·44	·29	4·73			
101	3	104	9	...	9	12·03	·20	12·23	142·80	5·15	147·95
...	...	...	1	...	1	·68	...	·68			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·19	...	·19			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
346	...	346	101	...	101	113·42	...	113·42			
96	4	100	2	...	2	4·13	·24	4·37			
34	1	35	3	...	3	4·11	·07	4·18	124·11	·31	124·42
4	...	4	1	...	1	2·40	...	2·40			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·05	...	·05			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
633	24	657	197	11	208	222·32	9·64	231·96			
145	6	151	2	2	4	7·47	·39	7·86			
130	6	136	27	...	27	19·41	·49	19·90	251·59	11·29	262·88
4	...	4	...	...	...	·99	...	·99			
11	4	15	1	1	2	1·40	·77	2·17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
398	24	422	214	6	220	163·37	7·17	170·54			
120	4	124	19	...	19	8·78	·29	9·07			
31	...	31	3	...	3	4·09	...	4·09	177·99	7·46	185·45
2	...	2	...	...	...	·36	...	·36			
6	...	6	2	...	2	1·39	...	1·39			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
679	24	703	148	5	153	199·74	6·03	205·77			
104	8	112	2	1	3	3·64	·30	3·94			
120	6	126	21	1	22	11·35	·20	11·55	215·68	6·69	222·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	4	29	...	...	...	·95	·16	1·11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
188	7	195	57	2	59	52·48	2·31	54·79			
28	1	29	3	...	3	2·14	·01	2·15			
52	1	53	12	1	13	6·21	·12	6·33	61·49	2·44	63·93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	...	11	...	...	...	·66	...	·66			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—PRISONS

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mangalore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	102	12	114	247	22	269	349	34	383
		Under-trial ...	3	1	4	56	4	60	59	5	64
		Civil	8	...	8	60	5	65	68	5	73
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	125	8	133	359	30	389	484	38	522
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	91	15	106	103	15	118
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	Do. ...	Convicts	136	2	138	154	8	162	290	10	300
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22
		Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	23	...	23	24	...	24	47	...	47
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	13	1	14	340	61	401	353	62	415
		Total ...	9,271	386	9,657	15,010	1,289	16,299	24,281	1,675	25,956

—(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1882—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
260	22	282	89	12	101	93·47	11·71	105·18			
57	4	61	2	1	3	2·69	·33	3·02			
60	4	64	8	1	9	5·39	·19	5·58	102·84	12·44	115 28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	1	8	2	...	2	1·29	·21	1·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
351	24	375	133	14	147	105·46	9·12	114·58			
102	14	116	1	1	2	4·10	·96	5·06			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·18	...	·18	109·74	10·08	119·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
240	7	247	50	3	53	99·12	1·47	100·59			
22	...	22	...	...	...	·62	...	·62			
7	...	7	...	...	...	·49	...	·49	100·34	1·47	101·81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·11	...	·11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	...	25	22	...	22	26·23	...	26·23			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·23	...	26·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
339	61	400	14	1	15	17·63	1·60	19·23	17·63	1·60	19·23
16,186	1,304	17,490	1,895	371	8,466	8,501·74	375·61	8,877·35	8,501·74	375·61	8,877·35

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8				9			10			
												Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.			
												A.		B.					A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1881.		Imprisoned during the year 1882.		Total.		Received by recapture.		Received by recommittal after being let out on bail by an appellate court.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	907	23	39	7	946	30	1	...	...	...	112	9	...	...	1,059	39	1,098	6	...	15	3
2	Vellore	832	46	27	3	859	49	...	...	...	...	373	33	...	...	1,232	82	1,314	35	2	24	5
3	Trichinopoly	920	41	57	40	977	81	1	...	1	...	156	14	...	...	1,135	95	1,230	45	...	12	1
4	Coimbatore	859	28	54	4	913	32	...	...	...	...	159	5	...	...	1,072	37	1,109	42	...	7	2
5	Cannanore	659	...	24	...	683	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	818	...	818	...	...	6	...
6	Salem	483	14	694	44	1,177	58	...	...	4	...	32	8	...	...	1,213	66	1,279	232	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	763	31	1,140	223	1,903	254	...	...	...	...	53	...	86	13	2,042	267	2,309	9	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,423	183	2,035	321	7,458	504	2	...	5	...	1,020	69	86	13	8,571	586	9,157	369	2	64	11
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	109	...	119	1	228	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	1	229	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	141	7	345	25	486	32	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	489	32	521	47	3	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	230	22	622	68	852	90	...	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	867	90	957	44	3	3	...
11	Parvatipur	90	3	207	9	297	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	12	309	1	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	127	11	450	23	577	34	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	579	34	613	2	...	...	...
13	Guntur	129	6	324	23	453	29	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	457	29	486	21	3	4	...
14	Nellore	132	14	354	44	486	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	58	544	34	5	...	...
15	Kurnool	86	3	234	13	320	16	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	326	16	342	18	1	8	...
16	Bellary	454	19	456	32	910	51	...	...	6	...	25	...	...	...	941	51	992	26	5	1	1
17	Cuddapah	99	7	342	28	441	35	...	...	8	...	3	6	...	...	452	41	493	41	7	3	1
18	Chittoor	152	11	454	49	606	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	60	667	48	16	3	...
19	Chingleput	76	12	324	28	400	40	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	402	41	443	27	4	...	...
20	Cuddalore	234	9	324	15	558	24	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	583	24	607	52	3	...	...
21	Tranquebar	123	10	292	20	415	30	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	417	30	447	54	1	...	...
22	Tanjore	136	4	470	27	606	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	607	31	638	28	8	...	...
23	Trichinopoly	103	...	343	...	446	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	447	...	447	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	297	5	533	30	830	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	35	865	125	2	2	...
25	Tinnevelly	150	11	432	19	582	30	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	612	30	642	30	4	...	...
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	185	3	642	26	827	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	29	856	79	5	...	1
28	Tellicherry	71	1	174	8	245	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	9	254	14	...	1	...
29	Mangalore	102	12	245	22	347	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	349	34	383	26	...	2	...
30	Coimbatore	125	8	299	30	424	38	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	484	38	522	9	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund	136	2	106	8	242	10	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	290	10	300	133	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,487	180	8,091	548	11,578	728	2	...	34	...	208	7	...	...	11,822	735	12,557	860	70	27	3
32	European Prison	23	...	8	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	47	...	47	13	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,933	363	10,134	869	19,067	1,232	4	...	39	...	1,244	76	86	13	20,440	1,321	21,761	1,242	72	91	14

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1882—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	11 Released during the year. A. On appeal.		B. On bail by Appellate Court.		C. On expiry of sentence.		D. Under remission rules.		E. On payment of fine.		F. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		F. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.		12 Transported beyond seas.		13 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		14 Escaped.		15 Executed.		16 Died.		17 Remaining on the 31st December 1881.			18 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																														
1	Rajahmundry	4	...	1	2	28	6	179	5	...	...	10	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	795	21	816	870·53	25·25	895·78
2	Vellore	5	1	...	1	32	22	179	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	938	40	978	882·90	46·50	929·40
3	Trichinopoly	6	...	...	...	20	32	178	13	1	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	138	2	727	40	767	841·63	38·40	880·03
4	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	13	...	266	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	41	3	699	21	720	780·14	26·57	806·71
5	Cannanore	4	...	...	...	10	...	166	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	613	...	613	603·36	...	603·36
6	Salem	15	1	6	...	451	32	85	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	1	394	30	424	461·52	23·57	491·09
7	Penitentiary	...	...	6	...	961	219	147	2	158	1	...	...	3	...	183	15	7	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	560	28	588	641·05	38·18	679·23
	Total ...	35	2	13	3	1,515	311	1,200	44	167	6	18	1	8	1	183	15	13	1	2	...	4	1	254	8	4,726	180	4,906	5,087·13	198·47	5,285·60
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	3	...	2	...	90	1	33	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	88·63	·31	88·94
9	Berhampore	22	...	8	...	302	18	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	100	10	110	108·54	6·95	115·49
10	Vizagapatam	12	1	17	...	577	69	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	200	17	217	224·72	17·60	242·32
11	Parvatipur	2	...	...	...	216	9	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	68	3	71	88·48	2·28	90·76
12	Rajahmundry	6	...	7	...	429	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	131	7	138	142·98	6·97	149·95
13	Guntur	7	1	4	...	282	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	136	5	141	119·92	4·51	124·43
14	Nellore	11	1	9	...	302	38	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	112	14	126	96·85	12·44	109·29
15	Kurnool	15	...	...	...	165	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	108	5	113	83·75	6·02	89·77
16	Bellary	19	1	28	...	356	26	144	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	1	350	15	365	388·03	14·29	402·32
17	Cuddapah	12	...	21	1	247	21	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	116	9	125	103·64	5·84	109·48
18	Chittoor	7	...	3	...	395	37	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	141	7	148	132·78	10·36	143·14
19	Chingleput	11	...	...	...	235	28	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	120	9	129	90·99	8·93	99·92
20	Cuddalore	12	...	6	...	268	14	82	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	156	7	163	156·06	5·90	161·96
21	Tranquebar	19	...	10	1	241	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	84	6	90	106·47	5·30	111·77
22	Tanjore	41	...	12	...	341	21	1	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	149	1	150	125·46	4·66	130·12
23	Trichinopoly	6	...	1	...	322	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	101	...	101	113·42	...	133·42
24	Madura	14	1	1	...	447	21	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	197	11	208	222·32	9·64	231·96
25	Tinnevelly	33	...	8	...	321	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	214	6	220	163·37	7·17	170·54
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	38	...	...	...	529	15	2	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	13	2	148	5	153	199·74	6·03	205·77
28	Tellicherry	16	...	18	...	115	7	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	57	2	59	52·48	2·31	54·79
29	Mangalore	16	1	12	...	196	18	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	89	12	101	93·47	11·71	105·18
30	Coimbatore	18	...	1	...	318	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	133	14	147	105·46	9·12	114·58
31	Ootacamund	1	...	...	...	97	7	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	50	3	53	99·12	1·47	100·59
	Total ...	341	6	168	2	6,791	473	326	1	105	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	42	2	97	7	3,050	168	3,218	3,106·68	159·81	3,266·49
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	26·23	...	26·23
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ..	376	8	181	5	8,316	781	1,526	45	272	11	25	1	11	1	183*	15	18	2	4	...	46	3	351	15	7,798	348	8,146	8,220·04	358·28	8,578·32

* Includes one Military prisoner handed over to the Military authorities.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in jails on the* 31*st December* 1882.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	3	738	18	28	...	...	...	6	...	654	17
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	2	...	59	5	834	35	43	...	...	...	6	...	742	35
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	19	1	17	2	669	37	22	...	...	...	5	...	573	28
4	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	6	1	42	8	606	12	44	...	...	...	1	...	413	14
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	18	...	127	...	414	...	54	...	...	...	3	...	303	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	9	...	29	3	337	27	19	...	...	...	...	1	329	27
7	Penitentiary	9	...	13	1	12	4	82	6	443	17	1	...	...	...	34	...	306	11
	Total	10	...	13	1	67	6	384	27	4,041	146	211	...	...	...	55	1	3,320	132
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...
9	Berhampore	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	98	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	90	9
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	193	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	127	15
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2
12	Rajahmundry	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	122	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	6
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	129	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	5
14	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	100	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	9
15	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	1	89	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	94	4
16	Bellary	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	3	301	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	273	9
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	101	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	7
18	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	129	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	125	5
19	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	115	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	98	7
20	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	149	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	127	6
21	Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	76	6	...	...	...	...	3	1	65	2
22	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	6	...	23	...	120	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	127	...
23	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
24	Madura	...	...	...	...	5	...	18	1	174	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	154	6
25	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	12	1	11	...	191	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	198	5
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	3	75	2	...	...	1*	...	1	...	128	5
28	Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	2	...	31	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2
29	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	...	71	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	62	9
30	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	129	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	108	12
31	Ootacamund	...	...	2	...	4	1	5	...	39	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3
	Total	3	...	3	...	60	5	310	12	2,671	148	2	3	1	...	31	5	2,473	128
32	European Prison	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	35	...	16	1	127	11	694	39	6,712	294	213	3	1	...	86	6	5,814	260

* Jew.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in jails on the* 31*st December* 1882—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	4—(*Contd.*) Age—(*Contd.*) C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	109	3	26	1	27	31	58	186	26	164	303	4	1	16	...	795	21	816
2	Vellore	174	5	16	...	20	25	3	522	102	17	249	16	3	20	1	938	40	978
3	Trichinopoly	130	10	19	2	29	15	11	445	40	12	175	31	3	6	...	727	40	767
4	Coimbatore	224	6	61	1	38	27	9	234	98	21	272	6	...	14	1	699	21	720
5	Cannanore	255	...	52	...	10	113	16	239	114	...	121	...	...	...	...	613	...	613
6	Salem	63	2	2	...	14	...	...	129	23	...	228	10	1	18	1	394	30	424
7	Penitentiary	213	17	7	...	2	17	...	52	97	18	374	10	2	7	9	560	28	588
	Total ...	1,168	43	183	4	140	228	97	1,807	500	232	1,722	77	10	81	12	4,726	180	4,906
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	17	...	1	...	2	2	14	57	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
9	Berhampore	8	...	1	1	18	2	...	21	9	5	45	1	...	7	2	100	10	110
10	Vizagapatam	71	2	...	...	22	...	...	64	8	...	106	7	...	10	...	200	17	217
11	Parvatipur	28	1	1	...	2	10	12	28	5	...	11	2	...	1	...	68	3	71
12	Rajahmundry	9	1	...	...	2	8	9	38	12	...	62	2	...	4	1	131	7	138
13	Guntur	40	...	...	...	4	21	16	47	4	...	44	3	...	1	1	136	5	141
14	Nellore	20	5	...	...	15	5	6	19	14	11	42	10	1	3	...	112	14	126
15	Kurnool	12	...	1	1	7	8	3	23	8	...	59	...	...	5	...	108	5	113
16	Bellary	70	4	4	2	13	26	6	100	22	18	165	6	...	6	3	350	15	365
17	Cuddapah	8	2	1	...	6	...	2	30	1	...	77	2	...	6	1	116	9	125
18	Chittoor	9	...	...	1	5	2	51	57	18	1	7	3	1	2	1	141	7	148
19	Chingleput	16	2	3	...	1	4	14	96	4	1	...	5	1	3	...	120	9	129
20	Cuddalore	25	...	3	...	10	12	75	42	7	...	10	5	1	...	1	156	7	163
21	Tranquebar	10	3	6	...	1	4	...	38	6	5	30	3	1	2	...	84	6	90
22	Tanjore	18	...	1	1	2	6	73	45	20	3	...	...	...	1	...	149	1	150
23	Trichinopoly	26	...	...	...	3	1	...	26	9	7	55	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
24	Madura	38	3	5	1	11	...	...	67	14	10	95	6	1	4	...	197	11	208
25	Tinnevelly	12	...	3	...	11	11	...	52	12	...	128	2	1	3	...	214	6	220
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	19	...	...	...	9	...	3	92	14	4	26	3	...	1	1	148	5	153
28	Tellicherry	9	...	4	...	1	1	...	7	5	...	43	2	...	...	...	57	2	59
29	Mangalore	25	3	2	...	2	...	40	36	5	2	4	3	...	7	2	89	12	101
30	Coimbatore	20	2	...	...	7	17	3	28	4	...	74	11	...	3	...	133	14	147
31	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	2	...	30	2	1	...	...	50	3	53
	Total ...	510	28	36	7	154	146	327	1,025	213	71	1,114	78	8	69	13	3,050	168	3,218
32	European Prison	1	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,679	71	219	11	295	374	442	2,832	714	303	2,838	155	18	150	25	7,798	348	8,146

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails on the* 31*st December* 1882, *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2	3								4																				5		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.								Classes according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Whipping in addition to imprisonment.		Imprisonment in default of any fine imposed.		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
																										For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																																	
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	795	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	84	9	239	6	252	1	10	...	90	4	109	1	...	...	795	21	816
2	Vellore	1	...	887	40	43	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	4	130	6	322	14	334	13	28	...	47	1	18	1	...	...	938	40	978
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	652	31	26	...	49	9	1	...	...	2	1	7	2	7	119	6	220	9	335	2	11	...	24	6	14	1	...	...	727	40	767
4	Coimbatore	...	...	686	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2	234	9	330	4	73	...	3	6	5	...	...	...	699	21	720
5	Cannanore	...	...	555	...	15	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	44	...	138	...	117	...	6	...	125	...	182	...	...	...	613	...	613
6	Salem	5	...	359	30	23	...	7	...	5	...	27	6	53	3	48	5	61	5	122	8	41	1	5	...	27	2	4	...	1	...	394	30	424
7	Penitentiary	4	...	513	26	22	...	21	2	4	...	30	2	43	6	53	7	111	4	192	6	107	3	4	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	560	28	588
	Total ...	10	...	4,447	169	142	...	127	11	10	...	58	10	96	17	172	23	603	32	1,467	52	1,516	24	137	...	326	19	340	3	1	...	4,726	180	4,906
	District Jails.																																	
8	Russellkonda	3	...	86	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	9	...	6	...	7	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
9	Berhampore	3	2	87	8	8	...	2	...	...	...	16	5	21	...	31	1	14	2	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	100	10	110
10	Vizagapatam	3	...	189	17	6	...	2	...	1	...	48	5	102	8	19	...	8	2	19	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	200	17	217
11	Parvatipur	2	1	61	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	32	2	12	...	14	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3	71
12	Rajahmundry	2	1	127	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	46	1	57	5	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	7	138
13	Guntur	2	1	133	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	44	2	54	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	136	5	141
14	Nellore	8	1	104	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	4	34	4	27	3	10	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	112	14	126
15	Kurnool	6	1	101	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	1	30	...	28	2	13	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	108	5	113
16	Bellary	2	2	338	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	51	5	41	...	42	4	159	2	23	1	4	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	350	15	365
17	Cuddapah	3	...	112	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	18	1	53	5	25	1	7	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	116	9	125
18	Chittoor	9	1	126	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	56	6	64	1	18	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	7	148
19	Chingleput	1	...	117	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	46	3	24	2	8	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	9	129
20	Cuddalore	4	1	145	6	5	...	2	...	...	...	31	1	44	3	18	1	19	2	25	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	156	7	163
21	Tranquebar	2	...	81	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	23	2	14	2	13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	84	6	90
22	Tanjore	3	...	140	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	59	1	41	...	28	...	9	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	149	1	150
23	Trichinopoly	1	...	97	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	47	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	101
24	Madura	4	...	186	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	83	4	48	1	18	...	16	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	11	208
25	Tinnevelly	...	...	214	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	55	1	61	...	25	...	31	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	214	6	220
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	6	1	135	4	7	...	...	...	5	...	32	2	29	1	51	2	18	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	148	5	153
28	Tellicherry	1	...	51	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	16	...	20	...	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2	59
29	Mangalore	6	2	79	10	2	...	2	...	1	...	22	4	18	2	16	2	14	1	8	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	89	12	101
30	Coimbatore	3	...	127	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	48	6	49	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	14	147
31	Ootacamund	...	...	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	7	...	6	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	53
	Total ...	74	14	2,886	154	76	...	14	...	15	2	631	47	954	54	659	28	257	15	387	10	97	2	9	...	20	8	14	...	7	2	3,050	168	3,218
32	European Prison ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	84	14	7,355	323	218	...	141	11	25	2	689	57	1,050	71	839	51	866	47	1,860	62	1,614	26	146	...	347	27	354	3	8	2	7,798	348	8,146

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails on 31st December 1882, who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number in prison on the last day of the year.		B. Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	907	23	930	117	1	38	...	46	1	201	2	203	22·16	8·69	21·82	11	...	2	...
2	Vellore	832	46	878	176	2	65	4	58	5	299	11	310	35·93	23·91	35·30	9	1	7	...
3	Trichinopoly	920	41	961	201	3	41	1	25	2	267	6	273	29·02	14·63	28·40	12	1	5	1
4	Coimbatore	859	28	887	94	...	22	...	11	...	127	...	127	14·76	...	14·31	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	659	...	659	75	...	31	...	44	...	150	...	150	22·76	...	22·76	2	...	1	...
6	Salem	483	14	497	82	1	74	...	24	...	180	1	181	37·26	7·14	36·41	1	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	763	31	794	206	6	64	4	128	8	398	18	416	52·16	58·06	52·39	30	...	20	...
	Total ...	5,423	183	5,606	951	13	335	9	336	16	1,622	38	1,660	29·90	20·76	29·61	65	2	35	1
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	109	...	109	1	...	9	...	2	...	12	...	12	11·00	...	11·00	1	...	1	...
9	Berhampore	141	7	148	24	...	10	1	3	...	37	1	38	26·23	14·28	25·67	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	230	22	252	53	4	9	2	3	...	65	6	71	28·26	27·27	28·17	8	1	2	...
11	Parvatipur	90	3	93	18	...	9	...	...	...	27	...	27	30·00	...	29·03	1	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	127	11	138	23	...	8	...	5	...	36	...	36	28·34	...	26·08	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	129	6	135	19	...	13	...	9	...	41	...	41	31·78	...	30·37	1	...	...	...
14	Nellore	132	14	146	36	1	8	...	5	...	49	1	50	37·12	7·14	34·24	2	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	86	3	89	18	...	7	...	2	...	27	...	27	31·39	...	30·33	1	...	...	...
16	Bellary	454	19	473	49	...	20	...	9	...	78	...	78	17·18	...	16·49	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddapah	99	7	106	12	...	5	...	2	...	19	...	19	19·19	...	17·92	1	...	...	...
18	Chittoor	152	11	163	27	1	11	...	3	...	41	1	42	26·97	9·09	25·76	4	2	1	...
19	Chingleput	76	12	88	10	...	3	...	1	...	14	...	14	18·42	...	15·91	1	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore	234	9	243	34	3	12	1	5	1	51	5	56	21·79	55·55	23·04	...	...	...	...
21	Tranquebar	123	10	133	24	2	6	...	6	...	36	2	38	29·26	20·00	28·56	1	...	...	...
22	Tanjore	136	4	140	11	...	2	...	1	...	14	...	14	10·29	...	10·00	2	1	...	...
23	Trichinopoly	103	...	103	4	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	6	5·82	...	5·82	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	297	5	302	19	2	10	1	8	...	37	3	40	12·45	60·00	13·24	2	...	1	...
25	Tinnevelly	150	11	161	31	...	6	...	2	...	39	...	39	26·00	...	24·22	1	...	...	...
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	185	3	188	18	...	8	...	3	...	29	...	29	15·67	...	15·42	2	...	1	...
28	Tellicherry	71	1	72	4	...	3	...	1	...	8	...	8	11·26	...	11·11	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore	102	12	114	16	2	7	...	3	1	26	3	29	25·49	25·00	25·43	1	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore	125	8	133	36	...	9	...	3	...	48	...	48	38·40	...	36·09	6	...	2	...
31	Ootacamund	136	2	138	22	...	10	...	5	...	37	...	37	27·20	...	26·81	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,487	180	3,667	509	15	186	5	82	2	777	22	799	22·28	12·22	21·78	37	4	8	...
32	European Prison	23	...	23	3	...	3	...	11	...	17	...	17	73·91	...	73·91	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,933	363	9,296	1,463	28	524	14	429	18	2,416	60	2,476	26·93	16·52	26·63	102	6	43	1

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(5a.)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted in jails during the year* 1882, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
					A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.		B. Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	39	7	46	8	1	2	...	4	...	14	1	15	35·89	14·28	32·60	11	...	5	...
2	Vellore	27	3	30	7	...	3	...	2	...	12	...	12	44·44	...	40·00	1	1	1	...
3	Trichinopoly	57	40	97	8	4	5	1	5	...	18	5	23	31·57	12·50	23·71	8	1	3	...
4	Coimbatore	54	4	58	8	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	11	20·37	...	18·96	1	...	1	...
5	Cannanore	24	...	24	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	6	25·00	...	25·00	1	...	1	...
6	Salem	694	44	738	101	1	23	...	20	1	144	2	146	20·74	4·54	19·78	4	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary	1,140	223	1,363	174	35	128	25	200	39	502	99	601	44·03	44·39	44·09	75	...	39	...
	Total	2,035	321	2,356	306	41	167	26	234	40	707	107	814	34·74	33·33	35·55	101	3	50	1
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	119	1	120	...	...	7	...	3	...	10	...	10	8·40	...	8·33	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	345	25	370	38	...	20	...	8	...	66	...	66	19·13	...	17·84	2	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	622	68	690	120	3	21	...	8	...	149	3	152	23·95	4·41	22·03	6	2	2	...
11	Parvatipur	207	9	216	18	...	9	...	...	...	27	...	27	13·04	...	12·50	1	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	450	23	473	49	1	21	...	10	...	80	1	81	17·77	4·34	17·12	...	2	...	...
13	Guntur	324	23	347	41	...	18	...	9	...	68	...	68	20·98	...	19·59	7	...	1	...
14	Nellore	354	44	398	27	4	18	1	6	...	51	5	56	14·40	11·36	14·07	7	2	...	...
15	Kurnool	234	13	247	29	1	9	...	3	...	41	1	42	17·52	7·69	17·00	2	...	1	...
16	Bellary	456	32	488	63	2	10	1	9	...	82	3	85	17·98	9·37	17·41	11	...	5	...
17	Cuddapah	342	28	370	38	...	...	...	18	1	56	1	57	16·37	3·57	15·40	8	...	8	...
18	Chittoor	454	49	503	55	...	14	...	8	...	77	...	77	16·96	...	15·30	14	2	1	...
19	Chingleput	324	28	352	45	3	7	4	3	1	55	8	63	16·97	28·57	17·89	12	2	4	1
20	Cuddalore	324	15	339	68	2	8	...	10	...	86	2	88	26·54	13·33	25·95	2	2	...	1
21	Tranquebar	292	20	312	18	1	6	...	...	...	24	1	25	82·19	5·00	80·12	7	2	...	...
22	Tanjore	470	27	497	29	2	14	1	2	...	45	3	48	9·57	11·11	9·65	10	2	2	...
23	Trichinopoly	343	...	343	32	...	10	...	1	...	43	...	43	12·53	...	12·53	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	533	30	563	103	...	6	1	9	...	118	1	119	22·13	33·33	21·13	2	1	2	1
25	Tinnevelly	432	19	451	61	...	9	...	7	...	77	...	77	17·82	...	17·07	4	1	1	...
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	642	26	668	55	3	12	...	13	...	80	3	83	12·46	11·53	12·42	8	...	2	...
28	Tellicherry	174	8	182	7	...	3	...	4	...	14	...	14	8·04	...	7·69	2	...	1	...
29	Mangalore	245	22	267	26	3	3	...	4	...	33	3	36	17·55	13·63	13·44	1	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore	299	30	329	63	3	7	1	5	...	75	4	79	25·08	13·33	24·01	12	1	7	...
31	Ootacamund	106	8	114	5	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	7	6·60	...	6·14	...	...	...	...
	Total	8,091	548	8,639	990	28	233	9	141	2	1,364	39	1,403	16·85	7·11	16·24	118	19	37	3
32	European Prison	8	...	8	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	62·50	...	62·50	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	10,134	869	11,003	1,296	69	402	35	378	42	2,076	146	2,222	20·48	16·80	20·19	219	22	87	4

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5								6																7
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																
														A.		B. By jail officers.												C.		
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Central Jails.																													
1	Rajahmundry	870·53	25·25	...	...	162	...	125	1	447	22	734	23	...	...	16	1	...	...	24	5	316	15	...	...	37	341	2	734	23	84·50
2	Vellore	882·90	46·50	...	...	48	1	156	9	109	2	313	12	...	...	23	1	21	1	56	7	62	1	...	...	32	119	2	313	12	34·96
3	Trichinopoly	841·63	38·40	2	...	37	...	95	...	120	...	252	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	24	205	...	254	...	28·86
4	Coimbatore	780·14	26·57	...	...	109	...	113	...	218	1	440	1	...	...	1	...	109	...	116	1	...	...	...	...	25	189	...	440	1	54·66
5	Cannanore	603·36	...	...	...	60	...	30	...	49	...	139	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	38	...	56	...	...	...	14	27	...	139	...	23·03
6	Salem	467·52	23·57	1	...	49	...	122	5	97	6	268	11	1	...	33	6	3	...	97	2	...	...	...	...	11	124	3	269	11	57·01
7	Penitentiary	641·05	38·18	...	...	89	2	56	...	89	...	234	2	...	...	32	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	124	2	234	2	34·74
	Total ...	5,087·13	198·47	3	...	554	3	697	15	1,129	31	2,380	49	3	...	112	8	189	1	347	15	434	16	...	...	169	1,129	9	2,383	49	46·01
	District Jails.																													
8	Russellkonda	88·63	·31	...	...	14	...	2	...	4	...	20	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	20	...	22·48
9	Berhampore	108·54	6·95	...	...	41	...	26	...	129	9	196	9	...	...	54	2	57	4	42	3	12	...	...	...	27	4	...	196	9	177·50
10	Vizagapatam	224·72	17·60	...	...	42	...	6	...	48	8	96	8	...	...	31	4	...	...	50	4	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	96	8	42·92
11	Parvatipur	88·48	2·28	...	...	11	...	1	...	6	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	18	...	19·83
12	Rajahmundry	142·98	6·97	...	...	44	...	50	...	76	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	26	...	94	...	...	...	29	10	...	170	...	118·37
13	Guntur	119·92	4·51	2	...	13	...	3	...	27	3	43	3	2	...	16	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	45	3	38·57
14	Nellore	96·85	12·44	...	...	9	...	11	3	36	4	56	7	...	...	...	...	43	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	56	7	57·64
15	Kurnool	83·75	6·02	...	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	20·05
16	Bellary	388·03	14·29	...	...	26	...	30	5	41	...	97	5	...	...	30	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	97	5	25·35
17	Cuddapah	103·64	5·84	...	...	3	...	20	...	26	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	49	...	44·75
18	Chittoor	132·78	10·36	1	...	11	...	38	1	68	6	117	7	1	...	2	...	5	...	33	4	61	3	...	...	2	16	...	118	7	87·32
19	Chingleput	90·99	8·93	...	...	74	4	13	3	62	17	149	24	...	...	6	2	122	22	2	...	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	149	24	173·13
20	Cuddalore	156·06	5·90	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	3·70
21	Tranquebar	106·47	5·30	...	...	43	3	9	...	36	8	88	11	...	...	19	...	10	3	47	8	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	88	11	88·57
22	Tanjore	125·46	4·66	...	...	18	...	2	...	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	30	...	23·05
23	Trichinopoly	113·42	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	6	...	21	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	22	...	19·39
24	Madura	222·32	9·64	...	...	7	...	5	...	41	2	53	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	53	2	23·71
25	Tinnevelly	163·37	7·17	1	...	19	...	19	...	36	...	74	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	75	...	45·97
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	199·74	6·03	...	...	18	...	17	7	16	9	51	16	...	...	3	4	23	12	1	...	5	...	...	...	12	5	...	51	16	32·56
28	Tellicherry	52·48	2·31	...	...	17	1	5	...	35	...	57	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	46	1	...	...	3	4	...	57	1	106·24
29	Mangalore	93·47	11·71	...	...	18	...	62	1	17	4	97	5	...	...	2	...	12	2	4	1	60	...	...	...	19	...	2	97	5	96·96
30	Coimbatore	105·46	9·12	...	...	8	...	47	...	13	...	68	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	68	...	59·34
31	Ootacamund	99·12	1·47	...	...	9	...	4	...	12	...	25	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	25	...	24·85
	Total ...	3,106·68	159·81	5	...	464	8	378	20	757	70	1,599	98	5	...	218	12	316	50	444	30	284	4	...	...	230	107	2	1,604	98	52·10
32	European Prison	26·23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	30·49
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,220·04	358·28	10	...	1,018	11	1,075	35	1,892	101	3,985	147	10	...	334	20	506	51	791	45	718	20	...	...	400	1,236	11	3,995	147	48·27

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from jails for the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	39	7	30	7	5	...	4	...	870·53	25·25	...	...	159	10	113	10	29	...	17	...	39	9	91	1	29	...
2	Vellore	27	3	20	3	4	...	3	...	882·90	46·50	192·50	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...
3	Trichinopoly	57	40	51	39	2	1	4	...	841·63	38·40	540·00	2·00	75	1	65	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	57	...	17	1
4	Coimbatore	54	4	41	4	6	...	7	...	780·14	26·57	626·87	...	279	...	237	...	33	...	9	...	103	...	163	...	13	...
5	Cannanore	24	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	603·36	...	21·39	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
6	Salem	694	44	573	44	68	...	53	...	467·52	23·57	33·37	...	17	...	9	...	6	...	2	...	3	...	12	...	2	...
7	Penitentiary	1,140	223	424	211	415	5	301	7	641·05	38·18	259·00	...	1,482	239	643	224	497	12	342	3	628	224	505	12	349	3
	Total ...	2,035	321	1,158	308	505	6	372	7	5,087·13	198·47	1,673·13	2·00	2,027	250	1,081	234	576	13	370	3	779	233	837	13	411	4
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	119	1	103	1	3	...	13	...	88·63	·31	17·46	...	138	1	124	1	3	...	11	...	114	1	7	...	17	...
9	Berhampore	345	25	310	25	11	...	24	...	108·54	6·95	40·00	...	180	...	142	...	22	...	16	...	12	...	91	...	77	...
10	Vizagapatam	622	68	572	68	38	...	12	...	224·72	17·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	207	9	202	9	4	...	1	...	88·48	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	450	23	388	23	52	...	10	...	142·98	6·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	324	23	273	22	21	1	30	...	119·92	4·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nellore	354	44	301	44	20	...	33	...	96·85	12·44	·36	...	131	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	23	...	10	...
15	Kurnool	234	13	222	13	7	...	5	...	83·75	6·02	83·75	...	186	...	178	...	3	...	5	...	171	...	7	...	8	...
16	Bellary	456	32	370	32	53	...	33	...	388·03	14·29	7·46	...	547	28	464	28	47	...	36	...	461	28	47	...	36	...
17	Cuddapah	342	28	304	27	7	...	31	1	103·64	5·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chittoor	454	49	376	49	51	...	27	...	132·78	10·36	2·79	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
19	Chingleput	324	28	247	28	46	...	31	...	90·99	8·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore	324	15	242	15	38	...	44	...	156·06	5·90	53·72	...	44	...	21	...	11	...	12	...	15	...	17	...	12	...
21	Tranquebar	292	20	174	20	87	...	31	...	106·47	5·30	1·02	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
22	Tanjore	470	27	317	27	70	...	33	...	125·46	4·66	1·33	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
23	Trichinopoly	343	...	277	...	8	...	58	...	113·42	...	89·00	...	340	...	281	...	9	...	50	...	241	...	49	...	50	...
24	Madura	533	30	328	30	171	...	34	...	222·32	9·64	222·32	9·64	497	22	279	22	191	...	27	...	263	22	205	...	29	...
25	Tinnevelly	432	19	355	19	70	...	7	...	163·37	7·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	642	26	524	26	100	...	18	...	199·74	6·03	36·00	...	14	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	6	...	7	...	1	...
28	Tellicherry	174	8	155	8	10	...	9	...	52·48	2·31	1·25	...	13	...	2	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	8	...
29	Mangalore	245	22	185	21	42	1	18	...	93·47	11·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore	299	30	291	30	8	...	...	...	105·46	9·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund	106	8	89	8	15	...	2	...	99·12	1·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,091	548	6,605	545	932	2	554	1	3,106·68	159·81	556·97	9·64	2,109	51	1,643	51	301	...	165	...	1,397	51	464	...	248	...
32	European Prison	8	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	26·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	10,134	869	7,765	853	1,438	8	931	8	8,220·04	358·28	2,230·10	11·64	4,136	301	2,724	285	877	13	535	8	2,176	284	1,301	13	659	4

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year* 1882, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3							4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.							Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Security.	Insane.	State.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	Central Prisons.								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	896	...	...	...	...	...	896	37,055	41 5 8	15,199	16 15 5	8,952	9 15 10	4,607	5 2 3	158 13 9	2,075	3 0 3	3,574	3 15 11	72,092	80 7 4
2	Vellore	929	...	...	...	...	...	929	27,802	29 14 10	19,322	20 12 9	9,922	10 10 11	1,336	1 7 0	95 6 10	2,749	2 15 4	2,104	2 4 3	63,235	68 1 1
3	Trichinopoly	880	...	...	...	...	...	880	24,985	28 6 3	15,625	17 12 1	13,321	15 2 2	2,193	2 7 10	66 7 3	1,900	2 2 6	2,248	2 12 6	60,472	68 11 6
4	Coimbatore	807	...	7	...	1	1	816	27,563	34 1 1	19,126	23 7 0	7,540	9 3 11	413	0 8 1	31 12 3	3,071	3 12 8	3,741	4 9 4	61,454	75 4 11
5	Cannanore	603	...	...	...	...	...	603	25,677	42 9 3	13,168	21 13 5	7,116	11 12 9	2,688	4 7 3	76 12 9	2,043	3 6 2	2,530	4 3 4	53,222	88 4 2
6	Salem	491	35	4	1	...	1	532	16,388	33 3 10	11,462	21 8 8	5,397	10 2 3	468	0 14 1	42 8 8	1,886	2 13 2	2,640	4 15 5	38,241	71 14 1
7	Penitentiary	679	9	...	...	1	...	689	20,252	29 12 6	20,825	30 3 7	6,454	9 5 10	2,202	3 3 1	84 11 0	2,529	3 11 6	12,585	18 4 3	64,847	94 1 11
	Total ...	5,285	44	11	1	2	2	5,345	1,79,722	33 15 6	1,14,727	21 7 5	58,702	10 15 8	13,907	2 9 7	86 6 0	16,883	3 3 0	29,622	5 8 8	4,13,563	77 5 11
	District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	89	...	...	...	...	...	89	3,333	37 7 2	2,423	27 3 7	2,196	24 10 9	381	3 11 6	82 12 0	75	0 13 6	508	5 11 4	8,866	99 9 10
9	Berhampore	115	3	1	...	...	...	119	2,426	21 1 6	3,099	26 0 8	2,230	18 11 9	254	2 2 1	84 10 8	220	1 14 6	1,069	8 15 8	9,298	78 2 1
10	Vizagapatam	242	3	2	3	1	...	251	9,603	34 15 6	3,133	12 7 8	3,364	13 6 5	258	1 0 5	86 0 0	818	3 5 2	1,193	4 12 0	18,369	73 2 11
11	Parvatipur	91	38	...	...	...	...	129	3,502	38 7 9	2,112	16 5 11	2,208	17 1 10	179	1 6 2	35 12 9	353	3 14 0	751	5 13 2	9,105	70 9 5
12	Rajahmundry	150	4	3	...	1	...	158	6,153	40 11 11	2,694	17 0 9	2,122	13 6 10	390	2 7 6	97 8 0	565	3 11 10	760	4 12 11	12,684	80 4 5
13	Guntur	124	...	1	2	1	1	129	4,251	33 3 4	2,810	21 12 6	2,240	17 5 9	318	2 7 5	63 9 7	320	2 8 0	1,292	10 0 3	11,231	87 0 11
14	Nellore	109	5	1	...	...	...	115	2,551	73 6 5	3,060	26 9 8	2,678	23 4 7	312	2 11 4	78 0 0	164	1 8 0	1,249	10 13 9	10,014	87 1 3
15	Kurnool	90	4	2	...	...	...	96	2,516	27 15 3	2,625	27 5 6	2,394	24 15 0	300	3 2 0	100 0 0	13	0 2 3	601	6 4 2	8,449	88 0 2
16	Bellary	402	8	3	...	1	1	415	10,170	25 2 9	4,612	11 1 9	4,326	10 6 9	157	0 6 0	39 4 0	1,744	4 5 0	1,928	4 10 4	22,937	55 4 3
17	Cuddapah	110	4	6	10	1	...	131	3,749	30 15 8	3,590	27 6 5	3,105	23 11 2	367	2 12 9	73 6 4	305	2 8 4	1,297	9 14 5	12,413	94 12 1
18	Chittoor	143	9	4	1	...	...	157	3,947	27 6 6	3,179	20 3 11	2,919	18 9 5	234	1 7 10	117 0 0	433	3 0 1	852	5 6 9	11,564	73 10 5
19	Chingleput	100	2	3	...	...	1	106	3,662	36 4 1	3,132	29 8 9	2,263	21 5 7	498	4 11 2	124 8 0	138	1 5 10	632	5 15 4	10,326	97 6 7
20	Cuddalore	162	4	8	...	1	...	175	5,152	31 9 8	3,852	22 0 2	2,824	16 2 2	381	2 2 10	63 8 0	226	1 6 2	954	5 7 2	13,389	76 8 1
21	Tranquebar	112	4	11	...	...	...	127	4,192	37 6 10	2,591	20 6 5	2,605	20 8 2	487	3 13 4	121 12 0	257	2 4 8	615	4 13 5	10,747	84 9 11
22	Tanjore	130	5	12	1	...	...	148	3,666	27 15 9	2,519	17 0 3	2,409	16 4 5	252	1 11 3	63 0 0	439	3 5 7	1,309	8 13 6	10,594	71 9 3
23	Trichinopoly	114	4	4	2	...	...	124	3,451	29 12 0	3,025	24 6 3	2,787	22 7 7	174	1 6 5	58 0 0	203	1 12 0	408	3 4 7	10,048	81 0 6
24	Madura	232	8	20	1	2	...	263	6,923	29 7 4	3,338	12 11 1	3,707	14 1 6	456	1 11 9	57 0 0	336	1 6 10	800	3 0 8	15,560	59 2 7
25	Tinnevelly	170	9	4	1	1	...	185	6,487	37 11 5	2,989	16 2 6	3,440	18 9 6	105	0 9 1	26 4 0	627	3 10 4	693	3 11 11	14,341	77 8 3
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...
27	Calicut	206	4	11	...	1	...	222	6,567	31 11 7	2,895	13 0 7	3,258	14 10 9	584	2 10 1	83 6 10	473	2 4 6	1,763	7 15 0	15,540	70 0 0
28	Tellicherry	55	2	6	...	1	...	64	1,704	30 6 10	2,183	34 1 9	1,182	18 7 6	105	1 10 3	105 0 0	62	1 1 8	678	10 9 6	5,914	92 6 6
29	Mangalore	105	3	6	...	1	...	115	3,764	35 8 1	2,291	19 14 9	1,956	17 0 1	198	1 11 6	28 4 6	325	3 1 0	670	5 13 2	9,204	80 0 7
30	Coimbatore	115	5	...	...	...	...	120	3,816	33 2 11	480	4 0 0	1,707	14 3 7	63	0 8 4	31 8 0	104	0 14 5	378	3 2 4	6,548	54 9 1
31	Ootacamund	101	1	...	...	...	...	102	4,616	45 11 3	1,844	18 1 3	4,216	41 5 4	174	1 11 3	43 8 0	697	6 14 5	1,177	11 8 7	12,724	124 11 11
	Total ...	3,267	129	108	21	12	3	3,540	1,06,201	32 2 5	64,717	18 4 6	62,136	17 8 10	6,577	1 13 8	68 8 2	8,897	2 11 1	21,577	6 1 6	2,70,105	76 4 9
32	European Prison ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	4,697	180 10 5	8,498	326 13 6	...	...	83	3 3 1	...	574	22 1 3	988	38 0 0	14,840	570 12 3
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	2,087	109 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	16 3 4	2,395	126 0 10
	Total Jails ...	8,578	173	138	22	14	5	8,930	2,90,620	33 11 5	1,90,029	21 4 5	1,20,838	13 8 6	20,567	2 4 10	80 0 5	26,354	3 0 11	52,495	5 14 0	7,00,903	78 7 9
	Add Subsidiary Jails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,511	91 6 3
	Grand Total ...	8,578	173	138	22	14	5	9,800	2,90,620	33 11 5	1,90,029	21 4 5	1,20,838	13 8 6	20,567	2 4 10	80 0 5	26,354	3 0 11	52,495	5 14 0	7,80,414	79 10 1

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in jails during the year* 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8		
						Average number employed on working days.												Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.								
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (?) K.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	1·29	874·86	28·72	24·19	31·59	123·94	136·88	30·09	55·03	15·14	60·26	2·99	...	...	372·03	...	14·16	14·96	42·52
2	Vellore	1·40	813·74	14·35	13·17	8·38	101·20	79·40	20·13	85·65	7·78	8·37	...	...	...	475·31	...	12·43	9·75	58·41
3	Trichinopoly	0·87	877·63	33·08	38·26	50·47	96·13	144·20	49·52	69·97	20·35	62·20	0·17	...	...	318·28	...	10·95	16·43	36·26
4	Coimbatore	...	772·86	20·54	17·82	16·35	120·24	111·22	69·81	84·13	56·34	...	...	...	...	276·41	...	15·55	14·39	35·76
5	Cannanore	0·70	602·66	34·83	28·15	55·27	65·84	98·16	43·78	57·50	4·17	7·57	...	...	...	207·39	...	10·92	16·28	34·41
6	Salem	55·06	487·64	14·33	20·33	39·02	44·71	71·10	21·07	20·57	45·87	1·16	...	...	...	209·48	...	9·66	14·58	42·95
7	Penitentiary	2·58	552·98	24·89	8·54	...	49·44	122·75	24·76	62·68	24·19	44·02	...	...	...	191·71	...	8·94	22·19	34·66
	Total ...	61·90	4,982·37	170·74	145·46	201·08	601·50	757·71	259·16	435·53	173·84	183·58	3·16	...	...	2,050·61	...	12·07	15·20	41·15
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	1·17	87·39	4·58	...	8·57	8·83	18·77	16·33	11·02	2·62	...	...	...	...	16·67	...	10·10	21·47	19·07
9	Berhampore	7·92	101·93	3·17	2·00	...	0·25	14·83	21·42	10·92	2·17	1·75	...	...	...	45·42	...	·24	14·54	44·56
10	Vizagapatam	6·03	210·26	3·27	4·00	...	...	33·08	119·21	25·15	2·50	23·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·73	...
11	Parvatipur	1·71	86·56	4·47	2·27	...	6·47	16·30	...	19·40	...	37·65	...	...	...	...	...	7·47	18·83	...
12	Rajahmundry	4·60	122·73	3·96	3·03	...	8·85	22·90	5·20	9·94	5·18	1·96	...	...	...	61·71	...	7·21	18·65	50·28
13	Guntur	3·91	120·52	4·99	0·27	...	8·68	29·99	13·92	22·19	32·32	8·16	...	...	...	...	...	7·20	24·88	...
14	Nellore	5·64	91·13	4·80	...	6·17	5·30	27·09	22·20	11·15	7·69	...	0·24	...	...	7·08	...	5·81	29·62	7·76
15	Kurnool	4·00	86·00	3·00	1·00	...	4·00	16·09	4·00	13·00	1·00	...	...	...	...	44·00	...	4·65	18·60	51·16
16	Bellary	2·58	328·16	2·67	...	7·67	21·17	27·08	11·67	33·99	0·75	...	...	...	...	223·16	...	6·45	8·25	68·00
17	Cuddapah	2·16	100·88	5·22	0·51	...	4·17	16·11	...	21·14	33·72	...	...	...	...	20·01	...	4·13	15·96	19·83
18	Chittoor	4·91	138·20	2·93	...	...	13·78	34·47	6·75	44·87	5·74	1·53	...	...	...	28·13	...	9·97	24·94	20·35
19	Chingleput	2·28	86·86	3·70	2·94	...	...	20·79	7·56	11·12	6·68	...	...	...	...	34·07	...	...	23·83	39·22
20	Cuddalore	3·27	158·25	7·36	5·73	...	11·35	22·10	35·75	54·76	3·24	...	...	...	...	17·96	...	7·17	13·96	11·34
21	Tranquebar	3·46	108·31	4·10	1·07	10·35	3·47	25·81	14·69	18·49	1·67	3·98	...	...	...	24·68	...	3·20	23·82	22·78
22	Tanjore	6·61	107·48	3·71	0·02	1·71	4·95	15·81	18·46	10·21	6·75	...	...	...	16·63	25·15	...	4·60	14·70	27·12
23	Trichinopoly	5·42	110·01	3·48	0·75	...	6·50	21·65	32·03	9·86	1·92	1·83	...	...	...	31·99	...	5·90	19·68	29·07
24	Madura	3·77	228·20	5·13	10·17	5·81	17·66	59·91	15·58	35·29	4·41	6·16	5·00	...	...	63·08	...	7·73	26·25	27·64
25	Tinnevelly	2·00	148·25	4·14	1·16	...	8·44	21·57	32·84	8·98	12·49	2·23	...	0·86	50·31	2·23	...	5·81	14·85	1·53
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	7·53	194·63	6·39	25·17	13·92	19·33	35·83	39·02	20·50	...	3·93	...	...	...	30·54	...	9·93	18·40	15·69
28	Tellicherry	2·21	52·13	0·59	0·29	...	3·95	7·92	5·07	14·62	10·67	...	...	...	...	9·02	...	7·57	15·19	17·30
29	Mangalore	3·88	101·05	5·64	15·48	...	2·70	15·03	2·59	17·19	0·98	2·20	0·36	...	...	38·88	...	2·67	14·87	38·47
30	Coimbatore	2·35	113·07	1·80	3·85	16·79	...	14·46	25·41	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	27·64	...	...	12·78	24·44
31	Qotacamund	0·04	100·33	3·29	0·51	27·74	6·53	9·79	...	11·80	0·46	...	...	...	...	40·21	...	6·50	9·75	40·07
	Total ...	87·45	2,979·33	91·89	80·22	98·73	166·38	527·20	449·70	458·79	142·96	94·43	5·60	0·86	66·94	795·63	...	5·58	17·69	26·70
32	European Prison	...	26·23	0,48	...	6·13	...	2·06	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	17·02	...	...	7·85	64·88
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	149·35	7,987·93	263·11	225·68	305·94	767·88	1,286·97	708·86	894·86	316·80	278·01	8·76	0·86	66·94	2,863·26	...	9·61	16·11	35·84

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails during the year* 1882.

Serial number.	Jails.	Cost of maintenance.	Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, column 7*a* of Statement No. XII.	Excess of drawings over payments, column 7*c* of Statement No. XII.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labor.
	Central Prisons.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	72,092	1,943	...	70,149	78 4 0	80 2 0
2	Vellore	63,235	29,206	...	33,939	36 8 0	41 11 0
3	Trichinopoly	60,472	6,646	...	53,826	61 2 0	61 5 0
4	Coimbatore	61,454	25,622	...	35,832	43 14 0	46 5 0
5	Cannanore	53,222	5,859	...	47,363	78 8 0	78 9 0
6	Salem	38,241	10,166	...	28,045	52 11 0	57 8 0
7	Penitentiary	64,847	25,096	...	39,751	57 11 0	71 14 0
	Total ...	4,13,563	1,04,658	...	3,08,905	57 12 0	61 15 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	8,866	452	...	8,414	94 8 0	96 4 0
9	Berhampore	9,298	1,138	...	8,160	68 9 0	80 0 0
10	Vizagapatam	18,369	534	...	17,835	71 0 0	84 13 0
11	Parvatipur	9,105	50	...	9,055	70 3 0	104 9 0
12	Rajahmundry	10,684	1,111	...	9,573	60 9 0	78 0 0
13	Guntur	11,231	357	...	10,874	84 4 0	90 3 0
14	Nellore	10,014	565	...	9,449	82 2 0	103 10 0
15	Kurnool	8,449	118	...	8,331	68 12 0	96 14 0
16	Bellary	22,937	786	...	22,151	53 6 0	67 8 0
17	Cuddapah	12,413	766	...	11,647	88 14 0	115 7 0
18	Chittoor	11,554	135	...	11,419	72 11 0	82 10 0
19	Chingleput	10,326	...	...	10,326	97 7 0	118 14 0
20	Cuddalore	13,389	2,194	...	11,195	63 15 0	70 11 0
21	Tranquebar	10,747	582	...	10,165	80 0 0	93 13 0
22	Tanjore	10,594	455	...	10,139	68 8 0	94 5 0
23	Trichinopoly	10,048	36	...	10,012	80 11 0	91 0 0
24	Madura	15,560	393	...	15,167	57 10 0	66 7 0
25	Tinnevelly	14,341	2,103	...	12,238	66 2 0	84 4 0
26	Cochin	240	...	...	240	240 0 0	...
27	Calicut	15,540	830	...	14,710	66 4 0	75 9 0
28	Tellicherry	5,914	414	...	5,500	85 15 0	105 8 0
29	Mangalore	9,205	941	...	8,264	71 13 0	81 12 0
30	Coimbatore	6,548	...	...	6,548	54 9 0	57 14 0
31	Ootacamund	12,724	3,520	...	9,195	90 2 0	91 10 0
	Total ...	2,68,096	17,489	...	2,50,607	70 12 0	84 1 0
32	European Prison	14,340	983	...	13,357	532 15 0	528 4 0
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	2,395	...	...	2,395	126 0 0	...
	Total Jails ...	6,98,894	1,23,130	...	5,75,764	64 7 0	72 1 0
	Add for Subsidiary Jails	79,511	...	...	79,511	91 6 0	214 5 0
	Grand Total ...	7,78,405	1,23,130	...	6,55,275	66 13 0	82 1 0

C.—PRISONS—

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, civil prisoners, security, insane, and State respectively, inclusive of hospital and observation cells.			5 Average daily strength.			6 Maximum population on any one day.			7 Number admitted into hospital.			8 Daily average number of sick.			9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	1,089	48	1,137	870·53	25·25	895·78	919	30	949	1,683	23	1,706	28·00	·72	28·72	16	1	17
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,087	90	1,177	882·90	46·50	929·40	1,005	56	1,061	377	11	388	13·75	·60	14·35	14	...	14
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	1,079	102	1,181	841·63	38·40	880·03	916	40	956	441	27	468	30·51	2·75	32·76	141	3	144
		Under-trial.				...	·02	·02	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·22	...	·22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,211	52	1,263	780·14	26·57	806·71	859	28	887	298	8	306	12·55	·43	12·98	41	2	43
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				7·35	·19	7·54	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·67	·23	·90	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	830	30	860	603·36	...	603·36	659	...	659	865	...	865	34·83	...	34·83	16	...	16
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	Convicts ...	610	41	651	467·52	23·57	491·09	522	30	522	308	13	321	10·18	·43	10·61	21	1	22
		Under-trial.				12·49	·72	13·21	98	3	101	3	...	3	·04	...	·04	1	...	1
		Civil ...				3·98	·23	4·21	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				1·06	...	1·06	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·08	...	·08	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		State ...				1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	866	75	941	641·05	38·18	679·23	764	31	795	409	25	434	23·66	1·23	24·89	8	1	9
		Under-trial.				7·74	·76	8·50	18	2	20	14	2	16	·24	·04	·28	1	...	1
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·05	...	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·89	·31	1·20	4	2	6	28	10	38	·74	·33	1·07	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	153	15	168	88·63	·31	88·94	112	1	113	80	...	80	4·40	...	4·40	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	365	53	418	108·54	6·95	115·49	141	7	148	39	...	39	2·52	...	2·52	2	...	2
		Under-trial.				3·28	·43	3·71	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				1·64	...	1·64	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·68	...	·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				·89	...	·89	3	...	3	2	...	2	·01	...	·01	2	...	2
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	346	33	379	224·72	17·60	242·32	271	19	290	119	13	132	3·04	·25	3·29	9	...	9
		Under-trial.				2·57	·56	3·13	4	...	4	...	3	3	...	·03	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...				1·96	...	1·96	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				2·61	...	2·61	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·37	·22	·59	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts ...	131	8	139	88·48	2·28	90·76	117	1	118	77	...	77	4·49	...	4·49	4	...	4
		Under-trial.				2·78	·39	3·17	10	2	12	1	...	1	·25	...	·25	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	100	14	114	142·98	6·97	149·95	167	...	167	146	...	146	3·94	...	3·94	1	1	2
		Under-trial.				3·21	·55	3·76	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				3·26	...	3·26	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·12	...	·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·54	...	·54	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur[illegible] ...	Convicts ...	155	13	168	119·92	4·51	124·43	153	7	160	135	10	145	4·59	·39	4·98	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				1·10	...	1·10	3	...	3	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...
		Security ...				1·80	...	1·80	3	...	3	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·44	·12	·56	1	1	2	1	...	1	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
		State ...				1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...

—(*Continued*).

prisoners of all classes in the jails during the year 1882.

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per cent. of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	109·33	91·08	190·44	3·21	2·85	3·20	...	...	...	1·83	3·96	1·89	1·83	3·96	1·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	42·70	23·65	47·74	1·55	1·29	1·54	...	...	...	1·58	...	1·50	1·58	...	1·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	111	2	113	...	...	...	52·38	70·31	53·18	3·62	5·86	3·72	...	...	...	16·75	7·80	16·35	16·75	7·80	16·35
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	...	50·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	8	...	8	18	1	19	38·19	30·10	37·93	1·60	1·61	1·60	2·30	3·76	2·35	2·94	3·76	2·97	5·25	7·52	5·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	143·36	...	143·36	5·77	...	5·77	...	...	...	2·65	...	2·65	2·65	...	2·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	65·87	55·15	65·36	2·17	1·82	2·16	...	...	...	4·49	4·24	4·47	4·49	4·24	4·47
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·02	...	22·71	·32	...	·30	...	...	...	8·00	...	7·57	8·00	...	7·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·50	...	12·50	12·50	...	12·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	63·81	65·47	63·89	3·69	3·22	3·66	·62	...	·58	·62	2·61	·73	1·24	2·61	1·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180·87	263·15	188·23	3·10	5·26	3·29	...	...	...	12·92	...	11·76	12·92	...	11·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·314	10·64	27·50	100·00	100·00	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·27	...	89·94	4·96	...	4·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·93	...	33·75	2·32	...	2·18	...	...	...	1·84	...	1·73	1·84	...	1·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	224·72	...	224·72	1·12	...	1·12	112·36	...	112·36	112·36	...	112·36	224·72	...	224·72
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	52·95	73·86	54·47	1·35	1·42	1·35	...	...	...	4·00	...	3·71	4·00	...	3·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535·71	95·84	...	5·35	·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	87·02	...	84·83	5·07	...	4·94	...	...	...	4·52	...	4·37	4·52	...	4·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·96	...	31·54	8·99	...	7·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102·11	...	97·36	2·75	...	2·62	...	...	...	·69	14·34	1·33	·69	14·34	1·33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112·57	221·73	116·53	3·83	8·64	4·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90·90	...	90·90	1·81	...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·55	...	55·55	2·77	...	2·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227·22	...	176·78	9·09	...	7·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	2·00	...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, civil prisoners, security, insane, and State respectively, inclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—(Continued).																			
14	Nellore	Convicts ...	291	12	303	96·85	12·44	109·29	132	14	146	127	11	138	3·77	·53	4·30	4	...	4
		Under-trial.				3·84	·89	4·73	4	1	5	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...				1·12	...	1·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·10	·05	·15	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	Convicts ...	126	3	129	83·75	6·02	89·77	110	9	119	98	6	104	2·86	·10	2·96	2	...	2
		Under-trial.				3·47	·13	3·60	16	1	17	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...				1·51	...	1·51	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·37	...	·37	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·29	·02	·31	2	1	3	1	...	1	·11	...	·11	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bellary	Convicts ...	441	43	484	388·03	14·29	402·32	...	...	...	49	7	56	2·79	·69	3·48	8	1	9
		Under-trial.				6·88	1·40	8·28	18	6	24	...	1	1	·04	·08	·12	...	...	...
		Civil ...				2·43	·16	2·59	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·06	...	·06	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·44	·07	·51	2	1	3	4	2	6	·43	·07	·50	...	...	...
		State ...				1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Cuddapah	Convicts ...	264	8	272	103·64	5·84	109·48	122	9	131	169	9	178	4·91	·28	5·19	7	1	8
		Under-trial.				3·91	·50	4·41	10	4	14	...	3	3	...	·06	·06	...	...	...
		Civil ...				5·45	·20	5·65	12	1	13	2	...	2	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Security ...				10·14	...	10·14	13	...	13	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·88	·16	1·04	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	·03	·03	...	1	1
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chittoor	Convicts ...	297	23	320	132·78	10·36	143·14	154	22	176	81	4	85	1·85	·18	2·03	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				8·19	·89	9·08	28	...	28	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...				3·66	·11	3·77	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·38	...	·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·12	...	·12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chingleput	Convicts ...	180	37	217	90·99	8·93	99·92	127	8	135	103	3	106	3·35	·32	3·67	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				2·16	·12	2·28	7	8	15	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...				2·39	·19	2·58	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·28	...	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·19	...	·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	316	10	326	156·06	5·90	161·96	240	8	248	133	9	142	5·16	·47	5·63	1	...	1
		Under-trial.				3·69	·53	4·22	1	...	1	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...				7·56	...	7·56	7	...	7	1	...	1	·07	...	·07	...	...	...
		Security ...				·30	...	·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				1·14	...	1·14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tranquebar	Convicts ...	110	11	121	106·47	5·30	111·77	129	5	134	62	5	67	3·76	·11	3·87	7	...	7
		Under-trial.				3·70	·25	3·95	13	...	13	2	...	2	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
		Civil ...				10·63	·11	10·74	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·27	...	·27	1	...	1	1	...	1	·18	...	·18	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Tanjore	Convicts ...	220	10	230	125·46	4·66	130·12	171	9	180	90	1	91	3·51	·20	3·71	10	1	11
		Under-trial.				4·44	·29	4·73	19	1	20	3	1	4	·09	·01	·10	...	1	1
		Civil ...				12·03	·20	12·23	24	2	26	3	...	3	·08	...	·08	1	...	1
		Security ...				·68	...	·68	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·19	...	·19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Trichinopoly	Convicts ...	226	10	236	113·42	...	113·42	148	...	148	114	...	114	3·51	...	3·51	4	...	4
		Under-trial.				4·13	·24	4·37	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				4·11	·07	4·18	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				2·40	...	2·40	4	...	4	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	1	...	1
		Insane ...				·05	...	·05	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	Convicts ...	329	33	362	222·32	9·64	231·96	305	16	321	79	4	83	4·66	·36	5·02	8	...	8
		Under-trial.				7·47	·39	7·86	23	3	26	7	...	7	·22	·01	·23	...	...	...
		Civil ...				19·41	·49	19·90	33	1	34	3	...	3	·70	...	·70	...	...	...
		Security ...				·99	...	·99	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				1·40	·77	2·17	3	2	5	16	6	22	1·23	·72	1·95	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tinnevelly	Convicts ...	286	23	289	163·37	7·17	170·54	214	11	225	125	5	130	3·74	·39	4·13	5	1	6
		Under-trial.				8·78	·29	9·07	17	2	19	1	...	1	·10	...	·10	...	...	...
		Civil ...				4·09	...	4·09	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·36	...	·36	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				1·39	...	1·39	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cochin	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*Continued*).

of all classes in the jails during the year 1882—(Continued).

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	131·13	88·42	126·27	3·89	4·26	3·93	...	...	...	4·13	...	3·66	4·13	...	3·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·04	...	21·14	1·30	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117·01	99·67	115·85	3·41	1·66	3·32	...	...	...	2·39	...	2·23	2·39	...	2·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·74	...	28·81	·29	...	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344·83	...	322·58	37·93	...	35·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	12·62	40·98	13·91	·72	4·83	·86	...	...	...	2·06	7·00	2·23	2·06	7·00	2·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·42	12·08	·58	5·71	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909·09	2,857·14	1,176·47	97·72	100·00	98·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163·06	154·10	162·58	4·73	4·79	4·74	...	...	...	6·75	17·12	7·30	6·75	17·12	7·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600·00	68·02	...	12·00	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·67	...	35·39	1·46	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·72	...	19·72	·28	...	·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·25	96·85	...	18·75	2·86	...	...	...	...	6·25	96·14	...	...	96·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	38·63	59·38	1·39	1·73	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·22	...	11·01	·61	...	·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·28	35·59	106·08	3·68	3·58	3·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92·59	...	87·72	1·38	...	1·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·22	152·54	87·67	3·31	7·96	3·47	...	...	...	·64	...	·61	·64	...	·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·10	...	23·69	·27	...	·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·22	...	13·22	·92	...	·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	58·23	94·33	59·94	3·53	2·07	3·46	...	...	...	6·57	...	6·26	6·57	...	6·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·05	...	50·63	3·78	...	3·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370·37	...	370·37	6·66	...	6·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	1	10	...	...	...	71·73	21·45	69·93	2·79	4·29	2·84	...	...	...	7·97	21·45	8·45	7·97	21·45	8·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·56	334·82	84·56	2·02	3·45	2·11	...	...	...	...	344·82	21·14	...	35·71	21·14
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	24·93	...	24·53	·66	..	·65	...	...	...	8·31	...	8·17	8·31	...	8·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	100·00	...	100·00	3·09	...	3·09	...	...	...	3·52	...	3·52	3·52	...	3·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·66	...	41·66	1·24	...	1·24	...	...	...	41·66	...	41·66	41·66	...	41·66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	35·50	41·48	35·78	2·09	3·73	2·12	...	...	...	3·59	...	3·45	3·59	...	3·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·03	...	89·03	2·94	2·56	2·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·45	...	15·07	3·60	...	3·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142·85	779·22	1,013·82	87·86	93·50	89·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	76·44	69·73	76·22	2·28	5·44	2·36	...	...	...	3·06	13·91	3·51	3·06	13·91	3·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·38	...	11·02	1·13	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners*

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	4 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, civil prisoners, security, insane, and State respectively, inclusive of hospital and observation cells.			5 Average daily strength.			6 Maximum population on any one day.			7 Number admitted into hospital.			8 Daily average number of sick.			9 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—(Continued).																			
27	Calicut	Convicts ...	252	37	287	199·74	6·03	205·77	236	10	246	151	2	153	6·13	·26	6·39	13	...	13
		Under-trial.				3·64	·30	3·94	25	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				11·35	·20	11·55	23	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·95	·16	1·11	5	...	5	1	...	1	·37	...	·37	1	...	1
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tellicherry ...	Convicts ...	172	13	185	52·48	2·31	54·79	81	3	84	26	...	26	·63	...	·63	1	...	1
		Under-trial.				2·14	·01	2·15	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				6·21	·12	6·33	13	1	14	3	...	3	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·66	...	·66	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	260	31	291	93·47	11·71	105·18	118	15	133	139	6	145	5·52	·25	5·77	1	2	3
		Under-trial.				2·69	·33	3·02	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				5·59	·19	5·58	13	2	15	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				1·29	·21	1·50	4	1	5	6	1	7	1·03	·20	1·23	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	282	...	282	105·46	9·12	114·58	149	21	170	45	2	47	1·74	·04	1·78	5	...	5
		Under-trial.				4·10	·96	5·06	21	5	26	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	1	...	1
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				·18	...	·18	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ootacamund ...	Convicts ...	191	14	205	92·12	1·47	100·59	181	3	184	52	1	53	2·97	·32	3·29	2	...	2
		Under-trial.				·62	...	·62	10	...	10	3	...	3	·25	...	·25	1	...	1
		Civil ...				·49	...	·49	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				·11	...	·11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	European Prison...	Convicts ...	36	...	36	26·23	...	26·23	32	...	32	22	...	22	·48	...	·48	...	...	...
		Under-trial.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Security ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Civil ...	144	7	151	17·63	1·60	19·23	27	6	33	1	...	1	·09	...	·09	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	8,501·74	375·61	8,877·35	...	...	...	6,764	235	6,999	244·76	12·38	257·14	362	17	379

(*Continued*).

of all classes in the jails during the year 1882—(Continued).

10			11			12			13													
									Ratio per cent. of average strength.													
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	75·59	33·16	74·35	3·06	4·31	3·10	...	...	...	6·50	...	6·31	6·50	...	6·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·26	...	90·09	38·94	...	33·33	...	...	...	105·26	...	90·09	105·26	...	90·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	49·54	...	47·45	1·20	...	1·14	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·82	1·90	...	18·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·30	...	47·39	·80	...	·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	140·71	51·53	137·85	5·90	2·13	5·48	...	...	...	1·06	17·07	2·85	1·06	17·07	2·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	...	17·92	·92	...	·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465·11	476·19	466·66	79·84	95·24	82·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	42·67	121·93	41·02	1·65	·43	1·55	3·79	...	3·49	·94	...	·87	4·74	...	4·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·39	...	19·76	·73	...	·59	...	...	...	24·39	...	19·76	24·39	...	19·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·46	68·02	52·05	2·98	21·88	3·29	...	...	...	2·01	...	1·98	2·01	...	1·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483·87	...	483·87	40·30	...	40·32	...	...	...	161·29	...	161·29	161·29	...	161·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·87	...	33·87	1·82	...	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·67	...	5·20	·51	...	·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	171	5	176	27	1	28	79·56	62·56	78·84	2·87	3·29	2·89	·31	·26	·31	3·94	4·25	3·95	4·25	4·52	4·27

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13				14				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1882.			Hospital. A. Admission.	Hospital. B. Daily average sick.	Hospital. C. Deaths.	Hospital. D. Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Cost. A. Rations.	Cost. B. Guards and establishment.	Cost. C. Other charges.	Cost. D. Total.	Cost. E. Average cost per prisoner.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	Total.	M.	F	T.	M.	F	Total.									
	Central Prisons.																																				
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
3	Trichinopoly	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	·02	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	*1	...	1	...	...	...								
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
6	Salem	4	...	222	14	226	14	240	12·49	·72	13·21	91	9	100	127	5	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	...	1	7	...	7								
7	Penitentiary	12	2	113	12	125	14	139	7·74	·76	8·50	30	4	34	71	7	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	‡1	...	1	23	3	26								
	Total ...	17	2	335	27	352	29	381	20·23	1·50	21·73	121	13	134	198	12	210	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	30	3	33								
	District Jails.																																				
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
9	Berhampore	...	...	79	10	79	10	89	3·28	·43	3·71	35	3	38	43	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1								
10	Vizagapatam	4	...	73	19	77	19	96	2·57	·56	3·13	40	13	53	36	6	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1								
11	Parvatipur	7	...	97	9	104	9	113	2·78	·39	3·17	48	1	49	38	5	43	16	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2								
12	Rajahmundry	...	1	60	4	60	5	65	3·21	·55	3·76	44	2	46	16	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
14	Nellore	4	1	55	13	59	14	73	3·84	·39	4·73	37	8	45	19	6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3								
15	Kurnool	1	...	68	5	69	5	74	3·47	·13	3·60	38	...	38	26	4	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6								
16	Bellary	14	1	101	25	115	26	141	6·88	1·40	8·28	58	10	68	51	14	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8								
17	Cuddapah	9	1	57	12	66	13	79	3·91	·50	4·41	16	2	18	40	9	49	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11								
18	Chittoor	12	1	127	14	139	15	154	8·19	·89	9·08	64	5	69	62	9	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14								
19	Chingleput	1	1	46	5	47	6	53	2·16	·21	2·28	24	2	26	22	4	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1								
20	Cuddalore	2	...	87	10	89	10	99	3·69	·53	4·22	44	5	49	36	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10								
21	Tranquebar	8	...	57	5	65	5	70	3·70	·25	3·95	18	2	20	44	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4								
22	Tanjore	6	2	76	3	82	5	87	4·44	·29	4·73	56	2	58	22	2	24	3	...	3	...	...	...	§1	1	1	1	...	1								
23	Trichinopoly	7	1	91	3	98	4	102	4·13	·24	4·37	58	...	58	38	4	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2								
24	Madura	14	...	133	8	147	8	155	7·47	·39	7·86	59	2	61	86	4	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4								
25	Tinnevelly	12	...	127	4	139	4	143	8·78	·29	9·07	52	1	53	68	3	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19								
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
27	Calicut	2	...	104	9	106	9	115	3·64	·30	3·94	36	2	38	63	6	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3								
28	Tellicherry	3	...	28	1	31	1	32	2·14	·01	2·15	4	...	4	24	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3								
29	Mangalore	3	1	56	4	59	5	64	2·69	·33	3·02	20	1	21	37	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3								
30	Coimbatore	12	...	91	15	103	15	118	4·10	·96	5·06	55	5	60	46	9	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	‖1	...	1	1	1	2								
31	Ootacamund	2	...	20	...	22	...	22	·62	...	·62	5	...	5	5	...	5	11	...	11	...	...	...	¶1	...	1	...	...	...								
	Total ...	123	10	1,633	178	1,756	188	1,944	85·69	9·45	95·14	811	66	877	827	105	932	31	3	34	...	...	...	2	1	3	85	13	98								
32	European Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
	Grand Total ...	140	12	1,968	205	2,108	217	2,325	105·92	10·95	116·87	932	79	1,011	1,025	117	1,142	31	4	35	...	...	...	5	1	6	115	16	131								

Vide information given in Statements Nos. 8 and 11.

* Dysentery. † Remittent fever. ‡ Bronchitis. § Diarrhœa. ‖ Dysentery and dropsy. ¶ Dysentery out of hospital.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners in the jails during the year* 1882.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12								13	
																				Hospital.								Cost.	
																				A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1882.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
4	Coimbatore	8	...	57	3	65	3	7·35	·19	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...										
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
6	Salem	8	1	41	3	49	4	3·98	·23	46	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...										
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	16	1	98	6	114	7	11·33	·42	107	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...										
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
9	Berhampore	4	...	13	...	17	...	1·64	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...										
10	Vizagapatam	1	...	23	...	24	...	1·96	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...										
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
12	Rajahmundry	1	...	27	...	28	...	3·26	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...										
13	Guntur	1	...	18	...	19	...	1·10	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...										
14	Nellore	1	...	13	...	14	...	1·12	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
15	Kurnool	3	1	14	1	17	2	1·51	...	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...										
16	Bellary	2	...	26	2	28	2	2·43	·16	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...										
17	Cuddapah	1	...	39	1	40	1	5·45	·20	39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...										
18	Chittoor	3	...	32	1	35	1	3·66	·11	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...										
19	Chingleput	5	...	25	2	30	2	2·39	·19	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...										
20	Cuddalore	10	...	59	...	69	...	7·56	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...										
21	Tranquebar	10	1	82	1	92	2	10·63	·11	80	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...										
22	Tanjore	13	...	97	3	110	3	12·03	·20	100	3	...	...	...	...	*1	...	9	...										
23	Trichinopoly	3	...	34	1	37	1	4·11	·07	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...										
24	Madura	22	...	135	6	157	6	19·41	·49	130	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...										
25	Tinnevelly	6	...	28	...	34	...	4·09	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...										
26	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
27	Calicut	17	1	124	6	141	7	11·35	·20	120	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1										
28	Tellicherry	7	...	57	2	64	2	6·21	·12	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1										
29	Mangalore	8	...	60	5	68	5	5·39	·19	60	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1										
30	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
31	Ootacamund	...	...	7	...	7	...	·49	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Total ...	118	3	913	31	1,031	34	105·79	2·04	903	31	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	3										
32	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
33	Debtors' Prison, Madras	13	1	340	61	353	62	17·63	1·60	339	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1										
	Grand Total ...	147	5	1,351	98	1,498	103	134·75	4·06	1,349	99	...	...	...	...	1	...	148	4										

Vide information given in Statements Nos. 8 and 11.

* Apoplexy.

D.—POLICE.

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1882-83.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.											Cost of Police.								
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Total.	Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Average pay of	
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).					Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	10a	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	15	§ 66,463	...	...	...	...	1,364	...	Rupees 10 per mensem.	Rupees 8 per mensem.
	Madras City Police	...	*3	10	38	8	783	141	...	...	...	983	...	31,943	...	‖ 8,390	46,341	¶ 1,22,252	...		
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20,432	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ganjam	...	3	10	18	...	1,085	...	...	...	...	1,116	...	21,600	5,421	...	26,918	1,11,427	...		
	Vizagapatam	...	3	11	22	...	1,194	22	...	...	...	1,252	...	20,399	4,051	...	32,379	1,38,255	....		
	Jeypore	...	2	3	8	...	400	...	...	...	...	413	...	14,400	5,321	...	10,104	37,948	...		
	Godavari	...	2	10	20	...	1,438	55	...	...	...	1,525	...	18,272	2,830	...	29,036	1,38,518	...		
	Kistna	...	2	7	22	...	1,236	...	26	...	...	1,293	...	13,042	2,598	...	24,030	1,17,639	...		
	Total ...	1	12	41	90	...	5,353	77	26	...	...	5,600	20,432	87,713	20,221	...	1,22,467	5,43,787	...		
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16,716	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Nellore	...	2	8	17	...	1,170	...	100	...	...	1,297	...	16,869	2,250	...	26,064	1,19,384	...		
	Kurnool	...	2	8	14	...	903	...	...	...	...	927	...	15,300	2,667	...	22,550	90,319	...		
	Bellary	...	1	7	15	...	734	...	...	...	...	757	...	12,000	1,025	...	19,226	73,467	...		
	Anantapur	...	1	5	8	...	509	...	...	...	...	523	...	8,202	1,285	...	14,489	47,198	...		
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	16	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	16,745	2,993	...	28,364	1,03,225	...		
	North Arcot	...	2	10	20	...	1,292	...	...	...	...	1,324	...	16,991	2,515	...	32,403	1,25,764	...		
	Chingleput	...	1	7	12	...	724	...	...	...	...	744	...	10,874	1,082	...	21,886	85,309	...		
	South Arcot	...	2	8	14	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	1,073	...	15,673	1,450	...	24,784	1,18,276	...		
	Total ...	1	13	63	116	...	7,406	...	100	...	...	7,699	16,716	1,12,654	15,267	...	1,89,766	7,62,942	...		
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20,401	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Tanjore	...	2	8	19	...	1,359	12	...	...	...	1,400	...	13,304	2,660	...	25,771	1,47,296	...		
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	13	...	†786	...	...	...	...	805	...	9,935	837	...	16,052	77,681	...		
	Madura	...	2	10	17	...	1,101	...	...	...	...	1,130	...	14,437	2,604	...	27,736	1,16,507	...		
	Tinnevelly	...	2	7	15	...	898	...	...	...	...	922	...	16,092	2,004	...	21,670	92,241	...		
	Salem	...	2	10	16	...	‡1,293	...	...	...	...	1,321	...	18,264	2,928	...	27,111	1,09,979	...		
	Coimbatore	...	2	9	19	...	1,136	...	15	...	...	1,181	...	17,293	1,604	...	30,993	1,21,193	...		
	Malabar	...	4	9	27	...	1,367	...	...	...	...	1,407	...	26,296	4,393	...	31,563	1,47,256	...		
	South Canara	...	1	5	9	...	692	...	...	...	...	707	...	8,400	1,068	...	14,084	64,741	...		
	Total ...	1	16	63	135	...	8,632	12	15	...	...	8,874	20,401	1,24,021	18,098	...	1,94,910	8,76,894	...		
	Grand Total ...	5	44	177	379	8	22,187	230	141	...	...	23,171	1,24,012	3,56,331	53,586	8,390	5,53,484	23,07,239	...		

* 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy, and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.
† Includes 30 men as Punitive Police, sanctioned in G.O., No. 238, dated 29th January 1883, J.D.
‡ Do. 1 officer and 215 men as Punitive Police, sanctioned in G.Os., Nos. 1878 and 266, dated 18th November 1882 and 31st January 1883, J.D., respectively.
§ Do. cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 36 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers).
‖ Do. cost of Commissioner's establishment of 11 clerks and 51 servants (do.).
¶ Includes cost of establishment of 44 horse-keepers and 44 grass-cutters with a driver of prison van, together with Marine establishment, consisting of 2 writers, 6 conicopillays, 2 servants, and 60 tindals, boatmen, &c., (not Police Officers).

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—(*Continued*).				Distribution of force.												Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (officers and men).					
						In district.										In cantonments.				To area (6).			To population (7).		
						Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		Salt and Land Custom Police Guards.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.											
		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	*27	27*a*		28	29	30		31		32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office	4,814	72,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police	35,958	2,44,884	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	55	51	821	...	...	27	405,848	·03	...	...	438	...	465
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1,242	21,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	27,408	1,92,774	...	...	...	33	...	36	...	...	28	959	3	57	...	...	8,311	1,749,604	7·7	...	...	1,614	1,670	666
	Vizagapatam	27,814	2,22,898	...	...	1	56	...	70	...	...	33	994	2	96	...	...	8,880	1,900,951	7·4	...	...	1,591	1,665	763
	Jeypore	7,827	75,600	...	...	...	11	...	6	...	...	13	383	...	...	...	...	8,500	584,190	21·1	...	...	1,453	...	...
	Godavari	25,118	2,13,774	...	...	1	120	...	79	...	157	28	1,029	3	108	...	...	7,345	1,791,512	5·9	...	...	1,437	1,508	707
	Kistna	18,521	1,75,830	...	...	...	67	...	84	...	123	25	896	6	92	...	...	8,471	1,548,480	7·7	...	...	1,404	1,486	558
	Total ...	1,07,930	9,02,550	...	...	2	287	...	275	...	280	128	4,261	14	353	...	...	41,507	7,574,737	8·3	...	...	1,506	1,571	676
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	227	16,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	20,717	1,85,284	...	...	...	31	...	78	...	135	27	961	...	65	...	...	8,739	1,220,236	7·7	...	...	1,078	1,109	565
	Kurnool	16,454	1,47,290	...	...	...	20	...	71	...	...	23	766	1	46	...	...	7,788	709,305	8·6	...	...	782	801	433
	Bellary	12,870	1,18,588	...	...	...	63	...	57	...	9	19	502	4	95	...	8	5,590	736,807	8·2	...	...	1,076	1,128	766
	Anantapur	7,698	78,372	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	4	14	439	...	10	...	...	5,417	599,889	10·4	...	...	1,156	1,169	491
	Cuddapah	17,518	1,68,845	...	...	...	26	...	92	...	...	28	863	...	44	...	...	8,738	1,121,038	8·5	...	...	1,092	1,122	431
	North Arcot	25,019	2,02,692	...	...	1	137	...	83	...	...	30	1,001	1	71	...	...	7,296	1,317,814	6·2	...	...	1,533	1,589	665
	Chingleput	15,090	1,34,241	...	...	...	23	...	57	1	145	18	399	1	32	...	68	2,842	981,381	4·9	...	...	1,707	1,742	1,130
	South Arcot	16,983	1,77,166	...	...	...	42	...	71	...	117	24	741	...	78	...	...	4,873	1,814,738	5·3	...	...	1,986	2,095	813
	Total ...	1,32,576	12,29,921	...	...	1	342	...	565	1	410	184	5,672	7	441	...	76	51,283	9,001,208	7·4	...	...	1,296	1,338	682
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	614	21,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	31,054	2,20,085	...	...	...	68	...	93	1	158	25	707	3	345	...	...	3,654	2,130,383	3·1	...	...	1,825	2,336	578
	Trichinopoly	12,169	1,16,674	...	...	1	110	...	50	...	...	16	483	2	143	...	...	3,312	1,215,033	4·8	...	...	1,751	2,023	719
	Madura	24,057	1,85,371	...	...	...	36	...	54	...	...	28	887	1	124	...	...	8,401	2,168,680	7·7	...	...	1,982	2,147	704
	Tinnevelly	18,626	1,50,533	...	...	...	26	...	78	...	...	23	698	1	96	...	...	5,381	1,699,747	6·006	...	...	1,897	2,055	613
	Salem	34,151	1,92,433	...	...	1	64	...	76	...	...	26	1,092	1	61	...	...	7,729	1,599,595	6·2	...	...	1,274	1,297	817
	Coimbatore	22,389	1,93,472	...	...	1	121	...	99	...	...	27	823	2	105	...	3	8,761	1,748,724	8·3	...	...	1,651	1,758	702
	Malabar	28,588	2,38,096	...	...	2	102	...	100	1	47	29	888	6	187	2	43	5,763	2,365,035	4·5	...	...	1,884	2,074	839
	South Canara	11,250	99,543	...	...	...	39	...	50	...	101	14	458	1	44	...	...	3,902	959,514	6·9	...	...	1,692	1,777	713
	Total ...	1,82,898	14,17,222	...	...	5	566	...	600	2	306	189	6,036	17	1,105	2	46	46,903	13,886,711	5·9	...	...	1,737	1,908	687
	Grand Total ...	4,64,176	38,67,218	...	...	8	1,251	...	1,440	3	996	503	16,037	89	2,720	2	122	139,720	30,868,504	6·7	...	...	1,476	1,610	616

* In column 27 are shown the guards provided for the Huzur and Taluk Treasuries.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for the year* 1882.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1882.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.*			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.											
													Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.		By promotion.	By money rewards.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.†	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.											
	1	1*a*		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town.	49	1,153	49	1,155	50	121	740	1	17	2	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	49	878	...	74	81	600	532	33	3	33	18	12	2	11	19·1	·9
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	23	1,109	23	1,120	1,014	279	1,072	...	11	4	114	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	20	1	17	23	583	...	54	61	532	544	16	6	21	11	110	4	20	80·7	1·8
	Vizagapatam	24	1,272	30	1,270	1,101	487	1,272	2	36	5	459	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	109	24	923	2	117	388	645	563	18	5	11	38	261	6	26	88·2	2·
	Jeypore ...	9	363	9	402	433	108	...	...	22	2	233	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	9	199	...	93	36	231	96	4	2	7	22	5	9	13	59·4	3·5
	Godavari ...	24	1,368	26	1,384	713	510	5	...	14	3	226	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	23	23	737	2	148	202	713	578	11	3	13	14	107	1	31	59·5	2·2
	Kistna ...	24	1,161	24	1,172	609	1,161	1,161	...	15	6	214	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	11	6	24	659	...	189	160	471	627	38	5	14	15	66	5	16	46·3	1·4
	Total ...	104	5,273	112	5,348	3,870	2,545	3,510	2	98	20	1,246	...	12	..	4	...	1	...	77	14	155	103	3,101	4	601	847	2,592	2,408	87	21	66	100	549	25	106	68	2
Central Range.	Nellore ...	20	1,095	20	1,115	461	500	1,095	...	10	12	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	17	20	540	...	227	200	571	520	59	7	27	10	131	7	7	33·4	·6
	Kurnool ...	19	902	19	914	388	537	881	...	9	1	231	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6	3	21	19	383	...	80	57	447	418	2	3	12	9	3	...	9	93·2	1·
	Bellary ...	19	689	19	722	366	481	689	...	5	3	193	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	22	241	...	68	60	446	240	35	4	21	5	...	7	3	55·8	·4
	Anantapur ...	11	474	11	500	253	260	460	...	14	3	87	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	11	201	...	34	36	253	199	7	...	11	14	2	1	2	33·8	·4
	Cuddapah ...	21	1,036	22	1,041	442	556	1,022	1	26	...	199	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	4	21	459	...	170	85	534	445	24	3	21	27	2	...	13	71	1·2
	North Arcot	25	1,295	25	1,327	599	568	1,295	...	24	5	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	25	929	1	221	209	588	546	32	6	48	24	31	4	16	45·3	1·2
	Chingleput ...	16	782	16	786	279	320	782	...	39	...	335	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	2	16	705	1	32	7	304	468	37	2	22	39	53	3	7	27·1	9·
	South Arcot	18	1,136	19	1,206	427	543	1,136	...	17	3	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	326	18	799	...	127	110	569	551	12	...	23	17	105	2	12	26·2	1·
	Total ...	149	7,409	151	7,611	3,215	3,765	7,360	1	144	27	1,936	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	51	43	380	152	4,257	2	959	764	3,712	3,387	208	25	185	145	327	24	69	48·4	·9
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	21	1,503	22	1,530	429	591	1,503	...	18	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	1	21	1,373	...	33	118	688	549	17	...	23	18	68	4	16	57·1	1·
	Trichinopoly	15	§761	15	799	266	310	710	...	15	32	77	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	15	700	...	80	37	286	448	29	3	7	15	52	...	11	65·9	1·4
	Madura ...	22	1,139	24	1,153	457	818	1,139	...	19	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	52	22	974	1	77	44	670	437	18	5	29	19	31	3	11	62·2	·9
	Tinnevelly ...	17	906	19	910	367	520	906	...	7	4	288	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	12	17	739	...	109	53	481	397	24	8	8	7	43	1	9	80·3	1·
	Salem ...	‡22	‡1,169	22	1,292	605	699	1,008	1	56	5	91	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	8	22	751	1	127	267	600	591	20	2	46	57	25	2	14	67·5	1·2
	Coimbatore ...	18	920	19	926	444	547	920	...	17	1	41	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	18	790	2	115	74	513	351	12	3	22	17	1	2	8	81	·9
	Nilgiris ...	5	173	5	194	51	104	44	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	5	132	1	20	3	131	44	1	1	22	3	...	1	1	60·7	·6
	Malabar ...	28	1,393	31	1,391	609	768	3,093	...	44	...	305	...	4	...	...	...	...	24	3	22	28	1,265	...	53	95	826	521	17	5	12	44	124	...	34	59·5	2·4
	South Canara	11	622	11	630	253	429	622	...	9	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	11	357	...	17	127	313	319	8	4	13	9	147	8	7	45·7	1·1
	Total ...	159	8,586	168	8,825	3,481	4,786	8,245	1	188	43	1,822	...	19	...	...	...	...	52	70	109	159	7,081	5	631	818	4,508	3,657	146	31	182	189	491	21	111	64·6	1·3
	Grand Total.	461	‖22,421	480	‖22,939	10,616	11,217	19,855	5	447	92	4,735	...	44	...	7	...	1	...	182	129	662	463	15,317	11	2,265	¶ 2,510	11,412	9,984	474	80	466	452	¶1379	72	297	57·6	1·3

* Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.
† All members of the force below the grade of Head Constables are armed with batons, except Marine and Mounted Police.
‡ Includes Punitive Police—1 officer and 161 men.
§ Includes Punitive Police—21 men.
‖ Temporary salt guards excluded.
¶ Includes men enlisted (column 25) for temporary salt duty and discharged (column 32) after the manufacturing season.
Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force during the year* 1882.

| Ranges. | Districts. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or caste. | | | | | | | | | | | |

E.—MILITARY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the strength, &c., of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1882-83.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of the year.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
European. Cavalry	938	114	...	7	7	58	26	961	2	...	51	...	69	841	1,021
European. Sappers	60	19	...	2	2	2	2	73	1	...	...	...	4	69	...
European. Artillery	2,446	448	...	24	24	188	194	2,488	16	76	95	...	129	2,264	2,977
European. Infantry	8,195	1,028	...	77	77	566	792	7,788	9	...	288	...	417	7,083	170
European. Total ...	11,639	1,609	...	110	110	814	1,014	11,310	28	76	434	...	619	10,257	4,168
Native ... Cavalry	1,544	118	...	14	14	57	31	1,560	4	...	45	47	124	1,344	2,242
Native ... Sappers	1,273	85	...	15	15	23	6	1,314	1	...	16	18	44	1,236	119
Native ... Infantry	27,733	2,366	...	341	341	3,053	708	25,997	32	...	280	491	1,287	23,939	2,903
Native ... Total ...	30,550	2,569	...	370	370	3,133	745	28,871	37	...	341	556	1,455	26,519	5,264
Grand Total ...	42,189	4,178	...	480	480	3,947	1,759	40,181	65	76	775	556	2,074	36,776	9,432

Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

DIVISION III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

(1.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1882-83.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowance to district and village officers and inamdars and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	4,71,16,870	2,10,189	43,79,457	10,21,459	6,29,255	62,40,360	4,08,76,510	...
Tributes and contributions	34,46,430	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,430	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	64,58,419	4,905	1,97,316	...	...	2,02,221	62,56,198	...
Assessed taxes	4,60,365	5,463	5,655	...	...	11,118	4,49,247	...
Customs	10,45,795	18,568	1,85,415	1,47,363	...	3,51,346	6,94,449	...
Salt	1,59,08,525	14,740	15,22,583	4,49,603	...	19,86,926	1,19,21,599	...
Stamps	52,08,372	63,398	1,42,804	...	...	2,06,202	50,02,170	...
Registration	5,79,446	1,977	4,51,578	...	...	4,53,555	1,25,891	...
Post office	40,65,139	...	46,71,802	...	...	46,71,802	...	6,06,663
Telegraph	6,63,284	...	11,17,921	...	...	11,17,921	...	4,54,637
Receipts in aid of pensions	3,87,981	...	...	...	...	...	3,87,981	...
Public works	2,63,747	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,747	...
Military	18,86,304	...	...	...	...	...	18,86,304	...
Other sundry sources of income	2,85,568	217	...	...	...	217	2,85,351	...
Total	8,57,74,245	3,19,457	1,26,74,531	16,18,425	6,29,255	1,52,41,668	7,05,32,577	...
Deduct Provincial share	2,01,41,469	98,725	49,63,548	...	...	50,62,273	1,50,79,196	...
Net Imperial	6,56,32,776	2,20,732	77,10,983	16,18,425	6,29,255	1,01,79,395	5,54,53,381	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	2,01,41,469	98,725	49,63,548	...	...	50,62,273	1,50,79,196	...
Forest	9,06,442	488	6,45,211	...	...	6,45,699	2,60,743	...
Minor departments	1,94,860	613	...	...	...	613	1,94,247	...
Law and justice	6,63,644	52,181	...	...	...	52,181	6,11,463	...
Police	1,65,634	19,977	...	...	...	19,977	1,45,657	...
Marine	5,311	...	...	...	...	...	5,311	...
Education	1,89,299	10	...	...	...	10	1,89,289	...
Medical	61,909	1,446	...	...	...	1,446	60,463	...
Stationery and printing	81,762	45	...	...	...	45	81,717	...
Public works and irrigation and navigation	2,19,505	...	73,739	...	...	73,739	1,45,766	...
Receipts in aid of pensions	56,173	258	...	...	...	258	55,915	...
Miscellaneous	76,078	4,315	...	...	...	4,315	71,763	...
Unfettered Local Funds	2,93,150	...	2,41,315	...	...	2,41,315	53,835	...
Total Provincial	2,30,57,236	1,78,058	59,23,813	...	...	61,01,871	1,69,55,365	...
Fettered Local Funds.								
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. — Rates and cesses on lands	42,15,172	10,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational receipts	55,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical receipts	11,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public works receipts	5,45,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous do.	4,08,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contributions	34,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Service Fund. — Deductions from Land Revenue	10,07,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rates and cesses on lands	21,35,626	2,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous receipts	28,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	38,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,53,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police Lodging Fund	21,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Book Depôt Fund	80,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry other funds	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Fettered Funds	87,36,964	12,812	...	...	...	12,812	87,24,152	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other sundry funds	5,31,958	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,958	...
Total Excluded Funds	5,31,958	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,958	...
Grand Total from all sources	9,79,58,934	4,11,602	1,36,34,796	16,18,425	6,29,255	1,62,94,078	8,16,64,856	...

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1882-83.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount. 1881-82.	Amount. 1882-83.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	RS.	RS.	
Civil and Political—Establishment and contingencies	22,34,993	22,11,280	
Judicial charges	36,80,477	37,79,019	
Military charges	2,68,03,400	2,69,34,473	
Marine charges	38,567	3,379	
Medical charges	3,35,012	.....	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,41,648	3,49,791	
Superannuation and retired allowances	17,55,066	17,73,139	
Public works ... Civil	3,92,369	4,27,238	
Public works ... Military	4,90,435	6,60,308	
Public works ... Irrigation	27,31,325	39,28,331	
Public works ... Harbour works	6,89,060	4,98,081	
Miscellaneous	9,37,039	2,59,952	
Reduction of debt	.....	6,33,000	
Total Imperial and Provincial ...	4,04,29,391	4,21,57,991	
Deduct Provincial share ...	.....	61,20,379	
Net Imperial ...	4,04,29,391	3,60,37,612	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	.....	61,20,379	
Buildings, roads and bridges	14,17,455	19,43,446	
Prisons	9,75,342	9,05,047	
Police	36,83,140	36,05,480	
Education	10,45,489	11,06,387	
Medical	6,38,471	10,21,337	
Printing and stationery	4,87,847	7,25,450	
Famine relief	4,64,030	1,35,319	
Miscellaneous	5,98,362	3,83,552	
Irrigation and navigation	1,67,744	2,79,363	
Total Provincial ...	94,77,380	1,62,25,760	
Fettered Funds.			
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Public works	37,32,326	37,67,872	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Education	5,70,272	6,56,894	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Hospitals and dispensaries	4,95,966	5,05,554	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	5,46,594	4,91,293	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. Miscellaneous	1,57,652	1,22,114	
Village Service Fund	29,82,105	30,11,692	
Jungle Conservancy Fund	2,12,829	.....	
Irrigation Cess Fund	37,767	35,694	
Canal and Ferry Fund	37,155	42,710	
Police Lodging Fund	32,237	26,556	
Book Depôt Fund	88,262	67,925	
Sundry other funds	1,297	1,476	
Total Fettered Funds ...	88,94,462	87,29,780	
Excluded Funds.			
Port Funds	4,05,709	3,08,759	
Educational Building Fund	29,024	33,891	
University Fee Fund	67,186	75,277	
Sundry other funds	25,514	31,317	
Total Excluded Funds ...	5,27,433	4,49,244	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue ...	5,93,29,166	6,14,42,396	

(3.)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1882-83.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash balance of last year	2,16,49,646	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	6,14,42,396
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1	8,16,64,856	Interest on Imperial loans	34,15,983
Interest on local loans	7,98,036	Do. on local loans	7,52,202
Stock receipts	1,83,825	Railways and Irrigation Company	61,22,795
Railways and Irrigation Company	1,12,83,410	Service Funds	12,38,723
Service Funds	22,83,563	Deposits repaid	1,67,06,101
Deposits	1,68,18,992	Advances	20,34,110
Advances repaid	20,46,535	Bills of local treasuries paid	78,19,228
Bills of local treasuries	75,77,021	Bills of other Governments paid	8,14,221
Bills on other Governments	6,89,299	Local loans	35,741
Local loans	3,42,739	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	8,84,069
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	8,49,805	Council Bills paid	31,34,393
Recovery of advances made in London	7,80,000	Cash remittances to other Governments ...	3,03,34,909
Funds obtained by the Military Department from the treasuries of other Governments ...	98,01,304	Departmental balances	55,245
Net unadjusted credits in departmental accounts.	1,33,482		
Total receipts including balance ...	15,69,02,513		
Deduct disbursements ...	13,47,90,116		
Cash at the end of the year ...	2,21,12,397	Total disbursements ...	13,47,90,116

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1882-83.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MILITARY.						
1. Accommodation for troops—						
Buildings for European troops in the plains (permanent) Infantry.	...	...	1,29,514	88,425	2,17,939	...
Buildings for European troops in the plains (permanent(Artillery.	...	...	32,312	26,419	58,731	...
Buildings for Native troops	...	...	33,779	36,243	70,022	...
Do. which are expected to yield a return on their outlay.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for European troops (Cavalry)	...	...	374	19,383	19,757	...
2. Ordnance works	...	...	18,693	15,106	33,799	...
3. Commissariat buildings	...	...	17,926	6,808	24,734	...
4. Staff and miscellaneous	...	...	6,023	11,686	17,709	...
5. Stud	...	...	3,016	6,208	9,224	...
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications ...	...	...	...	12,283	12,283	...
7. General cantonment works	...	...	6,311	7,387	13,698	...
8. Fortifications	...	...	417	8,405	8,822	...
Repairs to cantonment roads	...	...	...	16,266	16,266	...
Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters	...	...	...	38,336	38,336	...
Total Military ...	...	...	2,48,365	2,92,955	5,41,320	1,11,767
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SERVICES.						
Civil Buildings.						
3. Salt	...	...	14,456	...	14,456	...
6. Post offices	...	...	1,21,315	3,882	1,25,197	...
7. Telegraph	...	...	65,435	859	66,294	...
Customs	...	...	...	358	358	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services ...	...	...	2,01,206	5,099	2,06,305	45,378
Total Imperial ...	...	...	4,49,571	2,98,054	7,47,625	1,57,145
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Imperial Services.						
12. Administration	...	...	3,18,144	33,995	3,52,139	...
13. Minor Departments	...	...	9,945	1,851	11,796	...
14. Law and Justice	...	...	1,02,025	17,094	1,19,119	...
15. Ecclesiastical	...	...	15,078	14,297	29,375	...
Provincial Services.						
16. Jails	...	...	88,882	2,826	91,708	...
17. Police	...	...	37,054	891	37,945	...
18. Educational	...	...	1,214	3,737	4,951	...
19. Medical	...	...	48,014	18,482	66,496	...
20. Miscellaneous	...	...	2,84,731	49,396	3,34,127	...
Telegraph	...	...	6,968	...	6,968	...
COMMUNICATIONS.						
1—4. Roads	...	...	1,47,475	18,036	1,65,511	...
5. Boat, bridges, and ferries	...	...	7,920	...	7,920	...
6. River improvements	...	...	...	1,392	1,392	...
7. Navigable canals	571	18,923	...	...	19,494	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	64,504	5,739	70,243	...
Total Provincial ...	571	18,923	11,31,954	1,67,736	13,19,184	5,23,909
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Chattrams and travellers' bungalows	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospitals and dispensaries	...	...	3,019	...	3,019	...
Communications.						
Roads	10,212	28,446	...	...	38,658	...
Canal and Ferry Funds	20,536	...	...	...	20,536	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Wells and tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avenues and plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	493	493	...
Jungle Conservancy Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Incorporated Local Funds ...	30,748	28,446	3,019	493	62,706	33,161

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on yielding works income.	Maintenance of yielding works income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Endowment Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational Building Fund	...	...	15,493	3,135	18,628	...
University Fee Fund	...	...	1,105	...	1,105	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Port Fund	...	...	18,135	6,381	24,516	...
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	34,733	9,516	44,249	10,021
Total Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	30,748	28,446	37,752	10,009	1,06,955	43,182

Abstract.

Imperial, Military	...	...	2,48,365	2,92,955	5,41,320	1,11,767
Do. Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	...	...	2,01,206	5,099	2,06,305	45,378
Provincial	571	18,923	11,31,954	1,67,736	13,19,184	5,23,909
Local Incorporated and Excluded	30,748	28,446	37,752	10,009	1,06,955	43,182
Total Buildings and Roads ...	31,319	47,369	16,19,277	4,75,799	21,73,764	7,24,236

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

(2.)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1882-83.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay.				Receipts during 1882-83.			Working expenses during 1882-83 inclusive of indirect charges. (*a*)	Net results excluding interest.				Interest charges during 1882-83. (*b*)	Net results including interest.			
		Direct.		Indirect. (*a*)								Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
		During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	During 1882-83.	To end of 1882-83.	Direct revenue.	Indirect revenue.	Total.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godavari delta system	1,30,32,653	2,20,034	92,39,974	4,875	17,80,267	13,94,033	1,51,165	15,45,198	3,34,170	12,11,028	...	10·98	...	3,65,198	8,45,830	...	7·67	...
Kistna do.	1,49,45,519	2,00,948	58,74,768	11,901	4,55,860	7,41,086	1,26,247	8,67,333	2,84,416	5,82,917	...	9·21	...	2,30,972	3,51,945	...	5·56	...
Cauvery do.	18,54,847	30,489	10,47,663	472	1,02,575	5,19,759	1,36,508	6,56,267	33,995	6,22,272	...	54·09	...	41,297	5,80,975	...	50·51	...
Penner anicut delta system ...	13,02,042	...	14,28,862	...	2,36,297	1,05,417	15,210	1,20,627	17,496	1,03,131	...	6·19	...	57,154	45,977	...	2·76	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	11,71,527	13,628	12,38,078	356	74,057	89,016	2,248	91,264	18,246	73,018	...	5·56	...	49,250	23,768	...	1·81	...
Sungum anicut system	35,69,049	5,25,847	7,57,154	39,153	44,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,769	...	19,769	...	2·46
Kurnool canal	...	1,76,25,050	1,76,25,050	...	...	76,023	...	76,023	1,39,731	...	63,708	...	·36	3,52,501	...	4,16,209	...	2·36
Total ...	...	1,86,15,996	3,72,11,549	56,757	26,93,975	29,25,334	4,31,378	33,56,712	8,28,054	25,92,366	63,708	...	...	11,16,141	18,48,495	4,35,978	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.																		
Imperial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	— 311	6,24,425	100	1,12,164	29,839	544	30,383	— 2,919	33,302	...	4·52	...	24,983	8,319	...	1·12	...
Palar anicut system	...	— 1,39,830	15,92,004	— 3,032	88,961	96,268	13,623	1,09,891	38,833	71,058	...	4·23	...	66,477	4,581	...	·27	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,02,643	22,116	3,53,542	578	33,486	5,002	268	5,270	47,761	...	42,491	...	10·97	13,699	...	56,190	...	14·51
Total ...	...	— 1,18,025	25,69,971	— 2,354	2,34,611	1,31,109	14,435	1,45,544	83,675	1,04,360	42,491	...	...	1,05,159	12,900	56,190	...	...
Provincial.																		
Buckingham canal	92,78,484	1,59,036	48,92,525	4,100	4,31,974	1,08,127	...	1,08,127	1,66,992	...	58,865	...	1·09	1,92,520	...	2,51,385	...	4·67
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	17,82,559	17,705	14,72,958	348	2,37,039	47,114	...	47,114	12,129	34,985	...	2·04	...	58,564	...	23,579	...	1·37
Total ...	...	1,76,741	63,65,483	4,448	7,19,013	1,55,241	...	1,55,241	1,79,121	34,985	58,865	...	...	2,51,084	...	2,74,964	...	...
Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	...	58,716	89,35,454	2,094	9,53,624	2,86,350	14,435	3,00,785	2,62,796	1,39,345	1,01,356	...	...	3,56,243	12,900	3,31,154	...	...

NOTE.—(*a*) The indirect charges consist of (i) capitalization of loss of land revenue on account of land taken up for the project; (ii) loss of exchange; and (iii) leave and pension allowances.
(*b*) Interest is charged on the *direct* capital outlay only, and is calculated at 4 per cent. on the outlay to end of previous year, *plus* half the outlay of the year.

C.—RAILWAYS.

For the year 1882-83.

Railways.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.				Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or losses.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended up to 31st March 1883.
			First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.									
		*	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				RS.
Madras ...	...	*861	14,506	59,321	4,301,464	4,375,291	24,59,886	37,11,472	5,000	68,90,414	43,32,744	Net profits Rupees 25,57,670, being at the rate of £2-2 per cent. per annum.	1,080	9,686	11,40,49,844
South Indian.	...	655	8,631	48,573	4,054,512	4,111,716	20,08,443	14,59,655	56,343	37,59,212	24,01,976	Net profits Rupees 13,57,236, being at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum.	463	6,908	4,54,20,598

* 42½ miles double line.

D.—MARINE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1882-83.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS. A. P.	RS.	
Screw Steamer *Margaret Northcote.*	60 tons, 30 horse-power nominal.	...	11	3,738 2 8	...	
Boat *Pearl*	15 tons	...	...	108 13 0	...	} No permanent crew employed.
Schooner *Edith*	12 ,, ...	...	...	16 15 0	...	
Screw Steamer *Madras*..	197 tons, 150 horse-power nominal.	3	15	11,749 0 0	...	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steam Dredge	.....	1	15 for dredge 7 for punts	* 6,518 1 2	...	* Includes dredging expenses, wages, &c.
Steamer *Godavari* ...	154 tons, 30 horse-power nominal.	...	...	...	...	Employed under Revenue Department at Rajahmundry ferry. Advertised for sale.
Do. *Shamrock* ...	114 ,, 16 ,,	...	10	1,200 0 0	1,481	Employed from time to time in towing and inspection duties; sometimes let out to private parties on hire.
Do. *Thistle*	114 ,, 12 ,,	...		1,200 0 0	1,495	
Do. *Arthur Cotton*...	39 ,, 5 ,,	...	6	1,500 0 0	1,427	
Do. *Victoria* ...	68 ,, 140 ,,	...	14	1,500 0 0	1,607	
Do. *Prince*	.....	...	...	...	...	Sold.
Do. *Wurda*	.....	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do. *Little Nell* ...	.....	...	...	...	...	Converted into a stone boat.

(2.)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the year* 1882-83.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.			RS.	RS.	
Establishment	4	105	62,633	...	
Light-house		9	2,292	...	
Pier		29	7,740	...	
Divers		3	1,574	...	
Picottahmen		6	576	...	
Tide gauge		2	488	...	
Electric clock establishment ...		1	180	...	
Stockade		1	62	...	
Harbour establishment		13	6,444	...	
Out-ports.					
Masters Attendant and Conservators	18	152	57,612	...	
Light-houses	...	80	13,142	...	
Pilotage	...	...	...	13,903	Government share of pilotage.
Total ...	22	401	1,52,743	13,903	

E.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Cereals.														Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley.	Rice.	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Chenna or samai or chennulu (Panicum miliare).	Khoda, varagu, ariga or arikalu (Panicum miliaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Korali.	Ganjee.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus Indicus).	Horse gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas.	Lentils.	Cow gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ganjam	...	336	282,173	404	5,715	53	70,841	1,614	375	551	...	...	179	362,241	...	4,436	5,159	11,487	3,542	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	57,880	3,936	21,717	1,835	16,591	4,287	4,588	81	1,300	...	797	113,012	108	657	8,182	4,396	328	...	...	...
Godavari	120	...	538,699	92,071	5,948	6,432	21,221	7,835	18,549	2,005	...	...	...	692,880	8,681	9,009	24,548	9,434	4,321	...	2	2,774
Kistna	4,786	...	351,330	195,274	152,617	255,616	23,121	81	242,920	38,863	...	...	...	1,264,608	20,342	26,245	47,103	12,452	4,187	...	...	...
Nellore	16	...	239,408	321,962	34,042	2,575	41,236	...	234,338	173	...	...	...	873,750	...	1,541	44,020	8,184	1,695	...	55,985	...
Cuddapah	1,529	...	130,216	381,705	317,039	102,210	121,265	3,331	43,966	...	...	...	...	1,101,261	...	36,275	124,074	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	1,339	...	61,517	233,016	3,608	...	74,824	5,158	...	41	...	...	273,021	652,524	17,568	356	211,887	9,202	...	...	3,279	...
Bellary	3,643	...	33,316	666,839	92,442	246,533	37,463	...	...	304	...	...	20,486	1,101,026	10,311	40,328	64,518	21,552	254	...	56,829	...
Kurnool	5,753	...	51,281	626,699	80,203	226,896	13,668	17,640	131,838	190	...	...	...	1,154,168	12,828	...	65,150	4,076	209	...	515	...
Madras	Information not available.																					
Chingleput	...	...	408,338	11,612	12,507	304	56,448	56	38,591	...	...	...	...	527,856	47	187	4,736	738	811	...	...	190
North Arcot	34	...	243,053	104,740	...	...	113,970	4,258	30,434	26,170	...	...	20,748	543,407	1,674	3,008	31,661	497	1,301	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	349,820	37,078	271,470	12,223	145,332	1,364	233,312	...	...	...	3,656	1,054,255	1,065	1,827	17,938	207	1,782	1	...	530
Tanjore	...	...	964,925	16,349	43,703	271	41,662	2,371	87,347	956	...	...	...	1,157,584	...	13,714	3,720	160	6,131	...	...	2,414
Trichinopoly	...	...	176,116	137,765	157,326	4,062	94,402	21,434	136,173	...	...	...	344	727,622	529	28,948	34,443	2,195	3,213	...	...	...
Madura	142	...	134,373	140,150	106,408	7,800	106,150	87,707	78,398	...	...	...	20,459	681,587	61	4,099	63,635	2,756	8,853	...	...	1,350
Tinnevelly	...	...	285,812	83,201	217,052	2,617	46,219	137,947	76,431	...	...	...	5,843	855,122	1,635	6,522	73,101	13,208	20,986	...	...	17,538
Coimbatore	2,913	...	91,682	578,575	690,901	31,356	222,628	63,278	4,066	...	...	...	...	1,685,399	5,999	9,340	149,975	4,545	7,419	...	...	...
Nilgiris	6,543	...	2,388	...	...	...	4,104	7,644	...	...	14,331	5,844	245	41,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	233	...	135,363	59,751	284,208	24,735	254,715	74,658	62,095	225	...	...	...	895,983	7,370	15,920	119,229	8,290	13,285	27,196	...	...
South Canara	...	...	487,386	...	...	...	3,354	64	...	...	...	...	...	490,804	...	142	14,885	10,705	12,177	...	...	1,784
Malabar	...	...	583,675	...	52	...	4,440	13,227	...	604	...	...	...	601,998	...	944	2,875	762	1,325	4,127	...	...
Total ...	27,051	336	5,608,751	3,691,127	2,496,958	925,518	1,513,654	453,954	1,423,421	70,163	15,631	5,844	345,778	16,578,136	88,268	203,498	1,110,839	124,846	91,819	31,318	116,610	26,580

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Pulses—(*Continued*).								Orchard and garden produce.																
	Babberalu or alasundulu (Dolichos catiang).	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos lablab).	Perumpayaru.	Thattaipayaru.	Field gram or narippayaru.	Avarai.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirkolundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Ganjam	150	...	...	...	...	...	165	24,939	1,857	...	...	3,495	12	8	...	...	11	6,123	2,661	...	850	...	...	...	15,017
Vizagapatam	36	119	...	...	...	...	...	13,826	110	68	1	301	1	...	...	...	6	965	98	...	438	...	...	...	1,988
Godavari	4,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,151	3,630	650	202	641	5	...	...	236	107	2,579	21,215	...	...	...	47	637	29,949
Kistna	1,281	231	...	...	...	...	...	111,841	99	345	95	28	...	...	...	14	238	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	842	3,201
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,907	117,332	Details not available.																7,221
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,349	Do.																22,744
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,063	311,355	Do.																11,753
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,792	Do.																22,346
Kurnool	...	1,393	...	...	...	...	50	84,221	Do.																2,915
Madras	Information not available.								Information not available.																
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,709	1,654	...	...	6,735	...	178	...	...	...	3,892	1,945	3,414	4,016	45	19,075	...	40,954
North Arcot	...	1,053	...	...	...	...	7,436	46,630	Details not available.																27,168
South Arcot	...	90	425	...	...	...	440	24,305	1,041	1,242	293	1,456	651	25	....	40	7	791	4,338	257	19,922	189	1,782	1,739	33,773
Tanjore	...	260	...	...	506	...	149	27,054	10,161	1,306	677	374	543	70	...	100	13	1,375	6,009	350	...	2,034	68	186	23,266
Trichinopoly	...	9,852	...	2,961	4,411	145	...	86,697	6,165	1,086	...	549	...	71	105	30	20	...	4,250	184	...	47	...	1,939	14,446
Madura	...	2,117	...	685	...	...	3,007	86,563	Details not available.																11,391
Tinnevelly	...	154	...	...	4,474	...	3,089	140,757	6,123	1,970	1,330	701	...	145	1	...	...	...	...	35,309	642	...	...	498	46,719
Coimbatore	...	...	...	8,077	1,976	17,926	...	205,257	2,320	...	...	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	...	...	...	...	1,780	8,530
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Salem	...	...	...	3,749	6,255	...	...	201,288	2,182	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	3,728	...	94	...	...	44	7,068
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	39,721	7	...	...	1,300	...	57	...	...	...	...	26,415	...	...	...	...	...	27,779
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	10,096	Details not available.																274,660
Total ...	5,849	15,269	425	15,472	17,622	18,071	89,460	1,955,946	35,349	7,614	2,598	17,208	1,212	554	106	420	402	17,338	73,561	39,514	25,962	2,315	20,972	7,665	632,988

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.													
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Chinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omam.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
Ganjam	...	1,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1,707	1,424	...	...	...	431	...	136	...	...	543	...	33	48	...	2,615
Vizagapatam ...	...	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2,075	668	...	...	20	53	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	751
Godavari	...	8,531	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	9,546	4,182	...	...	7	1,371	782	287	1,610	1,456	14	...	41	963	...	10,713
Kistna	115	20,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,170	34,768	...	...	...	181	16,102	275	...	1,429	2,277	...	73	...	...	55,105
Nellore	...	3,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	3,712	5,090	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5,108
Cuddapah	...	3,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,608	7,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,274	...	...	...	11,796
Anantapur	...	913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,005	3,918	2,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,761	4,368
Bellary	...	3,891	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,191	6,975	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	7,615
Kurnool	...	4,067	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	...	66	5,509	8,509	...	...	...	452	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,990
Madras	Information not available.																											
Chingleput	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5,580	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	11	...	...	1,345	...	...	7,116
North Arcot	...	554	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	2,148	3,664	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	4,203
South Arcot	5	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	13	2,088	4,875	...	...	...	387	1,631	...	3	166	1,961	...	733	1	35	9,792
Tanjore	...	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,004	3,555	...	...	36	77	261	...	...	...	1,336	...	2,582	...	...	7,847
Trichinopoly	...	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	255	...	...	1,295	7,246	...	...	...	1,103	13,707	11	469	268	1,395	...	921	...	...	25,120
Madura	...	2,805	28	...	...	...	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	4,820	2,575	584	...	...	27	...	...	598	100	...	...	...	...	679	4,563
Tinnevelly	...	2,021	...	...	...	...	2,262	...	...	...	1,790	...	6,073	4,701	...	...	...	920	1,261	7	9	288	...	...	1,822	...	...	9,008
Coimbatore	...	16,893	...	...	...	...	489	...	...	...	...	...	17,382	8,785	7	...	...	3,002	1,654	470	...	501	420	1,094	1,371	403	77	17,784
Nilgiris	...	...	...	2,522	...	5,282	19,851	...	...	...	...	...	27,655	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Salem	...	3,324	...	...	...	...	5,789	...	...	...	...	1	9,114	10,603	...	...	...	336	3,961	6	...	1,270	...	...	923	2,563	...	19,662
South Canara ...	...	515	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	603	836	1,028	3,156	6	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	496	9,613	226	15,520
Malabar	...	150	...	85	...	55	31,015	...	...	...	...	...	31,305	36	420	6,684	4,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209	13,064
Total ...	120	78,707	1,369	2,607	...	5,337	61,481	...	91	1,681	1,790	4,840	158,023	124,201	2,039	9,840	4,793	8,714	39,387	1,193	2,689	5,649	7,955	5,368	10,340	13,591	5,175	240,934

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Starches.							Sugars.					Oils.							
	Arrow-root.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Sirukilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or gingelly.	Lamp-oil.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,721	6	...	...	3,727	1,781	902	...	20,503	4,315	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	11	...	129	3,433	15	...	...	18,883	406	...	...	400
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,113	200	...	...	7,313	...	205	...	98,472	33,234	20	...	...
Kistna	...	320	...	...	...	37	357	...	6,680	...	...	6,680	...	...	161	1,359	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	624	...	2,362	3,017	...	...	3	539	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,645	...	...	...	2,645	37,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	23,838	23,838	1,673	277	...	5,457	7,407	...	...	...	17,889	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,217	...	...	61	6,278	...	209	492	12,090	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	...	...	33	641	...	1	3,019	3,252	...	...	...	...
Madras	Information not available.																			
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2,136	...	...	2,178	...	...	...	9,409	...	7,876	1,836	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	578	578	3,619	3,933	...	1,056	8,608	103	...	127	37,467	...	1,249	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	128	...	...	1,611	1,739	4,407	433	8	15	4,863	...	559	...	51,094	...	48,220	3,547	1,821
Tanjore	...	...	1,826	34	...	1,158	3,018	352	1,010	...	...	1,362	...	2	...	11,355	1,654	8,649	4,627	701
Trichinopoly	...	731	162	...	...	...	893	5,196	129	...	...	5,325	...	14	...	38,217	...	5,796	977	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	831	831	546	...	...	406	952	45,110	39	...	...	13,168	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	1,282	142	77	9	1	1,511	210	...	...	...	210	7,122	18	...	69,650	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	1,658	...	...	...	...	1,658	3,728	1,682	...	...	5,410	...	...	...	48,393	...	470	...	...
Nilgiris	...	801	...	...	...	...	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	187	187	1,825	...	...	1,353	3,178	38,796	62	...	...	24,723	1,288	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	799	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	3,958	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	...	...	20	...	5	500	11,339	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4,792	2,258	111	9	28,241	35,411	46,216	17,922	8	10,872	75,018	130,665	2,257	4,302	453,869	77,500	73,568	10,987	2,922

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Oils—(*Continued*).			Dyes (not forest).								Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Castor-oil.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Saffron.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not oleeotic).	Others.	Total.	
	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
Ganjam	...	...	27,501	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,275	563	...	13	...	...	111	4,962	442,724
Vizagapatam	...	...	19,704	7,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,115	4,442	...	294	7	...	300	...	5,043	166,947
Godavari	...	...	131,931	1,886	...	...	101	...	...	...	1,987	10,397	...	...	248	4,425	...	...	15,070	962,540
Kistna	110,586	279	112,385	122,622	...	...	353	...	...	...	122,975	200,410	...	734	1,730	...	...	...	202,874	1,900,196
Nellore	...	...	542	48,344	...	17	...	...	182	...	48,543	11,846	...	1,799	22	...	338	1,330	15,335	1,074,560
Cuddapah	...	...	37,738	89,936	...	...	...	...	1,023	...	90,959	103,903	...	549	...	...	...	65	104,517	1,535,617
Anantapur	...	26,612	44,501	6,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,723	106,686	...	53	77	...	35	...	106,851	1,173,238
Bellary	...	41,685	54,476	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	212,867	...	1,324	746	...	...	199	215,136	1,605,320
Kurnool	55,799	...	62,071	103,377	...	...	...	...	761	...	104,138	212,585	...	328	...	...	...	...	212,913	1,635,566
Madras	Information not available.																			
Chingleput	1,015	...	20,136	21,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,305	2	...	...	3	200	...	...	205	626,559
North Arcot	6,531	12,368	57,845	32,412	...	42	...	...	28	90	32,572	235	...	...	187	...	...	681	1,103	724,262
South Arcot	6,183	236	111,660	68,705	...	...	...	1	...	193	68,899	5,931	...	...	419	141	...	237	6,728	1,318,102
Tanjore	...	204	27,192	967	...	...	177	2,007	590	...	3,741	4,311	...	...	...	435	...	...	4,746	1,256,814
Trichinopoly	...	109	45,113	2,466	...	...	...	689	...	...	3,155	35,408	...	487	...	...	...	...	35,895	945,561
Madura	...	8,912	67,229	342	...	...	...	...	...	106	448	59,374	18	...	...	...	...	...	59,392	917,776
Tinnevelly	11,464	...	88,254	555	...	...	53	...	...	...	608	213,147	...	6	...	...	258	...	213,411	1,361,673
Coimbatore	24,751	...	73,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,555	...	...	370	...	...	...	253,925	2,268,959
Nilgiris	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,153
Salem	...	...	64,869	1,559	...	...	...	...	...	448	2,007	16,929	...	...	394	...	...	...	17,323	1,220,679
South Canara	578	32	4,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	46	...	...	166	580,932
Malabar	74	500	12,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	37	948,598
Total	216,981	90,937	1,063,988	508,774	15	59	684	2,697	2,584	837	515,650	1,456,423	581	5,574	4,216	5,247	958	2,633	1,475,632	22,731,776

NOTE.—The total area cultivated given in this statement differs from the total of first and second crop areas entered in the Return A No. 1 in the districts of Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly and Madura. The difference in Vizagapatam is due to the area cultivated with several crops being repeated under each crop instead of being apportioned to each; that in Trichinopoly is due to the exclusion in this statement of village-site cultivation and of the cultivated area in inam villages, and that in Madura to the inclusion of third-crop cultivation and exclusion of village-site cultivation in this return.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the live and dead stock for* 1882-83.

Districts.	Live stock.												Dead stock.		
	Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Elephants.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Boats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjam	27,785	94,959	77,090	...	681	6	29,018	92	...	102	3,480	15,989	476	15,153	62,301
Vizagapatam	19,720	22,213	18,686	...	386	2	24,079	1	...	468	4,311	13,401	71	4,838	20,272
Godavari	88,094	172,399	118,635	...	3,416	2	54,574	52	2	2,522	33,428	44,675	1,184	8,133	101,299
Kistna	167,094	165,373	192,979	3	8,977	...	108,625	117	...	2,037	33,301	196,195	713	25,854	105,159
Nellore	31,352	102,616	118,142	5	14,850	...	121,227	153	...	862	12,859	216,934	78	13,614	66,047
Cuddapah	67,962	281,707	310,199	...	13,150	...	385,194	332	...	1,651	12,710	1,034,822	9	39,330	104,926
Anantapur	39,029	105,620	104,413	1	8,843	3	150,873	86	1	1,200	8,008	367,165	...	9,280	57,176
Bellary	13,920	131,711	61,321	30	9,097	2	102,117	516	18	2,170	14,403	216,835	56	14,123	63,694
Kurnool	77,807	101,674	62,756	2	13,504	...	121,861	30	4	1,754	8,723	190,326	...	20,132	54,354
Madras	1,890	3,692	2,390	...	364	2	780	2,330	76	1,810	315	2,210	191	3,510	825
Chingleput	53,954	114,472	92,549	...	1,208	3	72,072	62	2	498	3,771	143,353	448	10,441	71,734
North Arcot	78,885	211,510	191,685	...	4,393	3	301,242	177	1	1,744	32,042	130,866	43	17,351	98,071
South Arcot	80,610	284,804	224,987	...	3,181	3	290,097	212	...	2,166	19,627	453,299	102	22,662	145,122
Tanjore	122,066	301,116	198,948	5	1,181	13	210,487	655	...	1,121	6,263	212,544	557	18,459	173,504
Trichinopoly	76,523	189,947	231,407	2	2,289	7	268,462	354	2	246	12,345	651,233	16	15,845	106,169
Madura	47,986	228,364	227,917	...	7,919	9	219,565	115	...	3,199	5,950	310,736	7	17,738	126,494
Tinnevelly	88,132	186,536	151,603	...	10,202	8	206,823	125	...	543	6,953	636,209	207	21,193	73,034
Coimbatore	45,425	265,406	235,649	...	15,864	6	261,193	348	6	2,617	13,377	450,164	...	18,979	161,283
Nilgiris	8,640	8,776	9,528	...	226	...	972	985	...	527	60	948	...	485	4,657
Salem	42,682	196,179	263,986	...	4,727	...	310,753	926	5	2,160	13,355	346,441	...	9,019	103,143
South Canara	162,632	185,862	174,749	2	8	11	7,389	29	...	190	8,456	347	4,137	1,947	151,369
Malabar	141,750	332,846	383,510	...	265	401	58,543	244	...	602	820	1,175	3,290	5,442	162,378
Total ...	1,483,938	3,687,782	3,453,129	50	124,731	481	3,305,946	7,941	117	30,189	254,557	5,635,867	11,585	313,528	2,013,011

NOTE.—The variations which are large in some districts, as compared with 1881-82, are said to be due to more accurate stock-taking. No means are available, however, for checking the figures which are furnished by the village accountants.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1882-83.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.																
	Rice.	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum miliare).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Korali.	Ganjee.	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Red-gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black-gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow-gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Mochai (Lablab vulgaris or Dolichos lablab).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1 15 3	1 0 0	...	0 15 4	...	1 1 8	...	...	3 10 6	...	...	1 2 2	2 7 3	1 12 7	2 2 9	1 15 11	...	...
Vizagapatam	2 6 9	1 5 9	1 7 11	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	2 11 2	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	2 3 5	2 4 3	...	...
Godavari	2 5 8	1 2 9	1 3 4	1 2 8	1 3 1	0 15 10	1 1 4	3 3 2	3 11 6	...	...	1 4 0	1 12 9	1 11 7	1 11 11	1 15 4	1 10 4	...
Kistna	2 10 1	1 3 10	1 8 4	1 3 10	...	...	1 2 2	...	3 7 10	...	...	1 9 2	1 13 11	1 9 11	1 14 8	...	...	...
Nellore	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	2 12 0	1 0 2	1 1 10	1 3 7	...	2 8 4	1 0 5	...	2 11 11	...	...	1 1 9	...	1 10 8	...	2 1 9	1 15 7	...
Bellary	3 2 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	1 5 0	...	...	0 15 0	...	2 3 0	...	...	1 3 0	...	1 8 0	...	1 12 0	1 15 0	...
Kurnool	3 1 4	1 1 10	1 2 9	1 4 7	...	...	1 0 4	...	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	2 5 4	1 3 0	1 9 7	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	2 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 5 1	1 4 9	1 9 1	1 9 6	...	...	2 5 3	...	3 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	2 1 7	1 1 8	1 5 2	1 4 9	...	...	...	...	3 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	1 15 10	1 2 5	1 0 6	1 3 4	0 13 8	...	0 12 5	...	4 0 10	...	...	1 1 11	2 9 10	2 1 6	2 3 6	2 11 6	1 12 4	1 11 9
Tanjore	1 14 0	0 15 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 1 0	3 15 0	...	...	1 6 0	...	1 12 0	2 3 0	2 15 0	...	...
Trichinopoly	2 1 8	1 0 11	0 14 6	1 1 3	...	...	0 10 5	...	3 15 11	...	...	1 1 7	2 11 11	2 3 11	1 15 8	...	...	...
Madura	2 6 7	1 2 3	1 1 4	1 3 2	...	...	...	...	3 14 6	...	...	1 2 1	...	...	2 0 5	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	1 14 10	1 0 3	1 2 1	1 2 5	...	...	0 12 6	...	4 6 8	...	...	1 0 7	...	...	1 14 3	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2 7 2	1 1 3	1 4 6	1 4 0	1 2 9	1 2 4	1 1 11	...	3 5 3	...	...	1 3 5	2 7 4	1 14 0	2 4 7	2 7 3	...	...
Nilgiris	3 7 1	1 12 11	1 8 1	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	4 12 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 4	...	...	3 7 1	...	...	...
Salem	2 4 10	1 0 3	1 4 7	1 1 1	...	...	0 12 6	...	3 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 11	...	...	...
South Canara	2 7 2	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	1 13 0	...	...	2 10 3	...	...	...
Malabar	2 8 3	1 14 7	...	2 1 0	...	2 9 1	...	2 1 0	4 3 6	...	...	1 10 11	2 13 6	2 10 3	2 11 9	3 1 3	...	...
Average ...	2 7 8	1 3 1	1 3 9	1 3 9	1 1 2	1 10 6	1 0 10	2 1 9	3 7 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 9	2 5 10	1 14 3	2 3 7	2 5 10	1 13 4	1 11 9

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—(*Continued*).																	
	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Turmeric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Salt.	Sugar.	Jaggery.	Linseed.	Gingelly.	Oil-seeds.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	7 0 8	...	...	3 11 2	5 10 0	3 10 1	...	3 2 6	10 6 8	...	...	3 1 4	2 3 9	...	...	...	12 12 4
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	3 14 3	...	...	...	2 11 6	10 5 4	...	3 8 0	3 7 7	...	...	...	...	10 7 5
Godavari	...	5 3 8	2 1 8	4 2 7	4 13 4	4 10 3	5 6 0	...	2 13 11	*11 9 9	3 12 2	...	3 9 8	...	...	...	...	11 11 2
Kistna	...	...	2 11 3	4 14 11	...	...	...	...	3 1 10	14 14 11	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 9	...	...	...	7 11 7
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 6	12 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	12 12 0	...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 10	12 2 4	...	3 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 4	6 10 8	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 0	6 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 8	10 15 1	...	17 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	4 4 11	1 0 0	5 9 3	5 0 3	3 13 8	4 8 0	27 13 7	2 10 10	4 2 1	2 7 1	...	3 11 0	2 8 5	2 3 1	...	...	4 0 0
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 5	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 1	4 8 0	...	...	3 7 10	1 11 11	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 9	4 13 8	...	...	3 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	2 12 0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 4	14 8 8	...	...	3 0 3	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	3 9 8	2 0 10	2 14 10	...	...	...	...	3 1 3	5 5 4	...	...	3 14 6	1 13 1	1 11 0	21 15 6	...	5 12 0
Nilgiris	3 2 8	...	...	7 8 0	...	4 12 9	4 12 8	...	4 2 3	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 6 2	75 0 0	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 6	3 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 10	14 2 8	1 10 9	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 2
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 14 10	2 13 4	12 11 1	...	...	4 10 10	2 15 8	...	22 15 6	...	11 15 6
Average ...	3 2 8	5 0 9	1 15 5	5 0 4	4 5 9	4 11 8	4 9 2	23 14 2	2 15 4	10 9 9	2 10 0	6 14 9	3 10 3	2 8 1	1 15 0	22 1 8	75 0 0	7 15 0

* Refined.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—(*Continued*).							Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Brass, per maund of 80 lb.	Bell Metal, per maund of 80 lb.	Copper, per maund of 80 lb.	Iron, per maund of 80 lb.	Lead, per maund of 80 lb.	Horns, per maund of 80 lb.	Hides, per maund of 80 lb.	Tin, per maund of 80 lb.
	Hemp.	Flax.	Jute.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Wax.	Myrabolams.											
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	...	7 0 1	166 4 0	...	1 4 11	10 11 4	1 14 2	0 0 11	40 2 5	56 12 1	54 10 7	9 2 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	3 10 7	20 11 5	140 6 8	39 3 3	1 12 0	12 3 0	1 10 6	0 2 0	...	...	...	4 3 0	...	18 0 2	18 4 4	...
Godavari	...	4 8 0	...	3 7 3	122 12 4	...	...	17 9 3	1 15 1	0 3 3	...	...	...	3 7 8	...	...	...	...
Kistna	...	...	4 4 7	3 15 10	105 6 10	...	...	55 14 0	2 12 6	0 1 6	31 11 7	31 11 5	43 1 10	4 15 2	10 4 4	...	...	54 6 11
Nellore	...	...	1 12 0	15 0 0	149 0 0	...	...	51 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 2	29 0 0	...	38 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	48 0 0
Cuddapah	...	...	7 0 0	17 0 0	190 0 0	...	...	55 0 0	2 10 0	0 1 1	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	3 13 4	...	...	5 5 7	167 14 3	...	...	33 13 9	2 4 7	0 1 1	...	...	...	7 14 7	...	...	...	...
Bellary	6 0 0	...	...	3 11 0	166 12 0	...	...	40 4 0	2 15 0	0 1 0	...	...	...	10 5 0	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	5 4 10	14 3 1	153 15 7	...	...	46 9 10	2 1 8	0 1 6	...	...	...	4 12 5	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	2 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	138 1 1	...	...	15 10 8	2 9 0	0 1 7	...	...	...	4 5 2	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	18 2 4	17 0 11	117 0 0	...	...	17 0 0	2 13 4	0 2 3	...	...	...	2 2 10	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	29 2 8	...	*13 6 10 †3 8 3	85 8 8	...	...	14 10 1	2 2 8	0 0 9	30 0 0	...	33 4 0	4 13 3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	4 4 0	27 5 0	...	...	13 3 0	2 4 0	0 0 9	28 4 0	...	42 13 0	4 15 0	48 0 0	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	4 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	18 6 5	2 8 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	1 6 4	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	9 0 0	9 1 8	...	...	...	19 0 0	2 6 0	0 1 11	...	...	...	2 5 2	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	*16 12 2	120 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	2 9 5	0 2 0	27 3 3	36 8 7	35 14 11	5 4 10	50 7 1	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	19 10 0	...	†3 12 0	...	...	...	16 10 5	2 1 5	0 1 8	...	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	15 13 2	2 7 5	0 1 4	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	1 7 4	...	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	8 8 0	15 8 0	39 4 0	...	...	14 4 9	3 8 9	0 0 6	...	...	...	2 0 11	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	18 2 0	75 10 0	...	...	20 0 0	3 12 2	0 3 0	36 14 1	40 1 11	40 5 7	5 1 7	57 9 6	...	...	16 9 1
Average ...	4 14 8	14 12 3	7 8 3	10 2 11	123 10 0	39 3 3	1 8 5	25 0 6	2 7 10	0 1 9	31 10 5	39 0 5	41 2 7	4 2 6	35 4 2	18 0 2	18 4 4	39 10 8

* Cleaned. † In seed.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per day for* 1882-83.

Districts.	Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ... In Towns	0 5 2	0 1 10	...	0 4 3	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	*4 5 0 †0 7 8	0 3 8
Ganjam ... In Villages	0 4 5	0 1 5	...	0 4 0	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0
Vizagapatam ... In Towns	0 5 2	0 1 7	...	0 6 7	2 10 6	...	0 6 0	...	0 4 0	1 6 4	0 6 0
Vizagapatam ... In Villages	0 4 8	0 1 5	...	0 6 0	2 0 0	...	0 5 0	...	0 4 0	1 2 0	0 5 0
Godavari ... In Towns	0 8 1	0 3 3	...	0 7 8	1 12 6	...	1 0 0	...	0 7 8	1 9 2	0 4 1
Godavari ... In Villages	0 7 3	0 2 9	...	0 6 10	1 10 2	...	0 12 0	...	0 7 4	1 9 8	0 3 8
Kistna ... In Towns	0 7 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	2 0 6	...	0 8 0	...	0 8 0	*16 0 0	0 6 0
Kistna ... In Villages	0 6 6	0 3 6	...	0 5 6	1 15 1	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 8	7 5 4	0 3 7
Nellore ... In Towns	0 9 0	0 3 5	...	0 6 9	...	...	0 10 4	...	0 6 8	1 0 0	0 2 0
Nellore ... In Villages	0 7 0	0 3 1	...	0 6 3	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 8	1 0 0	0 2 0
Cuddapah ... In Towns	0 9 11	0 3 3	...	0 13 10	2 4 0	...	...	...	0 8 9	...	0 4 10
Cuddapah ... In Villages	0 7 7	0 2 6	...	0 11 10	1 13 5	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 4 1
Bellary ... In Towns	0 12 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
Bellary ... In Villages	0 10 0	0 3 0	...	0 5 0	2 9 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
Anantapur ... In Towns	0 12 0	0 8 0	...	0 5 0	...	3 12 0	...	...	0 8 0	...	0 2 0
Anantapur ... In Villages	0 10 6	0 5 0	...	0 7 0	...	2 11 0	0 8 0	...	0 7 8	...	0 3 0
Kurnool ... In Towns	0 10 5	0 4 11	1 0 0	0 10 9	2 12 10	...	0 14 8	...	0 8 6	...	0 3 6
Kurnool ... In Villages	0 7 5	0 3 7									
Madras	1 0 0	0 6 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	*10 0 0 †3 0 0	0 4 0
Chingleput ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 3	...	0 3 9	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 11
Chingleput ... In Villages	0 6 6	0 2 2	...	0 2 10	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 1 5
North Arcot ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	0 13 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 1 0
North Arcot ... In Villages	0 6 0	0 1 6	...	0 3 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 0 9
South Arcot ... In Towns	0 8 6	0 2 6	...	0 4 6	1 9 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	2 0 0	0 2 1
South Arcot ... In Villages	0 6 9	0 2 0									
Tanjore ... In Towns	0 10 6	0 4 5	0 12 0	0 4 0	1 11 0	2 10 8	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 4 5
Tanjore ... In Villages	0 7 3	0 3 0									
Trichinopoly ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 0	...	0 12 0	1 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 4 0
Trichinopoly ... In Villages	0 8 5	0 2 8	...	0 10 0	1 14 8	...	0 13 4	...	1 2 0	...	0 4 7
Madura ... In Towns	0 10 8	0 5 0	...	0 5 0	1 11 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 3 2
Madura ... In Villages	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 3 0	1 2 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 3 0	...	0 2 4
Tinnevelly ... In Towns	0 7 1	0 2 10	...	0 4 2	1 8 7	...	3 0 0	...	0 4 2	0 8 0	0 3 10
Tinnevelly ... In Villages	0 5 6	0 2 5	...	0 3 11	1 5 8	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 3 3
Coimbatore ... In Towns	0 8 4	0 3 0	...	0 5 8	2 1 1	7 0 0	0 13 0	...	0 9 2	...	0 3 8
Coimbatore ... In Villages	0 5 6	0 2 0	...	0 3 11	1 10 5	7 0 0	0 7 4	...	0 4 10	...	0 2 9
Nilgiris ... In Towns	0 12 0	0 6 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	1 8 0
Nilgiris ... In Villages	0 12 0	0 4 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	0 8 0
Salem ... In Towns	0 9 5	0 2 4	...	0 3 9	1 11 1	...	0 10 8	...	0 6 0	...	0 3 5
Salem ... In Villages	0 6 0	0 1 11	...	0 2 11	1 9 7	...	...	...	0 4 3	...	0 2 5
South Canara ... In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 10	...	0 7 2	...	10 0 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 14 5	0 3 10
South Canara ... In Villages	0 6 5	0 3 0	...	0 7 2	...	9 8 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 12 10	0 3 3
Malabar ... In Towns ...	0 5 6	0 2 10	...	0 6 8	2 8 0	3 12 5	1 3 5	...	0 14 6	0 2 4	0 3 2
Malabar ... In Villages ...											
Average ... In Towns ...	0 9 0	0 3 9	0 14 0	0 6 8	1 15 8	5 7 0	1 5 5	1 8 0	0 11 6	2 13 10	0 4 5
Average ... In Villages ...	0 7 1	0 2 9	0 14 0	0 6 1	1 15 8	5 2 0	0 15 2	...	0 9 0	1 6 5	0 3 3

* By sea. † By canal.

G.—MINES.

Mines and quarries for 1882-83.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	Gravel	261	367,958,534	20,288 15 2	
	Metal	141	104,438,429	12,302 13 8	
	Rough-stone	16	1,085,052	102 12 8	
	Lime-stone	3	188,568	64 6 10	
Vizagapatam.	Iron ore	43	7,369	1,804 0 0	
	Lime-stone and gravel	688	67,528,725	4,490 0 0	
	Chalk	31	521,507	310 0 0	
	Mica	2	.....	...	Not worked.
	Plate stone	3	1,218,200	941 0 0	
	Plumbago	3	.....	...	Do.
Godavari ...	Iron	45	24,265	835 0 0	
	Lime-stone	9	785,500	2,320 0 0	
	Stone	148	11,456,125	5,646 4 0	
	White pipe-clay	18	36,000	284 0 0	
	Gravel	14	24,841,440	8,379 0 0	
Kistna ...	Gravel	477	Candies. 25	80,870 0 0	Quantity given is for only 50 mines and the value for 221 mines.
	Metal	1	Not known. ...	...	
	Black-stone	7	Do. ...	375 0 0	
	Lime-stone	306	Do. ...	571 0 0	The value of the produce of 50 mines is not known.
	Stone converted into iron	4	Do. ...	...	
	Copper	1	.....	...	Not worked.
	Slate-stone	30	Not known ...	200 0 0	The value of the produce of 4 mines.
	Stone used to construct cornices of houses having flat roofs.	1	Do. ...	...	
	Pebble-stone	1	Do. ...	...	
Nellore ...	Granite-stone	1	15,000	100 0 0	
	Laterite-stone	48	1,702,500	2,728 0 0	
	Chunam-stone	2	10,000	10 0 0	
	Pumice	2	8,280	580 0 0	
Cuddapah ...	Stones	256	29,905,860	6,773 0 0	
	Sudda-stones	1	1,200	1 0 0	
	White-stones	62	1,786,000	1,533 0 0	
	Black-stones	11	729,928	420 0 0	
	Red-stones	13	1,900,000	580 0 0	
Anantapur ...	Lime-stone	10	9,300	45 0 0	
	Yellow-stone	1	5,000	80 0 0	
	Chalk-stone	*8	1,000	30 0 0	* Three mines were not worked in the year.
	Black slabs	11	280,000	710 0 0	
	Corundum stones	† 21	54,450	370 0 0	† The number of mines in two taluks has not been given.
Bellary ...	Grind stone	2	400	10 0 0	
	Iron sand	5	1,600	150 0 0	
	Rock, building and lime-stones ...	82	Not known ...	1,25,000 0 0	
	Iron ore	1	.....	...	Not worked during the year.
Kurnool ...	Lime-stone	4	1,600,000	800 0 0	
	Black-stone	100	144,000,000	3,600 0 0	
	Iron ore	9	170,250	17,025 0 0	
	Soap-stone	3	2,250	90 0 0	
	Diamond mines	12	Not known ...	About 300 0 0	
Chingleput ...	Stone and gravel	40	41,595,417	2,715 15 3	
	Laterite, granite, gravel and jelly ...	35	6,786,000	7,865 0 0	
	Stone	97	3,964,625	3,253 1 0	
	Quarry and gravel	66	797,580,000	3,16,578 15 6	
	Gravel and laterite	8	2,878,400	9,522 1 5	
North Arcot...	Iron	1	Maunds 120	150 0 0	
	Jelly-stones	16	Cart loads. 1,030	85 0 0	
South Arcot.	Gravel	Not known.	Bandy loads. 173,963	15,800 0 0	
	Sand-stone	Do.	2	8 0 0	
Trichinopoly.	Gravel	54	12,250,864	1,791 0 0	
	Stone	31	391,298	998 0 0	
	Soft-stone	11	66,000	350 0 0	
Madura ...	Stone	89	C. yds. 18,690	3,348 0 0	The annual produce of 10 mines and the value of the annual produce of 79 mines are not given.
	Gravel	32	C. yds. 23,300	2,500 0 0	The value of the annual produce of 12 mines is not given.
	Iron	4	Maunds 150	206 4 0	
Tinnevelly ...	Lime-stone	6	1,131,200	65 10 0	
	Cut-stone	74	6,653,920	14,192 14 0	
	Rough-stone	105	35,077,280	4,978 11 0	
	Gravel	104	31,560,200	2,832 0 1	
Coimbatore ...	Gravel-pits	504	20,590,500	9,684 0 0	The number of mines in two places is not known.
	Granite-stone	46	10,755,000	8,993 0 0	
	Iron	15	31,050	634 0 0	The number of mines at one place is not known.
	Corundum-stones	95	4,992	96 0 0	
Nilgiris ...	Gold	11	Undeveloped.	...	
	Gravel	2	C. yds. 1,050	Not given.	
Salem ...	Iron	237	259,754	11,734 0 0	
South Canara.	Iron	2	650	115 0 0	
	Laterite-stones	1,350	50,712,950	27,606 0 0	
Malabar ...	Iron	19	125,860	6,248 0 0	

H.—MANUFACTURES.

For the year 1882-83.

—	Class of manufactures.								
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Paper.	Building.
Number of mills and large factories.	...	33	...	16	...	...	20	...	1
Number of private looms or small works.	3,410	261,247	8,593	8,152	24	9	8,317	124	14,311
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	...	3,169	...	750	...	...	220	...	185
{ Females	...	2,186	...	530	...	...	14	...	90
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	9,307	457,987	18,475	14,120	66	45	16,752	659	42,661
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	...	26	...	8	...	...	...	...	2
Value of stock in do. Rs.	...	23,48,800	...	34,130	...	...	14,736	...	2,65,000
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb.	114,397	57,683,520	2,049,470	4,989,954	130	...	4,019,115	150,988	...
{ Rs.	15,60,330	2,90,59,365	8,34,353	2,06,800	12,400	9,000	7,84,450	21,519	1,36,15,088

—	Class of manufactures—(*Continued*).								
	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Gold and silver.	Pottery.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Oil press.
Number of mills and large factories.	18	15	5	1	...	4	27	63	...
Number of private looms or small works.	29,282	19,413	5,708	17,670	6,292	3,293	35	1,129	3,182
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	1,324	849	12	430	...	1,168	1,578	1,558	...
{ Females	20	12	...	...	...	160	5,441	321	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	49,430	40,009	12,663	28,849	13,345	12,593	172	5,454	6,419
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	11	14	...	2	...	4	16	6	...
Value of stock in do. Rs.	1,65,000	1,34,000	...	1,20,000	...	50,000	6,70,800	1,66,397	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb.	119,536,917	22,084,254	3,853,885	103,964	...	11,859,203	7,756,283	1,100,674	7,905,143
{ Rs.	66,23,399	26,61,415	17,19,458	1,09,66,850	3,14,131	7,08,577	28,94,637	11,43,062	7,86,774

—	Class of manufactures—(*Continued*).								
	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Bone crushing mill.	Saltpetre manufacturing pans.	Dyeing.	Painting.	Tiles and bricks.	Wheat mill.	Mats.	Cement.
Number of mills and large factories.	5	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Number of private looms or small works.	...	...	836	54	63	191	...	669	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	178	10	...	...	...	367	3	...	280
{ Females	98	5	...	...	...	92	10	...	70
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	...	...	2,621	612	250	749	...	1,452	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works.	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Value of stock in do. Rs.	2,20,000	1,500	...	...	...	44,000	Not available.	...	Not available
Estimated annual outturn of all works. { lb.	3,706,630	224,000	435,940	8,120	...	...	57,600	933,601	120,000
{ Rs.	7,14,244	5,000	35,454	25,467	15,000	1,05,135	7,200	21,594	12,009

NOTE.—The value of stock and estimated annual outturn have not been given in some cases, information not being available.

I.—TRADE.

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	57,621	...	38,561	...	830	...	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	450	..	1,655	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	6,10,847	...	7,85,746	...	5,522	...	4,574	...	6,06,370	...	7,10,475	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	58,556	...	88,959	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	1,123	1,80,221	1,026	1,82,543	3	863	8	1,026	4	1,184	2	245	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	8,495	20,397	11,524	38,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	16,717	...	25,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	185,946	68,797	259,119	85,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	3,484	34,546	2,634	31,459	7	193	17	240	377	5,984	198	3,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	35,831	7,14,162	18,069	3,95,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	414	13,196	1,804	45,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	810	15,950	3,156	27,660	...	...	...	...	270	2,700	1,487	11,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	173	26,324	100	16,725	...	...	...	...	1	161	1	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	407	15,010	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	10,168,905	75,11,092	14,830,803	1,03,38,889	34,260	36,186	16,800	20,160	20	24	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,220	2,000	2,600	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	59,370,638	79,98,195	68,051,311	92,10,703	1,500	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	8,084,546	13,74,313	7,435,727	13,48,701	409	128	970	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	23,692,058	42,51,534	32,561,769	60,44,954	60,000	8,825	3,325	1,790	31,664	9,336	27,419	6,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	13,872	...	37,262	...	28	...	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	37,853	47,853	45,266	53,899	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	36,301	...	31,020	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	79,809	...	95,532	...	582	...	425	...	1,376	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	20,855	6,430	88	16,221	...	...	2	584	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	69,954	...	1,49,356	...	2	...	...	...	262	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	177,137	63,600	170,067	50,669	...	...	80	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	109,054	42,736	115,855	39,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	20,404	15,325	29,540	20,026	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	1,754	...	5,213	...	44	...	86	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	30	2,582	65	10,028	4	1,220	4	570	...	1,492	2	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	86,488	...	2,15,510	...	3,912	...	844	...	1,319	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	703	4,133	1,130	5,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	5,26,463	...	7,19,271	...	1,094	...	1,218	...	5,860	...	3,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,43,916	...	1,38,957	...	8,806	...	3,250	...	1,226	...	1,040	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	279	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	90,986	...	51,455	...	...	...	...	...	4,547	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... ,,	...	81,682	...	93,502	...	125	...	130	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	154,918	3,76,534	164,517	3,64,682	205	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	350	4,880	14,400	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	82,674	8,29,666	91,315	9,75,302	...	9	...	...	2,744	36,779	4,437	62,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	65,497	5,73,787	63,143	5,49,603	76	1,190	285	2,000	6,804	34,144	5,191	26,300	72	360	...	...	...	...	12	240
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,644	6,680	1,882	6,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	90	...	146
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	7,898	...	1,860	...	115	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwt.	1	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	89	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	11,854	1,10,334	14,784	1,29,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,918	67,865	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	6,305	7,429	400	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	1,827	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	237,485	56,171	6,000	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	14	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	4,800	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	60	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	58	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	227	...	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	329	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	64	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	272	2,061	63	625	68	716	24	282	104	312	...	...	1,189	6,997	305	2,221	69	420	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	16	6,659	26	10,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																								
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																								
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	...	...	...	...	367	1,546	301	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	44	58	42	130	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood).	Val.	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																								
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	1,260	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	98	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	„	...	1,860	...	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Free		...	7,962	...	1,52,118	...	250	...	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	76,268	...	276	...	...	...
Merchandise ... { Dutiable		...	1,94,053	...	625	...	3,435	...	282	...	471	...	...	...	7,069	...	2,221	...	1,871	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	2,02,015	...	1,52,743	...	3,685	...	1,300	...	471	...	...	...	7,069	...	2,241	...	78,139	...	276	...	...	...
Treasure ... ... { Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,27,549	...	16,46,052	...	...	...
Treasure ... ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,27,549	...	16,61,052	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	2,02,015	...	1,52,743	...	3,685	...	54,473	...	471	...	...	...	7,069	...	2,241	...	20,05,688	...	16,61,328	...	...	...
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Mauritius.				Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 1,851	...	Rs. 464
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	7,607	982	23,448
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,122	...	5,533
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214	...	3,259
Books ... ...Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,810	8	852
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ...Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	808	218	698
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,946	...	2,907
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	76	114	62
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	3	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	333	3	85
Coal—																				
Coal ... ...Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	4,988
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	460
Corks ... ...Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	368	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ...Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	38	85	348
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,944	36,695	66,976	53,523
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	429	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,063,963	5,90,954	4,597,475	8,24,025
White ... ... ,,	134	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695,503	1,33,050	282,431	57,609
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	21,140	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,510	27,343	85,441	20,105
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	...	1,330
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	215	30	36
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	...	590
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,304	...	1,981
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwts.	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,078	11,221	4,122	11,995
Earthenware and porcelain ... Val.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,074	...	11,013
Flax—																				
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	100
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	429	828	520
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	76	115	34
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,761	...	26,603	...	1,90,881	...	2,23,790
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	873	...	11
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,214	...	1,211
Gums and resins ... ...Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	185	19	409
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	36	...	...	...	7,780	...	6,826
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,659	...	1,810
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,150	...	4,223
Leather, and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	...	1,096
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	3,181	227	727
Spirits ... ... ,,	3	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	5,958	152	1,150
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	6	24	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	2,344	130	1,130
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...

Machinery and mill-work ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,147	...	12,877
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ... „	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	160
Metals—																								
Copper—																								
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... „	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5,585	37	2,851
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	3,910	113	4,842
Iron—																								
Wrought ... ... Cwts.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	12,045	435	2,751
Other sorts ... ... „	33	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,636	13,245	4,324	11,486
Lead ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	264	19	489
Steel ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	176	1,064	7,099
Tin—																								
Unwrought ... ... Cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	126	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	122	1	69
Zinc or spelter ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	960	44	626
All other sorts unenumerated ... „	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	2,993	53,733
Oils ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,805	1,09,105	3,808	1,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,938	21,983	31,871	44,193
Paints, colors and painters' materials Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,339	...	1,007
Paper and pasteboard ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	...	76
Provisions ... ... „	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,294	...	36,531
Railway plant and rolling stock ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,525	...	...	6,447	...	4,409	...	...	2,569	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,558	...	33,498
Silk—																						
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	91	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	584	169	311
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Spices ... ... lb.	168	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,373,300	8,70,494	9,483,255	11,51,423
Sugar, sugar-candy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwts.	21	352	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	598	2,190	1,627	6,861
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	138	370	267
Tobacco—																						
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393,466	34,245	416,668	35,042
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	69	33,800	3,200
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	465
Umbrellas ... ... No.	46	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	762	1,080	1,638
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,084	...	2,30,537
Wool—																						
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																						
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,987	1,656	366	687
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	174
All other articles unenumerated ... „	...	643	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	120	...	145	...	398	...	...	5,51,896	...	5,61,144
Merchandise ... Free	...	567	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,925	...	1,34,699	...	32,377	...	31,410	...	...	15,30,990	...	34,64,529
Merchandise ... Dutiable	...	2,617	...	30	...	20	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	4,025	...	...	...	...	15,28,481	...	7,899
Total ...	...	3,184	...	70	...	20	...	...	...	1,10,325	...	1,34,699	...	36,402	...	31,410	...	...	30,59,471	...	34,72,428
Treasure ... Gold	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,849	...	4,968
Treasure ... Silver	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	8,75,227	...	9,10,195
Total ...	...	10,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	9,99,076	...	9,15,163
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	13,838	...	70	...	20	...	...	...	1,10,325	...	1,34,699	...	36,402	...	41,410	...	...	40,58,547	...	43,87,591
Government. Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,092	...	4,58,348
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,96,092	...	4,58,348

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	115	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	6,550	...	...	...	...
Books ... ... Cwts.	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	192	...	...	...	...
Building materials—										87	1	145	...	...	...	...
Cement ... ... Cwt.																
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	152	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									7	132	1	20	...	...	...	...
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	18,000	7,288	...	...	...	...	76	38	1,260	830	...	...	...	...
Manufacture—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,227	414	9,296	1,585	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370,068	62,862	426,902	85,788	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	54	36	...	...	32	15	...	...	16,017	4,570	16,242	3,274	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	960	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	109	...	3,616	...	...	...	18	...	2,42,921	...	2,04,149	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	125	...	2	...	...	7	77	10	50	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	353	...	2,018	...	...	...	12	...	1,152	...	1,624	...	...	...	...
Flax—																
Manufacture—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	300	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	60	...	...	...	91	...	23,541	...	47,031
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	24	742	15	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	581	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	281	...	1,134	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	1,06,073	1,378	47,046	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	...	30	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	150	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	418	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	799	...	3,922	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	32	200	2,000	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	363	36	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																				
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	1,306	49	909	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	377	271	545	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927	55,697	2,347	1,41,917	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16	939	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	25,736	14,304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	„	...	4,878	...	4,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	„	...	3,627	...	460	...	1,526	...	1,032	...	...	2,101	...	7,202	...	13,878	...	...	14,515	
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	151	288	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	5,792	7,416	6,345	9,272	85	106	...	...	...	141	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	4,016	771	...	...	...	...	...	1,888,226	1,78,061	3,940,369	3,44 399	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	112	2,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	2,308	349	7,854	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	2,848	1,958	3,817	2,693	...	...	...	...	...	7,391	4,692	3,959	2,197	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	...	...	168	450	...	...	...	...	...	733	1,044	5,334	3,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	188	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	755	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	147	278	217	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (*including* firewood) ...	Val.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,812	...	13,985	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	436	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	„	...	2,915	...	2,089	...	1,541	...	2,477	...	...	76,999	...	94,868	...	76	...	...	5,012	
Merchandise ... { Free		...	5,142	...	34,989	...	876	...	3,599	...	...	2,02,465	...	9,95,088	...	36,806	...	...	67,458	
Merchandise ... { Dutiable		...	21,285	...	...	...	2,451	...	...	...	...	5,47,458	...	2,052	...	689	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	26,427	...	34,989	...	3,327	...	3,599	...	...	7,49,923	...	9,97,140	...	37,495	...	...	67,458	
Treasure ... { Gold		...	12,063	...	16,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,144	
Treasure ... { Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,170	...	787	...	6,000	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	12,063	...	16,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,170	...	787	...	6,000	...	...	6,144	
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	38,490	...	51,106	...	3,327	...	3,599	...	...	7,52,093	...	9,97,927	...	43,495	...	...	73,602	
Government. { Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. ...	...	Rs. 60,752	...	Rs. 41,911
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	477	1,64,400	1,144	309,400	...	...	143	42,900	1,522	1,72,007	2,273	3,75,768
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	1,255	...	83	...	92	...	2,328	...	389	...	35	...	12,38,319	...	15,17,779
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	80	...	...	...	57	...	120	...	29	...	12	...	63,311	...	93,012
Books ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	500	1	40	...	...	...	15	1,154	1,85,178	1,047	1,84,911
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,571	10,000	8,792	21,205	15,353	49,438
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,663	...	29,956
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,050	68,875	259,233	85,103
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	2	30	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,984	44,876	2,854	35,268
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	37,660	6,142	1,06,005	37,714	7,51,822	24,460	5,06,962
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	13,196	1,804	45,563
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,934	1,28,984	19,393	1,68,860
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	26,879	101	16,940
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,330	82,913	87	388
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3,420	3,848	4,000	3,600	10,254,930	75,97,912	14,940,643	1,04,26,963
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	512	73	642	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,443,896	85,91,226	72,658,724	1,00,36,410
White ... ... ,,	144	30	3,741	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,150,804	15,70,430	8,149,831	14,92,979
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	896	229	1,526	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,130,856	43,58,734	32,701,722	60,78,374
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,575	...	39,740
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,953	48,093	45,297	53,936
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	222	...	450	...	685	...	735	...	...	...	...	...	39,182	...	32,570
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	300	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,986	...	3,07,350
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	97	...	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,742	18,226	4,244	29,600
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,965	...	1,65,136
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177,137	63,600	170,397	50,799
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	60	...	...	110,013	43,225	117,043	40,638
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,232	15,402	29,655	20,060
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	386	...	3,874	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	...	...	2,46,488	...	3,06,785
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	60	6,909	147	16,488
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	16	...	106	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,911	...	2,20,693
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	29	394	69	1,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,335	1,10,785	2,596	55,276
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	2	...	714	...	485	...	121	...	1,575	...	5,43,288	...	7,33,415
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,693	...	1,45,207
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	83
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,21,015	...	60,482
Leather, and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	40	...	80	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	83,235	...	95,053
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	168	...	...	156,863	3,81,955	169,624	3,79,809
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	242	1,440	66	400	...	...	2	30	...	...	86,127	8,78,429	96,346	10,42,622
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	39	394	157	1,138	42	415	11	90	74,715	6,23,184	69,322	5,83,638
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	6,686	1,882	6,832

| | | |

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	254	9,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	108	92	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	1,989	256	2,000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	100	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	50	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	240	110	800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	144	6,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured and manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	5,389	7,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	6	611	47	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	1,74,161	...	1,21,774	...	...	...	120	...	7,745	...	3,557	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,82,567	...	1,41,531	...	20	...	120	...	7,745	...	3,623	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	20,531	...	14,368	...	258	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	198,048	91,55,432	207,540	93,45,610	2,605	1,12,462	1,272	52,748	87,419	30,69,833	86,786	27,41,742	...	...	45	1,328
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	7,603	46,211	8,539	62,499	...	...	...	...	5	25	...	...	...	...	197	1,245
Manufactured ... ... ,,	114,804	10,10,122	74,132	7,09,115	...	...	322	1,932	2,905	19,942	3,139	34,108	1,416	9,914	6,236	52,185
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	222,599	53,84,104	414,081	1,03,53,962	28,747	6,96,533	36,183	9,30,137	38,514	8,99,533	72,919	17,35,616	...	...	1,607	42,480
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	1,200	300	48	33	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	160	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	142,009	44,863	123,684	51,125	...	...	37	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	2,37,967	...	2,81,296	...	...	...	59	...	2,040	...	3,120	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	12,948	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	3,75,066	...	7,44,596	...	3,102	...	...	...	...	...	593	...	...	...	1,817
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	35,946	86,45,770	12,771	28,43,397	632	1,72,085	482	1,13,309	468	1,36,179	1,021	2,51,992	...	...	237	54,577
Other sorts ... ... ,,	186,295	5,04,375	200,218	5,44,663	...	...	...	...	400	1,200	400	600	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas ... ... ,,	809	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	558,434	14,28,631	264,872	6,24,804	...	...	...	...	20,237	67,211	5,154	12,498	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	8,504	25,315	4,685	14,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	200	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	207	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	19,028	1,40,154	10,431	81,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																				
Hides, raw	Cwt.	1,779	52,374	639	18,134	192	6,921	449	19,750	...	...	13	373	...	...	1	65			
	No.	26,349		8,921		3,260		9,560				160		...	...	23				
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	60,800	33,39,760	75,589	41,79,425	19	940	27	1,500	3	165	5	290	...	...	...	...			
	No.	917,173		1,063,334		280		375		29		80								
Skins, raw	Cwt.	565	40,293	585	53,523	lb. 52	60	lb. 18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	No.	25,059		35,092		10		5												
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	81,904	91,15,782	77,836	94,08,917	3,936	4,78,669	10,318	13,92,620	181	22,877	228	30,834	...	...	...	...			
	No.	8,738,590		8,134,666		390,153		1,033,190		19,857		22,731								
Jewellery	Val.	...	19,524	...	3,405	...	...	...	...	...	1,983	...	42,524	...	...	...	...			
Jute—																				
Raw	Cwt	4	24	493	3,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of—																				
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Lac—																				
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Stick	,,	...	...	59	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oils—																				
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	696,988	6,76,410	578,142	6,30,457	34,463	38,477	72,095	80,370	223,655	2,26,320	69,620	79,302	136,263	1,49,180	1,83,342	1,98,161			
Other sorts	,,	1,676	17,662	1,645	22,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	425	870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Provisions	Val.	...	27,092	...	27,043	...	48	...	154	...	2,314	...	4,170	...	...	...	...			
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	13	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Seeds—																				
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	2,297	8,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Linseed	,,	...	...	147	658	...	...	...	...	138,149	6,20,306	104,736	4,39,162	...	...	...	...			
Mustard and rape	,,	51,307	2,47,372	32,117	1,50,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Teel or gingelly	,,	585	3,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	,,	81,401	3,40,774	79,411	3,30,458	...	...	...	...	510,073	30,63,870	536,077	28,97,232	...	...	...	...			
Silk—										30,232	1,30,099	368	1,470	...	...	...	...			
Raw	lb.	7,328	7,399	16,297	17,771	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of	Val.	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Spices	lb.	1,838,894	4,90,184	2,642,613	7,07,156	...	...	12	5	1,586,310	3,31,617	6,374,061	15,80,548	...	...	...	...			
Stone and marble	Cwt.	43	668	1,377	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,845	6,308			
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	728,989	43,05,710	975,828	52,50,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tea	lb.	289,897	3,37,159	294,026	3,15,431	20	20	32	60	166	145	116	145	...	...	...	...			
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactured	,,	40,099	35,840	30,170	27,157	315	98	1,811	964	95	105	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	148	11,030	104	7,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,486	1,110			
Wood—																				
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Tons.	lb. 14																		
Other sorts	Val.	...	9,510	...	15,080	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	50	...	...	...	...			
Wool—																				
Raw	lb.	868	220	26,238	5,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manufactures of—																				
Shawls	No.	...	...	4	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,648	24,991	1,223	10,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Other sorts	Val.	...	60,243	...	98,881	...	300	...	...	...	2,282	...	1,150	...	...	...	...			
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	3,01,355	...	4,43,162	...	550	...	299	...	82,943	...	63,358	...	...	...	4,569			
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable		...	14,30,020	...	6,24,804	...	...	...	...	...	67,211	...	12,498	...	...	...	...			
Free		...	4,50,69,677	...	4,67,86,630	...	15,10,556	...	25,94,076	...	86,13,964	...	99,08,455	...	1,59,094	...	3,63,835			
Total		...	4,64,99,697	...	4,74,11,434	...	15,10,556	...	25,94,076	...	86,81,175	...	99,20,953	...	1,59,094	...	3,63,835			
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	4,66,82,264	...	4,75,52,965	...	15,10,576	...	25,94,196	...	86,88,920	...	99,24,576	...	1,59,094	...	3,63,835			
Treasure ... Gold		...	4,096	...	4,60,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total		...	4,096	...	4,60,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Grand Total		...	4,66,86,360	...	4,80,13,911	...	15,10,576	...	25,94,196	...	86,88,920	...	99,24,576	...	1,59,094	...	3,63,835			
Government Stores		...	4,68,950	...	1,00,122	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	175	...	50	...	...			
Do. Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total		...	4,68,950	...	1,00,122	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	175	...	50	...	...			

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	35	...	350	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	35	...	350	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	579	18,281	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	89	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	2	133	1,484	...	...	...	...	4,545	27,897	8,667	73,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	43,852	12,11,613	46,379	12,14,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,017	1,02,000	...	...	4,951	1,21,477	41,923	11,00,005
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	11,813	...	31,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	135	36,828	361	92,932	171	38,791	240	51,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																				
Raw ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																								
Hides, raw	Cwt.	107	3,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,180																						
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	131	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	1,900																				
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...																				
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	10	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	1,000																				
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																								
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																								
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																								
Vegetable not essential	Gls.	7,188	7,625	4,216	4,626	...	...	...	...	2,236	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	18,408	...	9,293	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																								
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	...	...	13,179	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	95,440	20,450	42,000	10,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																								
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	28	5	26	15	350	254	550	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	35	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																								
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																								
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																								
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free	...	13,28,554	...	14,28,354	...	39,045	...	52,222	...	30,934	...	73,742	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	1,21,517	...	11,00,005
	Total	...	13,28,554	...	14,28,354	...	39,045	...	52,222	...	30,934	...	73,742	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	1,21,517	...	11,00,005
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	13,28,589	...	14,28,704	...	39,175	...	52,222	...	30,934	...	73,742	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	1,21,517	...	11,00,005
Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	13,28,589	...	14,28,704	...	39,175	...	52,222	...	30,934	...	73,742	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	1,21,517	...	11,00,005
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,200	746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	100	...	...	...	1,912	...	2,080	...	...	...	396	...	7,150	...	500	...	110	...	15
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	100	...	...	...	2,658	...	2,080	...	...	...	396	...	7,150	...	500	...	110	...	15
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	100	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	840	33,586	1,948	61,105	75	2,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	12,133	196	7,830	1,418	41,826	692	21,758
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,948	19,265	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,664	2,29,154	3,950	54,320	1,468	7,667	3,085	19,508
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	3,906	3,482	369	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	185	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,009	1,261	6,775	4,662	...	...	...	...	480	600	872	800	2,294	1,316	783	435
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	632	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,503	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,282	...	11,620	...	131	...	695
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	10,627	24,95,173	15,634	36,20,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,544	6,24,216	2,003	4,39,724	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,324	13,040	722	4,975	118	596	95	715	499	4,588	496	3,853	176	1,335	906	6,765
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	68,739	1,85,340	62,806	1,56,501	37,950	1,07,459	26,967	64,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	4	36	...	...	23,952	73,126	2,940	8,029	44,456	1,34,757	27,979	76,184	...	...	...	...	2,815	12,144	3,522	15,720
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2,779	7,817	471	1,263	246	642	103	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	601	1,247	90	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	146

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	9	364	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25				184			
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	375	56	2,945	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140		704					
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	lb. 18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,587	18,57,580	27,020	32,14,742	...	...	...	...
	No.	18		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913,564		3,368,456					
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	850	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	40	2,550	425
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	45,406	40,439	33,012	31,056	1,470	1,228	1,720	1,600	54,002	50,720	5,734	6,000	91	89	66	75
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	18,553	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	11,298	...	6,328	...	90,495	...	43,016	...	455	...	2,237	...	50	...	50	...	5,712	...	6,221
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	158	6	88
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,653	5,351	147	500	322	935	144	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,387	1,40,904	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	292	1,658	...	...	22	135	28	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	146	900	20	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	4,543	94	2,289	5	25	5	20
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	2,670	1,125	14,520	3,241	158,287	10,092	138,750	7,870	21,250	2,650	9,750	725	262,096	95,270	223,101	44,847	149,966	26,569	176,913	38,198
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	27,680	1,48,945	132,692	6,70,359	28	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,224	20,217	1,905	13,041
Tea	lb.	...	...	28	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	1,628	2,892	3,517	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	125	20	207,660	46,240	217,525	48,185	6,310	2,420	38,320	12,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	200	100	550	509	1,130	1,085	900	692	1,430	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,705	12,831	23,748	27,042
	Tons.																	213		474	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,370	...	...	...	9,536	...	20,096
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,180	...	28,175	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	...	...	120	...	1,275	...	784	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	...	1,295	...	5,253	...	9,433
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	36	...	...	...	73,126	...	8,029	...	1,34,757	...	76,184	...	...	...	...	...	12,144	...	15,720
	Free	...	26,90,387	...	43,62,045	...	4,12,824	...	3,00,985	...	1,17,212	...	84,034	...	31,23,805	...	38,22,007	...	1,33,254	...	1,63,976
Total		...	26,90,423	...	43,62,045	...	4,85,950	...	3,09,014	...	2,51,969	...	1,60,218	...	31,23,805	...	38,22,007	...	1,45,398	...	1,79,696
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	26,90,523	...	43,62,045	...	4,88,608	...	3,11,094	...	2,51,969	...	1,60,614	...	31,30,955	...	38,22,507	...	1,45,508	...	1,79,711
Treasure	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	26,90,523	...	43,62,045	...	4,88,608	...	3,11,094	...	2,51,969	...	1,60,614	...	31,30,955	...	38,22,507	...	1,45,508	...	1,79,711
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	22,817	17,416	40,313	31,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	100	2,200	1,890
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	66,600	10,152	110,920	19,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,500	2,664	5,595	973
White ... ... ,,	19,500	3,908	5,580	1,314	...	...	...	...	1,200	210	...	...	2,000	350	17,564	3,654
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	54,330	17,170	57,552	16,597	...	...	2,280	350	...	...	...	...	6,346	2,076	4,800	1,725
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	388	...	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	77	3,354	47	1,706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	220	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	520	3,211	714	2,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	14	141	32	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	911	15,246	118	2,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	88,336	...	63,734	...	775	...	2,266	...	...	...	2	...	27,900	...	22,934
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,59,322	...	1,40,767	...	775	...	2,616	...	210	...	2	...	33,310	...	31,296
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	102,599	5,20,347	76,023	4,18,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	66,110	9,376	3,42,956
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	19,861	...	15,650	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	100	...	341	...	558
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	468	18,819	305	6,325	...	...	...	...	155	5,150	713	21,574	...	...	41	1,013
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15
Manufactured ... ... ,,	8,187	55,600	2,518	16,111	...	...	...	...	110	580	158	834	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	81	2,030	21	552	6,407	1,56,142	5,910	1,45,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	43,425	15,095	30,117	12,359	639,830	2,66,991	829,000	3,33,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,912	1,170
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	53,603	10,188	80,849	13,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	60	3,060	1,250
White ... ... ,,	10,456	2,414	200	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	80	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	2,939,808	8,99,977	3,913,550	11,73,379	...	...	...	...	11,035	13,186	1,272	1,550	2,301,889	9,53,206	2,604,228	9,58,030
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	1,64,407	...	1,11,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,841	...	21,357
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	3,956	...	1,546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	48,450	1,05,981	42,564	90,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	1,317	4,676	8,409
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	11,888	...	9,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	...	1,558
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	lb. 67	89	1	267	...	...	...	...	216	50,529	230	52,155	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	6,867	33,273	3,876	19,493	...	...	...	...	14	112	47	351	709	3,490	975	5,356
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	14,007	29,921	18,324	40,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	510
Paddy ... ... ,,	226,553	4,02,203	129,557	2,25,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Rice ... ... ,,	883,327	31,68,901	1,006,750	30,16,232	...	...	...	...	1,158	4,806	702	2,640	1,608	5,522	5,316	14,497
Wheat ... ... ,,	2,492	10,863	1,914	8,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	28,987	90,721	19,039	60,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	563	191	520
Other sorts ... ... ,,	233	468	324	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	25	36
Gums and resins—																
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	132	2,557	331	6,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	9	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	6	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	22	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																		
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	13	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,085	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	100								680		...	...	...		...
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	45	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	lb. 3	1	lb. 50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 50	300	3		
	No.	2		15										1,600		825	250	
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	44	3,797	554	2,483	...	...	lb. 30	25	...	...	...	...	2,850	2,07,976	1,868		
	No.	9,242		6,377				20						514,960		350,501	1,52,636	
Jewellery	Val.	...	7,660	...	4,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,812	...		5,477
Jute—																		
Raw	Cwt.	34	273	15	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—																		
Gunny bags	No.	31,725	7,199	14,573	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	4,030	...	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—																		
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	lb. 31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils—																		
Vegetable not essential	Gals.	57,025	48,739	70,134	60,180	...	...	...	...	17	15	143	130	1,914	1,619	4,077		3,680
Other sorts	,,	416	4,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	122,759	3,22,560	110,695	2,47,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	323	372		589
Provisions	Val.	...	3,94,095	...	4,29,259	...	...	...	1,730	...	919	...	607	...	42,855	...		98,516
Saltpetre	Cwt.	503	3,865	362	3,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32		305
Seeds—																		
Essential	Cwt.	13,300	49,564	11,817	40,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,088	28,012	8,184		28,513
Castor	,,	...	...	7	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		25
Mustard and rape	,,	33	181	56	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		10
Poppy	,,	23	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Teel or gingelly	,,	11,142	64,390	13,532	70,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Other sorts	,,	9,014	21,493	10,871	23,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	6,241	5,114		14,216
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	10,043	...	6,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,318	...		13,070
Spices	lb.	4,146,168	2,84,834	3,728,693	2,28,269	...	...	...	...	27,920	7,637	26,444	5,470	290,832	22,970	210,234		12,986
Stone and marble	Cwt.	15,577	1,426	25,402	2,158	5,126	37,592	6,172	48,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		55
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	42,038	2,99,497	22,500	2,37,456	...	...	...	...	lb. 56	2	...	...	32	231	110		830
Tea	lb.	...	...	8	8	200	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	98	120		120
Tobacco—																		
Unmanufactured	lb.	47,195	7,647	37,334	4,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501,272	62,979	425,410		49,602
Manufactured	,,	42,421	15,628	36,586	12,650	822	905	...	...	1,463	949	110	124	34,919	15,951	34,633		14,860
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	13	727	1	50	...	...	5	450	...	...	...	...	491	35,832	413		27,066
Wood—																		
Teak	Cub. ft.	550	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490	1,799	...	...	...		...
	Tons.	11										30						
Other sorts	Val.	....	9,133	...	27,096	...	20,803	...	1,475	...	3	...	1,306	...	...	...		480
Wool—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Manufactures of—																		
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Piece-goods	Yds.	151,838	37,618	137,371	34,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		38
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	3,12,984	...	3,07,755	...	28,750	...	20,750	...	260	...	339	...	30,354	...		70,919
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable	...	35,71,104	...	32,41,804	...	...	...	...	...	4,806	...	2,640	...	5,522	...		14,501
	Free	...	39,11,664	...	37,52,911	...	5,11,483	...	5,53,106	...	79,342	...	87,424	...	15,16,620	...		18,37,275
Total		...	74,82,768	...	69,94,715	...	5,11,483	...	5,53,106	...	84,148	...	90,064	...	15,22,142	...		18,51,776
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	76,42,090	...	71,35,482	...	5,12,258	...	5,55,722	...	84,358	...	90,066	...	15,55,452	...		18,83,072
Treasure—Gold		...	61,330	...	40,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Treasure—Silver		...	24,81,650	...	9,25,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...		1,501
Total		...	25,43,480	...	9,66,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	...		1,501
Grand Total		...	1,01,85,570	...	81,01,676	...	5,12,258	...	5,55,722	...	84,358	...	90,066	...	15,55,790	...		18,84,573
Government Stores		...	27,261	...	2,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Do. Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Total		...	27,261	...	2,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83—(Continued).

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	9,690
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,944	17,536	42,636	83,555
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,089	13,072	118,715	20,453
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	400	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,100	4,568	23,544	5,046
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	500	63,116	20,102	68,432	19,272
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	411
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	3,574	191	8,653
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,909	10,640	714	2,993
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	752	79	3,871
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	15,246	118	2,083
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	255	...	...	...	108	...	1,879	...	250	...	5,788	...	3,215	...	897	...	3,12,182	...	2,26,342
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	255	...	...	...	208	...	1,918	...	250	...	5,788	...	3,215	...	1,397	...	3,98,060	...	3,32,399
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	6	99	14	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,119	5,86,556	85,413	7,62,336
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	182	...	186	...	360	...	150	...	840	...	41,397	...	32,906
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	8,893	3,04,326	8,449	2,41,811	10	294	3	101	230	11,475	571	19,937	66	1,973	14	330	301,114	1,27,88,215	308,576	1,25,23,272
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,556	65,501	8,831	64,473
Manufactured ... ... ,,	753	3,758	912	5,700	47	280	17	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,906	13,64,944	103,269	9,68,537
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354,168	85,73,432	619,023	1,55,22,193
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	163,007	78,434	597,700	2,62,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846,262	3,60,520	1,459,729	6,09,783
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	55	44	500	250	33,653	12,137	337	225	...	...	...	...	260	195	...	...	92,245	26,274	86,316	15,766
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	195	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,211	2,579	200	39
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	285	115	3,600	2,400	15,621	6,504	57,377	17,016	...	...	75	42	441	319	7,900	3,290	5,415,871	19,21,347	6,720,153	22,12,752
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060	...	4,22,039	...	4,20,714
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,887	...	2,266
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,380	1,07,298	47,270	98,729
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	264	...	402	...	6	...	125	...	860	...	...	...	388	...	912	...	4,23,531	...	8,03,165
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	299	67,592	494	1,10,365	6	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	9,700	...	...	51,088	1,22,78,358	33,474	76,30,967
Other sorts ... ... ,,	173	1,245	150	1,311	10	85	5	42	...	...	224	1,255	78	532	26	169	197,663	5,63,871	207,640	5,89,548
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	120,700	3,22,726	108,267	2,61,716
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,362	4,03,592	129,573	2,25,606
Rice ... ... ,,	722	3,355	94	528	1,875	6,798	1,092	3,952	...	...	...	...	10,234	34,175	546	2,233	1,549,322	49,39,962	1,318,967	37,77,317
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,996	36,178	6,599	22,232
Pulse ... ... ,,	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	60	1	4	32,547	1,00,813	19,807	62,900
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	125	...	...	872	1,842	439	910
Gums and resins—																				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	2,557	331	6,641
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	110	207	1,722
Hemp—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2	17	...	...	lb. 4	1	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,061	1,40,522	10,446	81,377

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	23
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	63,088	1,149	39,707
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,498		19,444	
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,831	33,41,240	75,309	41,91,504
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917,622		1,066,404	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	40,654	588	53,817
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,671		35,937	
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 50	31	4	569	...	...	...	...	104,502	1,16,86,732	117,838	1,42,04,201
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44		406						11,586,428		12,917,347	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	271	...	...	...	38,540	...	55,945
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	297	508	3,092
Manufactures of—																					
Gunny bags	No.	1,050	216	3,100	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,825	7,540	20,223	4,006
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,030	...	2,116
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 31	10
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,320
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	...
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gls.	18	15	4	4	87	86	335	318	...	...	...	...	7	14	1,785	1,460	1,260,830	12,42,848	1,024,425	10,97,409
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	202	3	252	3,965	40 994	1,648	22,428
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,984	3,22,883	111,492	2,48,803
Provisions	Val.	...	2,961	...	5,145	...	489	...	394	...	2,354	...	3,190	...	2,508	...	10,494	...	6,02,058	...	6,47,876
Saltpetre	Cwt.	33	374	50	550	lb. 28	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	4,400	463	4,082
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	1	6	...	...	40	198	35	116	...	...	...	...	35	138	6	28	22,439	84,204	22,634	77,732
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172,536	7,61,210	117,922	4,94,197
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	683
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	51,654	2,49,346	32,205	1,51,085
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	194	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521,946	31,32,962	550,004	29,69,616
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	4	15	3	9	...	...	1	68	lb. 20	30	18	53	122,713	5,03,220	95,885	3,72,260
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,333	7,404	16,297	17,771
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,961	...	20,234
Spices	lb.	166,452	33,097	200,021	46,894	5,423	695	3,162	506	4,592	818	8,829	1,575	56,334	6,104	3,542	671	8,812,634	13,34,112	13,823,481	26,95,519
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	10	...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	20,147	39,692	32,968	51,922
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	156	1,094	28	122	26	146	100	1,800	...	...	100	1,800	3	16	802,219	47,78,452	1,133,220	61,73,224
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	255	395	140	140	23,670	29,982	4,881	4,112	25	20	...	...	315,909	3,69,747	302,243	3,23,557
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762,437	1,19,286	718,714	1,14,571
Manufactured	,,	100	140	...	...	4,021	1,716	2,377	1,148	176	70	1,273	1,374	1,701	1,148	3,761	3,094	128,009	74,045	116,543	64,623
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	47,589	523	35,171
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	20,457	23,065	6,930	7,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,712	36,736	32,168	36,579
	Tons.	409		138														633		642	
Other sorts	Val.	...	24,301	...	5,049	...	3,649	...	2,594	...	20	...	...	...	4,550	...	...	...	1,11,806	...	74,048
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	220	26,238	5,173
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	70
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,497	62,625	138,744	45,606
Other sorts	Val.	...	21	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	73,308	...	1,28,556
All other articles of merchandise	,,	...	4,936	...	2,814	...	8,355	...	6,621	...	1,996	...	1,341	...	824	...	3,881	...	7,82,956	...	9,37,440
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable		...	3,855	...	528	...	6,798	...	3,982	...	...	...	...	...	34,175	...	2,233	...	53,43,554	...	40,02,923
Free		...	4,66,503	...	4,32,242	...	1,16,797	...	2,95,148	...	49,642	...	33,883	...	31,051	...	28,565	...	7,01,35,925	...	7,80,60,920
Total		...	4,70,358	...	4,32,770	...	1,23,595	...	2,99,130	...	49,642	...	33,883	...	65,226	...	30,798	...	7,54,79,479	...	8,20,63,843
Total of Foreign and Indian		...	4,70,613	...	4,32,770	...	1,23,803	...	3,01,048	...	49,892	...	39,671	...	68,441	...	32,195	...	7,58,77,539	...	8,23,96,242
Treasure Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,926	...	5,01,940
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,81,988	...	9,26,701
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,47,914	...	14,28,641
Grand Total		...	4,70,613	...	4,32,770	...	1,23,803	...	3,01,048	...	49,892	...	39,671	...	68,441	...	32,195	...	7,84,25,453	...	8,38,24,883
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	310	...	4,96,406	...	1,03,191
Do. Treasure—Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	310	...	4,96,406	...	1,03,191

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports during the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1881-82.		1882-83.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	59,015	58,877	...	...
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn	2,21,812	2,17,844	...	...
Manufactures	3,55,697	3,51,678	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	25,673	25,548	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	9,808	9,714	10,592	10,523
Spirits	3,65,629	3,64,669	4,25,868	4,17,322
Wines and Liquors	1,00,682	1,00,402	86,935	86,869
Other sorts	160	160	160	160
Metals—				
Copper	39,950	39,779	...	...
Iron	12,559	12,359	...	...
Tin	2,416	2,416	...	...
Other sorts	9,453	9,210	...	...
Provisions	24,440	24,169	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	58	— 448	...	...
Salt	57,462	57,462	32,820	32,820
Silk	2,661	2,650	...	...
Spices	49,600	49,504	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	446	427	...	...
Wool—				
Manufactures of	15,004	14,997	...	...
All other articles	84,624	79,076	16,808	11,762
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt	14,37,149	14,20,493	5,73,183	5,59,456
{ Excluding Salt	13,79,687	13,63,031	5,40,363	5,26,636
Exports.				
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Indigo	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	58,332	58,332	33,108	32,921
Do. (not in the husk)	3,90,852	3,90,371	3,40,052	3,39,455
All other articles	...	...	23	23
Total	4,49,184	4,48,703	3,73,183	3,72,399

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency in the years* 1881-82 *and* 1882-83.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	89,01,607	88,78,949	22,52,174	21,64,808	1,11,53,781	1,10,43,757	1,06,217	...
,, Bombay	52,22,451	46,25,264	59,24,420	66,84,767	1,11,46,871	1,13,10,031	2,16,012	2,24,077
,, Scinde	37,891	14,243	13,370	69	51,261	14,312	...	...
,, British Burmah	13,34,371	11,36,583	53,422	2,42,716	13,87,793	13,79,299	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	1,54,96,320	1,46,55,039	82,43,386	90,92,360	2,37,39,706	2,37,47,399	3,22,229	2,24,077
From British Ports within the Presidency	81,69,949	96,62,125	21,51,940	26,13,366	1,03,21,889	1,22,75,491	22,21,250	33,16,538
From Cutch	25,707	8,693	200	5,230	25,907	13,923	4,165	3,500
,, Damaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Diu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Goa	1,11,659	29,544	1,868	972	1,13,527	30,516	1,38,484	1,41,374
,, Foreign Konkan....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories	733	...	...	...	733	...	...	...
,, Kattywar	4,373	961	...	505	4,373	1,466	...	3,500
,, Karikal	26,935	38,647	...	3,637	26,935	42,284	...	...
,, Mahe	24,554	39,615	6,391	12,268	30,945	51,883	...	...
,, Pondicherry	23,922	46,175	55,078	21,184	79,000	67,359	46,500	26,240
,, Travancore	1,05,587	65,990	1,161	1,303	1,06,748	67,293	...	...
,, Cochin	13,010	7,569	...	...	13,010	7,569	...	...
Indian Ports not British, Total ...	3,36,480	2,37,194	64,698	45,099	4,01,178	2,82,293	1,89,149	1,74,614
From all Ports, Total ...	2,40,02,749	2,45,54,358	1,04,60,024	1,17,50,825	3,44,62,773	3,63,05,183	27,32,628	37,15,229
Government Stores and Treasure ...	2,70,626	3,62,305	7,00,660	4,59,788	9,71,286	8,22,093	7,47,949	12,20,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	73,61,574	58,76,865	2,31,121	2,15,917	75,92,695	60,92,782	7,06,800	28,500
,, Bombay	1,09,04,194	1,19,22,812	79,782	54,374	1,09,83,976	1,19,77,186	6,100	7,551
,, Scinde	1,27,286	1,66,349	4,930	1,835	1,32,216	1,68,184	...	...
,, British Burmah	31,10,066	29,55,750	35,048	73,040	31,45,114	30,28,790	46,200	16,000
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,15,03,120	2,09,21,776	3,50,881	3,45,166	2,18,54,001	2,12,66,942	7,59,100	52,051
To British Ports within the Presidency	88,66,115	1,00,61,274	19,35,090	28,58,909	1,08,01,205	1,29,20,183	18,33,750	27,82,832
To Cutch	5,02,886	6,35,133	16	14	5,02,902	6,35,147	...	...
,, Damaun	1,083	52	...	...	1,083	52	...	...
,, Diu	345	481	...	...	345	481	...	...
,, Goa	3,78,814	4,68,449	3,411	1,279	3,82,225	4,69,728	...	925
,, Foreign Konkan	407	5,562	...	...	407	5,562	...	...
,, Gaekwar's Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Kattywar	1,25,531	1,05,881	...	...	1,25,531	1,05,881	...	...
,, Karikal	3,683	722	...	3,495	3,683	4,217	...	...
,, Mahe	9,910	17,394	215	...	10,125	17,394	...	...
,, Pondicherry	1,09,244	74,157	1,96,591	50,184	3,05,835	1,24,341	...	...
,, Travancore	2,89,564	7,15,988	15,101	8,726	3,04,665	7,24,714	5,000	10,000
,, Cochin	11,563	1,711	13,634	20,419	25,197	22,130	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	14,33,030	20,25,530	2,28,968	84,117	16,61,998	21,09,647	5,000	10,925
To all Ports, Total ...	3,18,02,265	3,30,08,580	25,14,939	32,88,192	3,43,17,204	3,62,96,772	25,97,850	28,45,808
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,52,720	5,43,262	3,54,545	3,25,635	8,07,265	8,73,897	76,95,891	53,31,345

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1882-83, *compared with the totals of the year* 1881-82.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.				American.				Arabian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	99	189,347	92	167,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	16	14,982	62	42,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	14	18,437	...	...	...	...	1	1,135	3	4,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	14	8,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,306	...	...	1	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	2	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (Eastern Coast) ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	1	781	1	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,007	6	2,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	1	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	235
Ceylon	Steam ...	42	37,259	28	30,800	...	...	...	...	12	13,620	12	13,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	12	6,141	3	1,271	782	84,117	865	91,200	1	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	134	...	...	1	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	105	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	26	28,982	31	32,276	...	...	...	...	1	1,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	3	1,328	9	2,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	1	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	9	12,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	1	696	6	6,558	...	...	...	...	1	2,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	3,364	3	1,568	11	2,880	5	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	...
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam ...	171	259,291	172	256,756	...	...	...	...	15	19,460	17	21,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	41	38,277	91	56,643	796	88,325	880	95,719	1	469	22	9,601	...	...	1	446	1	591	1	591	6	183	2	235
Total, 1881-82 ...	Steam ...	134	220,970	149	220,943	2	769	...	...	13	14,129	11	11,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	51	42,067	159	124,538	763	80,581	993	110,190	2	734	40	16,627	...	...	1	535	...	...	2	1,340	6	734	3	105

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1882-83, *compared with the totals of the year* 1881-82—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	189,347	92	167,904	105	183,082	89	147,482
	Sailing	...	...	1	211	...	...	3	1,018	...	...	...	...	16	14,982	65	48,379	23	21,672	128	107,088
Austria	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,540
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,135	3	4,570	...	...	...	...	1	1,135	17	23,007	...	...	23	26,513
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,158	...	...	11	4,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12,979	...	...	34	18,065
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,124	...	...	1	1,073
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,837	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (Eastern Coast)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	250	...	...	3	250	...	...	8	462
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	781	1	781	...	...	2	2,093
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3,299	...	...	...	...	1	1,007	13	5,415	3	1,322	18	6,153
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,189	...	...	9	3,411
Central and South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	591	...	...	9	5,664
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	235	1	110	3	345	1	110	5	580	5	470	2	1,162
Ceylon	Steam	1	1,814	...	...	13	15,434	12	13,620	...	...	...	...	55	52,693	40	44,420	29	33,678	25	29,332
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,060	...	...	499	27,164	692	35,532	1,295	118,482	1,560	128,003	1,370	118,264	1,746	142,142
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	105	...	...	2	244	5	133	6	349	7	482	5	432	8	554
Mekran	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	6	337	1	20	7	357	1	20	14	683	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	93	...	...	1	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	30,904	31	32,276	20	22,407	18	19,842
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,328	9	2,617	4	803	14	4,791
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,123	...	...	1	1,891	2	3,612
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,783	...	...	3	3,952	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	2,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,429	6	6,558	...	...	4	4,578
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	...	6	754	2	303	21	7,056	10	3,558	19	5,985	12	4,653
Total, 1882-83	Steam	1	1,814	...	...	16	21,274	17	21,027	...	...	...	...	187	280,565	189	277,783	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	1,369	8	1,243	30	12,242	515	28,702	706	36,583	1,360	156,547	1,707	201,187	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82	Steam	6	5,190	6	5,190	19	19,319	17	17,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	241,058	166	237,992
	Sailing	...	...	3	2,025	8	1,468	49	20,632	624	29,467	788	39,858	...	...	...	...	1,446	153,583	1,989	295,218

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1882-83, *compared with the totals of the year* 1881-82.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.				American.				Arabian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	1	963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (Eastern Coast) ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	3	3,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	5,550	1	684	...	...	...	...	2	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	6	5,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	43	22,704	24	9,418	5	1,280	3	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	8	5,439	3	803	439	74,054	285	55,137	1	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	9	11,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	26	15,121	...	...	2	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam	56	37,206	25	10,381	5	1,280	3	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	54	36,521	4	1,487	441	74,627	285	55,137	4	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82 ...	Steam	52	49,640	8	7,904	1	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	43	24,110	4	2,882	614	99,092	314	65,085	5	2,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	749	...	...	1	183	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1882 83, *compared with the totals of the year* 1881-82—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1882-83.				Grand Total, 1881-82.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	...	1	978	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,291	2	1,268
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	963	1	1,115	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (Eastern Coast) ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,659	...	...	2	932	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,368	...	...	11	11,912	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,508	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6,504	1	684	5	3,150	...	...
Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	614	...	...	3	1,595	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5,737	...	...	5	5,348	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	23,984	27	10,186	29	22,138	8	7,904
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	536	...	...	519	15,301	430	9,873	967	95,330	718	65,813	1,361	122,193	706	74,162
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	921	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	...	...	1	96	...	...	1	7	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,569	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,094	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	542	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11,078	...	...	4	5,676	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	465	...	...	2	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	16,159	...	...	29	13,056	3	1,867
Total, 1882-83 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	38,486	28	11,149	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	465	...	...	6	2,569	...	...	520	15,397	430	9,873	1,021	129,114	719	66,497	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	49,896	8	7,904
	Sailing ...	1	662	1	253	8	4,059	1	253	746	21,905	302	9,077	...	...	...	...	1,411	149,166	711	77,297

(7.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the year* 1882-83, *compared with the totals of the year* 1881-82.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Total, 1882-83.				Total, 1881-82.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	259	405,127	213	334,519	21	5,745	22	6,125	17	16,573	13	14,044	94	12,151	50	6,892	391	439,596	298	361,580	583	700,056	660	862,826
Bombay	101	138,269	82	114,882	46	60,406	47	59,103	34	2,595	33	3,547	1,779	68,403	3,091	110,416	1,960	269,673	3,253	287,948	2,145	590,825	3,302	763,228
Scinde	1	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	131	4	330	19	1,046	93	7,186	22	2,482	97	7,516	23	1,628	44	3,363
British Burmah	62	66,037	125	161,845	26	6,917	30	7,639	...	...	...	...	27	5,962	18	4,073	115	78,916	173	173,557	194	156,017	302	295,279
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	423	610,738	420	611,246	93	73,068	99	72,867	53	19,299	50	17,921	1,919	87,562	3,252	128,567	2,488	790,667	3,821	830,601	2,945	1,448,526	4,308	1,924,696
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	1,630	2,154,604	1,652	2,180,345	309	94,975	238	78,116	121	15,444	135	16,108	6,514	218,190	6,256	209,351	8,574	2,483,213	8,281	2,489,920	7,525	1,662,516	6,738	1,162,027
Indian Ports not British, Total.	73	93,558	70	98,371	23	3,105	20	3,621	172	13,746	334	10,702	376	13,878	1,076	35,177	644	124,287	1,500	147,871	587	106,471	1,073	113,587
Total, 1882-83 ...	2,126	2,858,900	2,142	2,889,962	425	171,148	357	154,604	346	48,489	519	44,731	8,809	319,630	10,584	373,095	11,706	3,398,167	13,602	3,468,392	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82 ...	1,982	2,668,240	1,935	2,640,051	494	185,525	411	170,364	360	52,831	488	44,435	8,221	310,917	9,285	345,460	...	...	...	...	11,037	3,217,513	12,119	3,200,310
In Ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	6	6,062	45	57,999	...	...	12	2,639	...	...	4	2,850	34	1,755	92	9,836	40	7,817	153	73,324	32	5,798	112	63,207
Bombay	22	30,523	3	3,745	...	...	1	199	46	4,073	1	41	971	31,362	174	2,565	1,039	65,958	179	6,550	1,137	63,489	184	2,158
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	...	...	4	183	1	48	5	262	1	48	3	2,238	1	885
British Burmah	5	7,460	9	13,043	...	...	10	1,688	...	...	...	...	1	55	2	354	6	7,515	21	15,085	5	7,231	27	16,446
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	33	44,045	57	74,787	...	...	23	4,526	47	4,152	5	2,891	1,010	33,355	269	12,803	1,090	81,552	354	95,007	1,177	78,756	324	82,696
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	40	39,401	35	36,320	143	24,662	167	29,451	21	1,180	35	2,628	4,615	102,935	4,831	109,443	4,819	168,178	5,068	177,842	4,381	174,548	4,522	160,117
Indian Ports not British, Total.	5	4,251	2	2,827	5	546	23	3,186	170	9,707	24	471	755	20,071	97	5,756	935	34,575	146	12,240	574	34,444	145	16,410
Total, 1882-83 ...	78	87,697	94	113,934	148	25,208	213	37,163	238	15,039	64	5,990	6,380	156,361	5,197	128,002	6,844	284,305	5,568	285,089	...	...	...	...
Total, 1881-82 ...	77	85,431	84	92,736	203	33,943	230	42,167	220	13,335	51	7,475	5,632	155,039	4,626	116,845	...	...	...	...	6,132	287,748	4,991	259,223

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(1.)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1882-83.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	24,97,986	...	9,57,896	4,311	* 46,302	Not known, being included with gold bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	20,272	...	3,78,419	...	† 2,02,443	
Total ...	...	25,18,258	...	13,36,315	4,311	2,48,745	

* The whole of this is the value of unwrought copper.
† Of this Rs. 1,736 represents value of coins.

(2.)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut for the year* 1882-83.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities; class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. Rs. 16,04,670	81,51,950	68,50,500	Rs. 7,50,19,355	Rs. 7,47,14,550	Value. Rs. 15,66,465	80,39,350	67,06,500	*Nil.*	Rs. 91,08,910	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rs. 9,10,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
No. 145,536	25,196	6,662			No. 141,390	23,940	5,955							

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

For the year 1882-83.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or by private persons and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	24	373	109,106	37,613	...	6,184	...	...	12	12	Medicine and diet.
(2) Poor-houses	25	5,299	1,931,540	12,656	1,14,654	6,741	120	10	3	12	Raw rice, food and clothing.
(3) For travellers	202	3,902	1,424,840	4,580	8,109	2,633	210	202	...	...	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	51	18,760	743	816	121	...	2	2	1	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	25	219	79,891	523	9,878	2,339	...	25	...	...	Food.
(3) For travellers	91	517	188,468	120	5,777	239	...	91	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	6	353	129,390	5,294	...	...	...	4	1	1	Raw rice and money.
(2) Do. orphans	4	60	21,900	...	...	1,478	...	4	...	...	Education and food.
(3) For travellers	2	10	3,650	...	60	...	...	2	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	384	10,784	3,907,545	61,529	1,39,294	19,735	330	340	18	26	
II.—Institutions supported by the General Public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	5	49	17,633	...	...	12,005	9,611	...	2	3	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	180	5,677	2,077,881	...	50,897	26,722	23,041	83	10	87	Food, raw rice and money.
(3) For travellers	549	4,372	1,595,783	...	18,342	3,221	959	549	...	...	Accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	96	2,346	856,504	120	30,591	70,820	23,039	46	5	45	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	403	6,860	2,504,072	6,671	88,769	64,884	77,550	284	87	32	Food and raw provisions.
(3) Do. Byragees	20	134	49,140	...	15,190	2,381	491	2	14	4	Food, raw rice and money.
(4) For travellers	764	3,482	1,228,384	...	6,352	29,452	12,979	764	...	...	Accommodation.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls ...	1	546	199,440	...	...	...	10,800	1	...	...	Food, clothing and money.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	14	226	82,215	2,735	1,330	120	427	10	4	...	Food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	44	317	115,921	...	620	30	...	44	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	2,076	24,009	8,726,973	9,526	2,12,091	2,09,635	1,58,897	1,783	122	171	
III.—Institutions partly supported by Government and partly by the General Public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	498	109,319	2,09,089	...	4,266	39,418	4	1	10	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	21	878	258,096	42,644	723	12,923	56,509	2	...	19	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	20	119	43,432	656	120	1,669	22	20	...	...	Accommodation.
(4) For orphans	5	249	207,690	10,892	1,800	1,408	21,465	5	...	...	Food, clothing and education.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	10	112	40,947	28	4,254	521	4,718	7	2	1	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins	5	36	13,403	...	1,227	648	899	4	...	1	Food and accommodation.
(3) Do. Byragees	2	21	7,674	105	1,200	1,100	...	...	...	2	Raw rice and food.
(4) For travellers	16	64	23,330	5	930	223	190	16	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	50	18,250	...	240	...	...	...	...	1	Conjee.
Total ...	95	2,027	722,141	2,63,419	10,494	22,758	1,23,221	58	3	34	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	232	5,431	1,477,015	1,38,237	120	1,31,283	21,929	17	83	132	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	14	251	91,778	3,919	25	9,152	1,010	1	...	13	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	252	820	299,519	10,527	3,241	2,033	1,049	238	5	9	Food and accommodation.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	8	228	86,890	...	20,708	2,086	382	6	...	2	Food and raw rice.
(2) For travellers	25	129	47,247	1,081	53	3,454	354	25	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	531	6,859	2,002,449	1,53,764	24,147	1,48,008	24,724	287	88	156	
Grand Total ...	3,086	43,679	15,359,108	4,88,238	3,86,026	4,00,136	3,07,172	2,468	231	387	

DIVISION IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations for the year 1882-83.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	* *a* Natives.	*b* Others.				
					RS. A. P.	
Church of England ...	169,372	23,587	303	1,282	2,58,466 9 0	
Church of Scotland ...	389	1,964	6	4	40,040 0 0	
Church of Rome	803,540	15,211	772	1,934	33,048 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters ..	75,823	2,875	335	328	...	

B.—EDUCA

(1.)—*Return of colleges, schools and*

Area and population of the province.					Colleges, schools, and scholars.			University education.
Number of districts.	Number of divisions.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Total population.				Colleges.
22	6	139,191	32,365	30,868,504	Institutions	for males ...		32
						for females ...		...
						Total ...		32
					Scholars ...	males ...		2,326
						females ...		3
						Total ...		2,329

(2.)—*Return of colleges, schools and*

Class of institutions.	Government institutions.							Aided institutions.							Number of institutions.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education. — Arts colleges— English	10	863	684	621	863	192	671	16	1,101	878	779	1,101	180	939	2
University education. — Arts colleges— Oriental	1	52	50	45	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	1	112	114	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	84	67	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	21	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary education. — High and middle schools— For boys. — High schools, English	22	1,391	1,080	945	1,391	225	1,165	52	3,494	2,814	2,418	3,494	534	2,954	20
Secondary education. — For boys. — Middle do. do.	144	5,398	5,128	4,474	5,398	551	4,825	269	11,560	10,788	9,317	11,544	1,512	10,119	171
Secondary education. — For boys. — Do. do. Vernacular.	16	79	68	64	...	...	79	35	202	197	161	...	...	202	85
Secondary education. — For girls. — High do. English	1	4	4	4	4	...	...	15	72	64	58	72	4	9	...
Secondary education. — For girls. — Middle do. do.	1	20	22	20	20	...	...	49	542	507	449	528	12	169	11
Secondary education. — For girls. — Do. do. Vernacular.	5	14	15	12	...	...	14	22	129	115	94	...	...	129	19
Primary education. — Primary schools— For boys. — English	352	19,136	19,009	15,865	9,820	212	18,921	918	43,053	42,468	35,161	24,575	721	41,986	288
Primary education. — For boys. — Vernacular	932	29,087	28,683	23,803	...	118	29,054	7,795	186,552	183,358	153,780	...	709	186,490	5,557
Primary education. — For girls. — English	4	147	209	151	93	...	104	99	4,674	4,532	3,734	3,558	...	2,074	8
Primary education. — For girls. — Vernacular	54	2,704	2,488	1,860	...	...	2,704	339	14,281	13,667	10,449	...	146	14,152	129
Schools for special or technical training— Schools of art	1	106	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	180	172	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	1	49	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters	33	828	785	701	80	18	827	3	150	153	138	138	...	150	...
Do. for mistresses	1	28	25	22	28	...	28	3	169	147	131	169	...	169	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	105	117	104	...	...	...	1
Others	2	140	138	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,585	60,443	58,898	49,164	17,697	1,368	58,392	9,618	266,084	259,805	216,773	45,179	3,818	259,542	6,291

TION.

scholars for the year 1882-83.

Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or technical education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.		
High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Schools of art.	Medical schools.	Engineering schools.	Normal schools.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.
94	720	15,842	1	2	1	36	4	2	·00030	·00233	·05132
16	107	633	...	...	...	4	....	...	·00005	·00035	·00205
110	827	16,475	1	2	1	40	4	2	·00035	·00268	·05337
6,047	21,194	371,566	75	173	49	978	105	140	·01959	·06866	1·20371
74	909	42,433	31	7	...	197	17	...	·00024	·00294	·13746
6,121	22,103	413,999	106	180	49	1,175	122	140	·01983	·07160	1·34117

scholars for the year 1882-83.

Unaided institutions under regular inspection.						Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning													
			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	28*d*	28*e*	29
96	90	79	96	25	71	28	2,060	2,060	397	1,681	51	139	1,839	30	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...	...	4	1	107	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	49	12	22	1	...	81 boys and 3 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	2	1	18	...	...	
1,160	1,149	940	1,160	317	843	94	6,045	6,045	1,076	4,962	152	449	5,258	155	31	
3,626	3,360	2,828	3,613	627	3,069	584	20,584	20,555	2,690	18,013	783	1,855	16,924	863	159	20,558 boys and 26 girls.
338	320	290	...	...	338	136	619	...	...	619	...	41	574	2	2	614 boys and 5 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	76	76	4	9	76	...	...	...	...	2 boys and 74 girls.
79	74	66	79	...	72	61	641	627	12	241	428	206	5	...	2	22 boys and 619 girls.
116	117	103	...	...	116	46	259	...	...	259	...	145	113	1	...	
9,065	8,465	6,988	4,561	369	8,937	1,558	71,254	38,956	1,302	69,844	1,754	6,713	55,157	6,232	1,398	68,690 boys and 2,564 girls.
100,436	95,741	82,339	...	1,419	100,168	14,284	316,075	...	2,246	315,712	71	21,727	269,558	20,954	3,765	302,104 boys and 13,971 girls.
257	263	216	149	...	215	111	5,078	3,800	...	2,393	2,547	1,883	466	4	178	626 boys and 4,452 girls.
4,607	4,324	3,286	...	34	4,573	522	21,592	...	180	21,429	12	4,801	15,966	498	315	146 boys and 21,446 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	106	...	...	...	42	2	60	2	...	75 boys and 31 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	180	...	...	...	33	48	93	4	2	173 boys and 7 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	9	6	33	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	978	218	18	977	2	160	753	60	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	197	197	...	197	6	176	15	...	...	
17	20	20	...	...	...	4	122	...	...	...	41	81	...	...	...	105 boys and 17 girls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	140	...	...	...	74	2	42	8	14	
119,797	113,923	97,155	9,658	2,791	118,402	17,494	446,324	72,534	7,977	436,336	6,136	38,448	367,055	28,815	5,870	

B.—EDUCATION—

(3.)—*Return of expenditure on educational*

Class of institutions.	Expendi													
	Government institutions.								Aided institutions.					
	Provincial revenues	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal grants.	Subscriptions.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. Arts colleges—English	1,11,913	...	751	32,916	...	...	74	1,45,654	33,465	...	17,966	27,321	...	1,399
University education. Arts colleges—Oriental	...	...	689	...	...	...	...	689	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	—2,947	...	...	6,810	...	...	...	3,863	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Medicine	17,966	...	...	12,213	...	...	...	30,179	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Engineering	5,562	...	...	2,064	...	...	...	7,626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary education. High and middle schools—For boys. High schools, English.	46,678	...	1,299	32,306	825	...	70	81,178	35,071	...	14,374	62,236	25	3,356
Secondary education. For boys. Middle do. do.	56,124	13,038	24,557	72,083	68	...	2,925	1,68,795	60,321	976	10,119	1,33,693	215	3,062
Secondary education. For boys. Do. do. Vernacular.	...	436	...	...	...	...	...	436	796	100	...	463	...	30
Secondary education. For girls. High do. English.	1,221	...	...	33	...	...	— 37	1,217	2,696	...	4,463	1,407	...	668
Secondary education. For girls. Middle do. do.	6,172	...	...	285	...	...	— 199	6,258	8,427	...	7,915	7,464	54	2,894
Secondary education. For girls. Do. do. Vernacular.	791	...	...	2	14	...	...	807	1,606	...	...	394	...	547
Primary education. For boys. English	45,870	57,650	26,763	45,212	15,254	...	3,363	1,94,112	49,153	41,408	9,837	1,23,079	30,476	5,246
Primary education. For boys. Vernacular	11,901	1,12,841	...	13,277	6,525	...	468	1,45,012	40,579	2,57,918	2,049	2,45,387	24,955	2,016
Primary education. For girls. English	12,942	...	...	622	692	...	— 291	13,965	24,638	114	27,659	20,868	1,546	11,164
Primary education. For girls. Vernacular	10,245	3,811	558	283	3,059	...	4	17,960	38,367	583	3,036	6,091	1,844	19,583
Schools for special or technical training—Schools of art	12,692	...	...	12	...	...	34,788	47,492	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	45,533	...	...	1,676	...	...	180	47,389	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools	22,673	...	...	1,131	...	...	104	23,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal schools for masters	11,024	14,558	...	...	...	...	29	25,611	1,264	...	2,775	...	...	...
Do. for mistresses.	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,475	1,169	...	...	...	...	1,441
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,654	...	...	...	...	1,355
Others	21,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships. Colleges	3,879	...	1,666	...	...	...	1,552	7,097	3,185	...	1,812	...	...	...
Scholarships. Schools	16,209	17,132	200	...	...	...	...	33,541	6,982	...	165	...	...	...
Buildings	3,900	10,501	...	...	2,419	...	27,158	43,978	2,863	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,764	15,026	...	175	8,808	...	6,612	35,385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,70,573	2,44,993	56,483	2,21,100	37,664	...	76,800	11,07,613	3,13,236	3,01,099	1,02,170	6,28,403	59,115	52,761

(4.)—*Return showing the results of prescribed*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of	
	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts colleges—Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges—Bachelor of Arts	3	4	2	9	90	89
Arts colleges—First Arts	10	14	8	32	243	364
Colleges for professional training—Law—Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	66	...
Medicine—M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—First M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	5	...
Medicine—L.M.S. (Second)	1	...	...	1	4	...
Medicine—L.M.S. (First)	1	...	...	1	3	...
Medicine—Preliminary Scientific Examination	1	...	...	1	8	...
Engineering—B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	1	...
Schools—Matriculation	20	63	50	133	546	2,358
Schools—Standard equivalent to Matriculation (Higher Examination for Women). Girls	1	7	4	12	3	34
Schools—Middle School Examination. Boys	47	133	77	257	1,141	3,293
Schools—Middle School Examination. Girls	2	27	12	41	8	100
Schools—Upper Primary School Examination. Boys	502	1,193	46	1,741	3,940	8,568
Schools—Upper Primary School Examination. Girls	13	107	...	120	55	801
Schools—Lower Primary School Examination. Boys	1,017	4,242	161	5,420	7,412	22,802
Schools—Lower Primary School Examination. Girls	38	253	6	297	211	2,078

(*Continued*).

establishments for the year 1882-83.

ture.											Average annual cost of educating each pupil.				
		Unaided institutions.									Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Unaided institutions.
Other sources.	Total.	Endowments.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Other sources.	Total.	Total Government expenditure.	Total expenditure from other sources.	Grand total of expenditure.	Percentage on total expenditure.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.
3*g*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
47,540	1,27,691	3,120	2,787	...	5,035	10,942	1,45,378	1,38,909	2,84,287	7·58	234 8 9	180 3 5	163 14 8	42 15 4	138 8 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	689	·02	15 5 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 2,947	6,810	3,863	·10	53 10 5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,966	12,213	30,179	·80	486 12 1	229 12 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,562	2,064	7,626	·20	762 9 7	556 3 2	...	...	...
41,305	1,56,367	480	22,116	844	12,047	35,487	81,749	1,91,283	2,73,032	7·28	85 14 5	49 6 3	64 10 8	14 8 1	37 12 0
36,859	2,45,245	8,786	34,932	— 715	16,820	59,823	1,16,445	3,57,418	4,73,863	12·64	37 11 8	12 8 9	26 6 2	6 7 10	21 2 6
493	1,882	...	670	10	415	1,095	796	2,617	3,413	·09	6 13 0	...	11 11 0	4 15 1	3 12 5
874	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	3,917	7,408	11,325	·30	304 4 0	305 4 0	174 4 5	46 7 9	...
7,612	34,366	68	235	534	1,228	2,065	14,599	28,090	42,689	1·14	312 14 5	308 9 7	76 8 7	18 12 4	31 4 7
1,598	4,145	...	18	...	2,018	2,036	2,397	4,591	6,988	·19	67 4 0	65 14 8	44 1 6	17 1 4	19 12 3
73,669	3,32,868	784	17,190	370	12,793	31,137	95,023	4,63,094	5,58,117	14·89	12 3 9	2 14 3	9 7 6	1 6 4	4 7 4
1,08,131	6,81,035	889	1,14,921	672	46,061	1,62,543	52,480	9,36,110	9,88,590	26·37	6 1 6	0 8 0	4 6 10	0 4 3	1 15 7
33,129	1,19,118	...	235	...	4,467	4,702	37,580	1,00,205	1,37,785	3·67	92 7 9	85 11 4	31 14 5	6 9 7	21 12 4
48,062	1,17,566	532	1,180	213	22,466	24,391	48,612	1,11,305	1,59,917	4·27	7 10 6	5 8 2	11 4 0	3 10 9	7 6 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,692	34,800	47,492	1·27	494 11 4	132 3 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,533	1,856	47,389	1·26	282 1 3	271 0 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,673	1,235	23,908	·64	531 4 7	503 13 6	...	...	...
8,790	12,829	...	...	...	...	...	12,288	26,152	38,440	1·03	36 8 7	15 11 6	92 15 5	9 2 7	...
5,649	8,259	...	...	...	...	...	4,644	7,090	11,734	·31	157 15 3	157 15 3	63 0 9	8 14 9	...
7,592	11,601	...	...	...	600	600	2,654	9,547	12,201	·33	...	...	111 8 9	25 8 4	30 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,986	...	21,986	·59	177 4 11	177 4 11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,336	73,336	1·96	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,917	...	40,917	1·09	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,351	80,905	2,91,256	7·77	...	...	...	...	...
1,578	6,575	...	...	...	...	...	7,064	6,608	13,672	·36	...	...	...	...	...
5,631	12,778	...	...	...	...	...	23,191	23,128	46,319	1·23	...	...	...	...	...
12,522	15,385	...	...	...	3,756	3,756	6,763	56,356	63,119	1·68	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,764	30,621	35,385	·94	...	...	...	...	...
4,41,034	18,97,818	14,659	1,94,284	1,928	1,27,706	3,38,577	10,35,077	27,14,440	37,49,517	100·00	...	...	...	...	...

examinations during the year 1882-83.

examinees.			Number passed.					Percentage of passed scholars on total number on rolls at beginning of the year.	
Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Private institutions under inspection.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	5	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
27	15	221	49	54	11	6	120	24	28
115	61	783	97	134	41	7	279	18	18
2	...	68	8	...	...	...	8	7	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4		
...	5	9	4	...	...	...	4	77	...
...	2	5	2	...	...	...	2		
...	...	8	7	...	...	...	7		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
798	932	4,634	295	884	291	164	1,634	26	23
13	31	81	1	14	5	13	33	33	27
1,195	1,203	6,832	878	2,103	615	669	4,265	17	15
60	32	200	8	86	35	28	157	28	13
629	106	13,243	2,561	5,267	471	80	8,379	48	33
29	2	887	37	479	23	1	540	56	30
954	128	31,296	5,330	15,252	531	105	21,218	14	6
75	3	2,367	164	1,331	57	3	1,555	4	4

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(1.)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1882-83.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Berhampore Association ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	382	...	382	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	1st Aug. 1880.
Chatrapur Reading Room and Literary Society.	To promote knowledge ...	...	...	272	...	272	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1865.
Chicacole Public Literary and Library Society.	Social improvement ...	...	...	15	...	15	20	...	3	23	Do. ...	1882.
Parlakimedi Reading Club ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	20	...	20	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	Nov. 1882.
Kasimkot Young Men's Improvement Association.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	48	...	48	12	...	8	20	Do. ...	1882.
Palkonda Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	20	...	20	15	...	3	18	Do. ...	1882.
Bimlipatam Literary Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	80	...	80	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1882.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	To provide cheap and good school books, and to encourage vernacular literature.	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1820.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Cultivation of science and literature and the maintenance of a circulating library.	...	...	5,927	...	5,927	198	4	...	202	Do. ...	1817.
Madras Muhammadan Library.	Literary encouragement.	420	...	3	302	725	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1850.
The Hindu National Association (late Literary Society, Saidapet).	Mutual improvement ...	...	145	89	...	234	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1880.
Periyakulam Literary Club.	Do. do. ...	...	18	88	...	106	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	8th July 1882.
Negapatam Reading Room and Literary Association.	To send for and read newspapers and periodicals, and to discuss subjects of public importance.	...	...	420	...	420	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	Dec. 1871.
Tiruturaipundi Reading Room.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and improvement of the vernacular language.	...	...	162	...	162	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	April 1882.
Coimbatore Institution ...	The promotion of intellectual, moral and social improvements.	...	...	215	...	215	35	...	..	35	Do. ...	26th Dec. 1881.
Erode Reading Room ...	Improvement of the members.	...	...	345	...	345	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	1879.
Udamalpet Reading Society.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	72	...	72	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1881.
Karur Literary Society ...	Literary and social improvement.	...	...	9	...	9	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	9th Sept. 1882.
The Nilgiri Library ...	The maintenance of a library, reading and lecture room and writing room.	...	...	7,752	...	7,752	...	...	...	1,894	Registered.	1859.
Coonoor Library and Reading Room.	Do. do.	...	...	2,808	...	2,808	584	156	...	740	Not registered.	1864.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.				
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	Wm. Garratt, Junior ...	.....	Telugu Baptist, Hitawadi, (Telugu) Harvest Field, Church Missionary Record; and Madras Monthly Magazine.
Church Road, Vepery, No. 18.	Christian Knowledge Society's Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	.....	Tamil Janavinodhini, Telugu Janavinodhini, and English Progress.
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	LawrenceAsylum Press.	*Quasi*-Government ...	.....	Army List, Civil List, Almanac, Sheet Calendar, and Pocket Almanac.
Armenian Street, No. 2 ...	Examiner Press ...	Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Colgan.	.....	The Neetidurpana (Telugu).
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 20.	Athenæum and Daily News Press.	C. Soobroya Chetty ...	The Athenæum and Daily News.	.....
Popham's Broadway ...	Madras Times Press ...	J. B. Salisbury	The Madras Times ...	.....
North Beach Road ...	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail ...	Exports and Imports, Manifests, DailyList, Price Current, Messrs. Gordon, Woodroff's Trade Circular and Annual Report of Madras Chamber of Commerce.
Phillip's Street, BlackTown.	Madras Price Current Press.	H. A. Pereira	The Madras Standard.	.....
Annapillay Street, Black Town.	Scottish Press	Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	Police Weekly Circular (English). Police Weekly Circular (Tamil). Do. do. (Telugu). Do. do. (Canarese). Do. do. (Malayalam), Theosophist.
Errabauloo Chetty Street, Black Town.	Asiatic Press	Messrs. Highland & Co.	Vettycodyone or Standard Bearer (Tamil)	.....
St. Thome High Road ...	St. Thome Seminary Press.	Very Rev. J. B. Gonsalves.	.....	.....
Vepery High Road ...	Eurasian Industrial Press.	J. Davis	.....	Baptist Reporter, Students' Magazine.
Rayapuram	Indian Press	I. Appadoray Pillay ...	.....	Vadanta Nirnaya Pattrica (Tamil).
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 20.	Albert Mercantile Press	C. Soobroya Chetty ...	Madras Native Opinion.	Job work.
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickummal ...	.....	Do.
Nyneappa Naick Street, Black Town.	Central Press	K. Armooga Chetty ...	Commercial Gazette and Daily Advertiser,	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Black Town.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	Therupavai and Geyartherumoney.
Mint Street, No. 1	Carlton Press	W. H. Woolridge ...	The East	.....
Do. do.	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowrreyappah ...	.....	The Candidate.
Blacker's Lane, near Mount Road.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo & Co.	.....	Books and Job work.
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetty.	.....	Do. do.
Mint Street, No. 399 ...	Hindu Royal Press ...	C. Soobroya Moodelly & Co.	.....	Do. do.
McLean Street, BlackTown.	Patriot Press	M. Gooroovappa Chetty.	Kalaganittan (Tamil).	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 127 and 149.	Madras Excelsior Press.	T. Srinivassiah ...	Dinodayavurthamani (Tamil).	The Hindu Reformer and Politician.
Vadamalai Maistry Street, Black Town.	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Rundall's Road, Vepery ...	Foster Press	P. A. Chockalingam Pillay.	The Salem Patriot (Tamil).	.....
General Moothea Moodelly Street.	West Black Town Press.	C. Saravana Moodelly...	.....	Books and Job work.
Mount Road	Adelphi Press	Vest & Company ...	The Madras Advertiser.	The Indian Jurist, Agricultural Monthly Proceedings, Educational Record.
Brodie's Road, Mylapore, No. 69.	Hindu Press	M. Ponniah Moodelly...	The Hindu (English) Swadhesa Mitron (Tamil).	Books and Job work.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Nyneappen Street, Black Town.	Law Press	C. Annadhoray Iyer ...	.....	Indian Law Reports.
Popham's Broadway, No. 19.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidoo & Co. ...	.....	Books and Job work.
Patter's Road	Visiting Card Press ...	M. Moonesawmy Naidoo and Co.	.....	Visiting Cards.
Armenian Street	Lithographic Press ...	Messrs. Binny & Co ...	.....	Office Forms.
Mount Road	Do. ...	Messrs. G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	Maps, Plans, &c.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalutchmee Velasem Press.	P. S. Singaravaloo Moodelly.	.....	The Madras Law Times, Stri Swadhesabhimani Students (*monthly*).
Nattoopilliar Covil Street, No. 6.	Audi Kalanithi Press ...	P. Somoo Iyer	.....	Thinker—Philosophic Enquirer.
Trivettoor High Road, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	Vernacular books.
Munnady Street, Moothialpet, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani ...	P. Ramanja Moodelly...	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 13.	Ganasooryothaya Press.	B. Chinnacasavooloo Chetty.	.....	
Kistnama Naick Agraharam Street, No. 35.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Press.	B. Theagaraya Sastrulu.	.....	
Kistnasawmy Iyha's Lane, Peddu Naickpet.	Jottish Kalanithi Press.	A. Yagambara Josier ...	.....	
Veerappen Street, No. 27 ...	Jotti Viddia Abi Vardhani Press.	N. P. Ramiah Siddhanthi.	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 216.	Kaviranjani Press ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Nummalwar Street, No. 5...	Kamalalia Velasem Press.	C. Cunneappa Moodelly.	.....	
Mukar Nullamoottoo Chetty Street, No. 32.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	
Paupier Street, Choolay ...	Kulvipravagum Press...	Putchapermal Naick ...	.....	
Moothookistnah Street, Black Town.	Kalagiana Press ...	T. Ruthna Moodelly ...	.....	
Choolay Bazaar Road, No. 38.	Kalanelayam Press ...	M. Sooriah Sastry ...	.....	Job work.
Mootheal Maistry Street, No. 2, Old Washerpet.	Madavanevasa Press ...	Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	Vernacular books.
Seeringapatam Subramania Moodelly Street, No. 28.	Manonmoney Velasem Press.	C. Manicka Moodelly ...	.....	
Sawmy Naick Street, No. 78, Chindatripet.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Moodelly.	.....	
Do. No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Moollah Street, Black Town.	Poomathoo Velukkum Press.	V. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Therupully Street, No. 21...	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Thottycalay Comarappa Moodelly Street, Choolay.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Parasurama Moodelly.	.....	
Trivettore High Road, No. 317.	Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	S. Teruvengada Charlu.	.....	
Dermaraja Covil Street, Tondiarpet.	Saraswathi Nikathaum Press.	A. S. Vencatanarasa Charlu.	.....	
Brodie's Road, No. 69, Mylapore.	Sri Kistnavilass ...	R. Ragoonath Row ...	.....	.....
Nattoopilliar Covil Street, No. 40.	Sakalakalonelayam Press.	T. Chinnia Cunniah Chetty.	.....	Vernacular books.
Condalier's Street, No. 7, Peddoo Naickpet.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	P. Subbramiah	.....	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Acharappen Street, No. 82.	Sreekalavelasem Press.	G. Ramasawmy Naidoo.	.....	Vernacular books.
Trivettore High Road, No. 86.	Sreevani Nelayam Press.	A. S. Narasimha Charlu	.....	
Vytheanatha Moodelly Street, No. 11.	Sarada Press	C. Soobroya Moodelly...	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 52.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. S. Cacoola Charlu ...	.....	
	Sreerama Manthirum Press.	P. Ragava Charlu ...	.....	
Mint Street, No. 259 ...	Sakalakala Vurthani Press.	P. Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Gooroovappen Street, Black Town.	Sribarathi Nelayam Press.	Pilliar Chetty and Ragaviah Naidoo.	.....	
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Srinikathanum Press ...	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	Bramha Prakasica ...	
Nattoopilliar Covil Street, No. 21.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	A. Venkatasubbu Sastrulu.	.....	
Sawmy Naick Street, No. 39, Chintadripet.	Teruvarul Pragasem Press.	T. Chidumbara Moodelly.	.....	
Second Line Beach, No. 11.	Vani Runga Press ...	G. Achia Naidoo & Co...	.....	
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Nanamapolliem.	Viddia Venodhini Press	Veerasawmy Naidoo ...	.....	
Vadavenayagar Road, Pursewalkum.	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	
Trivettore High Road, No. 75.	Vibootha Manohorini Press.	M. Kistnama Rajoo ...	.....	
Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Viddianupalana Yauthrasala Press.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillay ...	.....	
Narraina Moodelly Street, No. 52.	Vani Velasem Press ...	T. Siddiah	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 94.	Vivakakalanidhi Press.	E. V. Vencata Charry...	.....	
Davaraja Moodelly Street, No. 174.	Vurthamanatharungani Press.	P. Vencata Row ...	.....	
Paupier's Road, Choolay ...	Vadantasamarasa Velakkum Press.	P. Vambooly Moodelly.	.....	
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.				
Pycroft's Road, No. 26 ...	Shumsool Akbanai Press.	Muhammad Nasir-ud-din Ghuttala Effendi.	Shumsool Akbanai ...	.....
Peter's Road, No. 34, Royapet.	Hydree Press	Syed Moortaza Khadri.	Jaridai Rozegar ...	.....
Hassamal Moolk's Gardens, Royapet.	Muthbai Hidayet Press	Mirza Cassim Beg ...	.....	Persian and Hindustani books.
Triplicane High Road, No. 183.	Muthbai Unwari Press.	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	Oomdatool Akbanai Shahi and Hakimay, Madras.	Hindustani books.
Great Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharool Ajayib ...	Maulavee Sultan Muhammad Sahib.	Mazharool Ajayib ...	Arabian, Persian and Hindustani books.
Fakir Sahib Street, Triplicane.	Muthbai Firdoosee Press.	Muhammad Sahib ...	.....	Hindustani books.
Fakir Sahib Street, No. 39, Triplicane.	Muthbai Ahmadi Press.	Syed Ahmed Hussain ...	.....	.....
Triplicane High Road, No. 9.	Yajazai Muhamady Press.	Hakim Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Ahsanul Jeraid ...	Arabian and Hindustani books.
Behind Big Mosque, Triplicane.	Shurfea Press	Shah Muhammad Sadakul Hussain Sheriff.	Talismay Hyruth ...	.....
Nizam-ud-din Ahmed Khan's Garden, Triplicane.	Nizamool Mutabegh Press.	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Sahib.	.....	Hindustani books.
Meeran Sahib Street, Narasingapoorum.	Majidia Press	Abdul Naiajid	.....	
Appavoo Moodelly Street, Mylapore.	Muthbai Shajei Press...	Meer Cossim Ally ...	.....	.....

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES.		
Ganjam	Srimat' Saramruta Sindha Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanujam.	Varthalakari	English, Telugu and Oriya.
	Victoria Press	M. T. Venkatarazu ...	.....	.....
	Sri Gayatri Press ..	Kanukolam Sundaramma.	.....	Sri Gayatri.
Vizagapatam	District Press	Government	.....	.....
	Arsha Press	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharya Aiyavaru.	.....	.....
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundera Ramayya.	The Observer and Niyayadarasini.	Prabandha Kalpavalli.
	Sri Saradamakuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Narsimhulu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Viziarama Vilasa Press.	Aripirala Venkata Row Pantulu.	Indian Leisure Hour.	.....
Godavari. — Godavari	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Godavari. — Cocanada	Vidwanmodini Press ...	Vadreva Chalamayya Garu.	Mandaramanjiri (fortnightly).	.....
	Godavari News Press ...	Kanchi Rayappa Pantulu Garu.	Godavari News (weekly).	.....
Godavari. — Rajahmundry	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	K. Veeresalingam Gar, Ch. Ramabrahmam Gar, S. Gopala Kristnayya Gar, late Manthripragada Durga Prasada Row Gar, Nalam Ramaraz Gar, Pardiri Mahadevudu Gar.	The Vivekavardhani (weekly).	.....
Kistna, Masulipatam ...	Kesava Row & Co.'s Press.	C. Ramasawmi Nayudu	.....	Purusharthapradaini.
		S. Kotisvara Sastri ...	.....	Svadharmaprakasini.
Nellore	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	M. Abraham	.....	Miscellaneous job work.
	Fusiliers' Regimental Press.	Sergeant Fennely ...	.....	Job work.
North Arcot. — Karvetnagar	Lithographic Press ...	Raje Komara Venkata Perumal Raje Bahadur Varu, Zemindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	Puttas, muchilkas, vadambadikas, demands, jaftipatties, applications, receipts, arzis, takids, notices, chittah books, licenses given to forests, &c.
North Arcot. — Vellore Town	Vimala Vilasam Press.	M. Kalathi Vathiyar ...	.....	Private advertisements, marriage cards, notices, and pamphlets, &c.
South Arcot	District Press	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Tanjore. — Kumbakonam	The Kumbakonam Town High School Press.	The Committee for the Kumbakonam Town High School Press.	.....	Job work.
Tanjore. — Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.....	Tamil *periodical* (monthly), Arunodayam.
Tanjore. — Negapatam ...	Eclipse Press	Messrs. Oliver & Co. ...	Sputh Indian Post ...	.....
	Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves, Cookson & Co.	.....	.....
	South Indian Commercial Press.	W. M. Ramanjulu Naidu.	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	South India Times Press.	V. Packiam Pillai ...	.....	Job work.
	Southern Star Press ...	T. Packiaswami Pillai...	.....	Do.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).		
Madura. — Madura Town	Vanivilasam Press	G. Subbaragava Sastri.	.....	Hindu Vivekasidhi Theepam (monthly).
	Shanmugavilasam Press.	Santhanam Servai	.....	.....
	South Indian Press	C. Seshadri Sastri	.....	Reprint of Indian Law Reports (monthly).
	Hindu Union Press	Saiyid Murthujal Sahib, Minamdullah Sahib, and Shenbaga Pillai.	.....	.....
Pasumalai	Lenox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn...	Sathia Vartha mani (fortnightly).	.....
Dindigul Town	Gnánaratnagaram Press.	M. Kandasami Pillai	.....	.....
Ramnad	S.P.G. Industrial School Press.	Rev. George Billing	The Banner of the Cross (monthly).	.....
Tinnevelly	Columbian Press	R. Sundra Mudaliar & Co.	.....	.....
	Chinthamani Yenthra Sala Press.	S. Subramania Pillai	.....	Hindu Religious Improver.
	Union Central Press	A. Nellaiyappa Pillayan	.....	.....
	Church Mission Press.	Church Mission Society.	.....	Tamil Friendly Instructor.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	Messrs. Stanes & Co.	.....	Job work.
	The Coimbatore "Crescent" Press.	S.P. Narasimulu Naidu, Cundasami Mudaliar, Vijayaranga Mudaliar, C. Tirumalai Moodaliar, Dorasami Mudaliar.	The Coimbatore "Crescent."	Job work.
Nilgiris	Nilgiri Press	Nilgiri Press Company (Limited).	The South Indian Observer (weekly).	.....
Salem	Collectorate Press	Government	.....	Salem District Gazette, District Administration or Village Officers' Sheet (monthly).
South Canara	Collectorate Press	Government	.....	South Canara District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press	Committee of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	1. Kraista Sabhapatra (Paper for the Christian Congregation) in Canarese (monthly). 2. Keralopakari, a Malayalam Magazine (monthly). 3. The Canarese Almanac for 1883 (annually). 4. The Malayalam Almanac for 1883 (annually).
	Vidya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Vitlachariya	.....	.....
	Codialboil Press	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....
Malabar. — Tellicherry	Nayyam Vitu Press	Nayyam Vitil Abdao	.....	1. Mussavu. 2. Thalala Pattu. 3. Kappa Puttu. 4. Munkose Moyilood. 5. Moola Puravam. 6. Jimpata Pattu.
	Thayali Kandi Press	Arayal Prath Kunhamed.	.....	1. Madmathunnu Hass. 2. Ripay Mala. 3. Bader Mala. 4. Ripayinte Moyilood. 5. Humdathul Mussalli. 6. Munkoose Moyilood. 7. Niskarethinte Dubha. 8. Vallati Macala. 9. Muhayadin Mala. 10. Kilathu Mala. 11. Humsiya Beyith. 12. Manya Pattu. 13. Thowa Beiyth. 14. Issa Mussawayil.
	Theekookkil Press	Neerati Peetikayil Kunhamed.	.....	1. Mussavu. 2. Ayikallu. 3. Othinte Kanaku. 4. Kilathi Mala. 5. Niskara Pattu. 6. Abdurahiman Issa. 7. Jimpattu.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press, for the year* 1882-83—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).			
Malabar—(*Continued*). Tellicherry—(*Contd.*)	Vidiyarthi Santanam Press.	Kakkuyi Bappu ...	.....	.....
	Wallapichikandi Press.	Walapichikandi Kunhi Musa.	.....	.....
	Sharadabharanam Press.	Punnathur Ramunni ...	.....	.....
Calicut	Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahasty Mudaliar.	.....	1. Anthology. 2. Neethisaram. 3. Sandana Gopalam. 4. Astapathi. 5. Seelapathi. 6 Ramayanam Kurathi Pattu. 7. Vrithrasura Vatham. 8. Anthology, Parts I, II and III. 9. Geography of Malabar. 10. Calendar for the year 1058.
	Minerva Press	F. Annappa Naidoo ...	.....	.....
	Karaparamba Press ...	Pierce, Leslie & Co. ...	.....	Fortnightly Commercial Circular.
Wynaad	Lone Star Press ...	Messrs. Brown & Co. ...	.....	.....
Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Messrs. H. M. Walker and C. Kurian.	The Western Star ...	.....
	Cochin Argus Press ...	Mr. J. F. Pereira, Managing proprietor.	The Cochin Argus ...	.....
	Keeralamithram Press.	Devji Bhimji	The Keeralamithram in Malayalam.	.....
	St. Thomas' Press ...	Mar Dionysius	.....	.....
Chingleput	Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	K. Streenivasa Raghava Charriar.	.....	.....

DIVISION V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts during the year 1882.

			Births.			Deaths.				
No.	Population according to the census of 1871.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Number of births registered.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years exclusive of 1877.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1,388,619	Ganjam	953,782	24,700	25·8	8,313	182·9	19,463	20·4	23·2
2	1,843,503	Vizagapatam	1,395,280	21,244	15·2	18,344	117·7	19,283	13·8	15·4
3	1,592,103	Godavari	1,592,103	34,435	21·6	6,224	255·9	27,032	16·9	23·7
4	1,452,066	Kistna	1,446,943	42,214	29·1	8,036	180·7	25,881	17·8	20·1
5	1,376,433	Nellore	1,339,443	26,064	19·4	8,462	162·7	13,597	10·1	14·7
6	381,926	Madras	381,926	16,501	43·2	27	14,724·1	13,300	34·8	38·9
7	934,523	Chingleput	934,523	38,821	41·5	2,753	340·7	19,253	20·6	20·6
8	1,755,324	South Arcot	1,755,324	44,954	25·6	4,873	360·3	25,823	14·7	18·3
9	1,199,155	Trichinopoly	1,199,155	35,840	29·8	3,515	341·5	22,546	18·8	20·0
10	1,972,820	Tanjore	1,972,820	61,875	31·3	3,654	540·1	46,671	23·6	24·3
11	2,266,274	Madura	1,329,207	38,029	28·6	9,502	238·5	21,675	16·3	16·9
12	1,693,629	Tinnevelly	1,693,629	47,608	28·1	5,176	327·3	30,881	18·2	20·5
13	914,233	Kurnool	914,233	25,637	28·0	7,358	130·4	14,235	15·5	30·8
14	1,350,967	Cuddapah	1,350,967	33,553	24·8	8,367	161·5	19,462	14·4	25·3
15	912,912	Bellary	924,744	22,372	24·1	11,007	151·5	12,891	13·9	27·1
16	752,903	Anantapur	741,071	17,836	24·0			9,424	12·7	
17	2,014,254	North Arcot	2,014,254	53,103	26·3	7,139	282·3	25,488	12·6	18·8
18	1,966,362	Salem	1,966,362	44,246	22·5	7,483	262·9	21,136	10·7	17·5
19	1,762,679	Coimbatore	1,762,679	42,149	23·9	7,432	237·3	25,944	14·3	13·2
20	72,396	Nilgiris	72,396	1,135	15·6	749	66·0	1,077	14·8	18·3
21	918,042	South Canara	918,042	25,522	27·8	3,902	235·4	15,837	17·2	22·9
22	2,228,228	Malabar	2,228,228	53,236	23·8	6,002	376·7	40,401	18·1	17·4
	30,749,401	Total, Madras Presidency ...	28,887,111	751,104	26·0	138,318	226·2	470,700	16·2	20·4

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries for 1882.

	Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Surgical operations.			
						Major.		Minor.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	175	35	172	3	...	...	...	...
	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent	3,209	127	173,171	96	...	...	...	...
	Cholera	319	177	9,812	1,624	...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of this order	311	24	13,920	11	...	...	...	...
Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,794	28	80,206	5	...	...	...	...
	Syphilitic do.	2,376	37	26,113	5	...	...	...	...
	Scrofula	177	7	2,927	...	...	...	...	...
	Anæmia	735	48	12,314	12	...	...	...	...
	Leprosy	445	51	2,752	3	...	...	...	...
	Phthisis	399	92	1,642	18	...	...	...	...
	Dropsy	1,087	241	5,177	38	...	...	...	...
	Other diseases of this order	781	51	18,915	17	...	...	...	...
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	778	...	127,982	...	...	...	...	...
	Inflammation of the external ear	36	...	66,355	1	...	...	...	...
	Goitre	3	1	235	...	...	...	...	...
	Respiratory affections	1,308	129	55,516	47	...	...	...	...
	Heart disease	160	27	1,040	12	...	...	...	...
	Dysentery	1,253	262	20,811	31	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa	1,334	376	30,365	60	...	...	...	...
	Worms	58	1	73,656	1	...	...	...	...
	Liver diseases	273	35	3,592	11	...	...	...	...
	Spleen diseases	392	10	5,039	1	...	...	...	...
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	1,301	33	24,413	1	...	...	...	...
	Abscess, boils, and whitlow	985	18	64,630	11	...	...	...	...
	Skin diseases	1,048	11	120,568	6	...	...	...	...
	Ulcer	2,524	58	130,882	2	...	...	...	...
	Labor—premature, natural, and difficult	3,023	102	1,717	23	...	...	...	...
	Other local diseases	5,279	350	338,429	133	...	...	...	...
	Debility and old age	1,234	148	16,867	12	...	...	...	...
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	181	14	8,551	9	...	...	...	...
	Injuries	4,434	187	63,024	31	...	...	...	...
	No appreciable diseases	44	1	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,456	2,681	1,501,120	2,224	1,580	1,231	1,226	38,179

C.—VACCINATION.

Return of vaccine operations during the past three years.

Establishment,	Persons primarily vaccinated.					
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December					
	1880.		1881.		1882.	
Government vaccinators *	8,228	7,746	10,194	9,663	9,136	8,741
Local Fund do.	543,037	486,219	470,605	435,696	526,329	493,415
Cantonment do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States' do.	4,518	3,983	3,635	3,286	3,838	3,652
Municipalities	73,214	63,116	80,286	70,980	83,533	75,950
Private vaccinators	1,056	993	137	117	45	43
Railway apothecaries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	9,577	8,215	9,890	8,193	10,154	8,371
Medical subordinates	8,779	5,735	9,646	5,742	10,049	7,015
Army ... European	1,710	1,294	1,916	1,382	1,987	1,357
Army ... Native	3,264	2,389	4,372	3,093	4,414	3,374
Total ...	653,383	579,690	590,681	538,152	649,485	601,918

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Bhadrachalam, and Gudem.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average prices of food in the Madras Presidency during 1880, 1881, *and*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of nine years.	18·5	18·6	18·7	18·8	18·6	18·2	18·1	17·4	17·8	18·1	18·5	18·6	18·4	26·6	28·6	27·7	26·4	25·8
1880	19·1	19·5	19·9	20·2	19·7	19·9	20·5	21·0	21·5	22·4	23·1	23·1	20·8	34·6	35·8	37·0	36·3	30·4
1881	23·7	24·0	24·1	23·5	23·1	22·8	22·2	22·2	21·4	20·5	19·5	20·3	22·3	37·2	39·4	39·4	38·4	35·2
1882	20·8	21·4	20·7	20·3	21·8	20·4	20·2	20·2	20·6	20·5	20·4	19·7	20·6	31·1	35·4	35·4	38·2	33·7
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of nine years.	14·9	15·3	16·1	15·6	15·5	15·0	15·0	14·3	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·8	15·1	25·6	26·6	27·4	29·0	26·7
1880	17·7	18·7	18·3	18·7	19·0	19·0	20·6	20·6	20·2	19·5	19·7	20·3	19·4	31·6	30·7	29·8	32·2	31·5
1881	20·2	20·2	20·1	20·6	19·8	18·9	18·5	17·0	15·8	14·6	14·0	16·2	17·9	37·9	38·2	35·7	35·9	35·3
1882	16·4	16·8	16·1	15·7	15·8	15·6	15·1	14·7	14·8	15·2	15·1	15·8	15·6	30·9	30·5	29·5	28·0	27·8
GODAVARI.																		
Average of nine years.	18·0	18·1	17·7	18·1	17·9	18·2	19·0	17·4	17·5	17·0	16·9	17·1	17·7	29·8	30·3	29·8	31·0	30·3
1880	16·9	18·3	19·0	19·6	19·2	18·4	18·1	12·9	17·2	16·9	14·4	18·1	17·4	29·2	33·5	34·5	34·2	34·1
1881	18·6	18·3	19·5	19·6	14·4	18·3	18·5	17·6	17·2	16·9	17·3	17·8	17·8	34·2	33·5	38·7	38·7	38·1
1882	19·5	20·1	20·0	19·4	18·9	18·6	18·3	17·5	18·1	18·2	18·5	18·4	18·8	35·6	38·3	38·4	37·9	37·1
KISTNA.																		
Average of nine years.	14·5	15·1	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·8	14·5	14·4	14·6	14·2	13·9	14·4	14·6	23·2	23·5	23·5	23·7	23·1
1880	16·0	16·8	16·5	17·9	17·2	17·8	16·8	16·5	15·8	15·7	15·5	16·2	16·6	24·3	25·7	24·9	24·5	24·3
1881	17·9	18·2	18·8	17·8	17·2	16·6	16·3	16·3	16·5	16·2	16·4	17·1	17·1	29·1	29·1	29·6	31·1	29·9
1882	17·4	18·5	17·9	17·4	16·4	16·5	16·2	15·9	16·0	15·9	16·5	15·3	16·6	33·1	33·4	35·4	30·5	28·7
NELLORE.																		
Average of nine years.	15·1	14·8	14·9	14·9	14·9	15·0	15·6	15·3	15·4	14·6	14·6	14·7	15·0	24·4	24·7	25·4	25·4	25·2
1880	13·5	14·0	13·9	14·0	14·1	14·6	14·9	14·6	14·3	14·2	14·4	14·8	14·3	23·6	23·4	22·7	23·7	24·4
1881	15·0	15·9	16·0	15·7	16·5	16·6	17·1	16·8	17·3	16·9	16·9	17·4	16·5	26·0	27·5	27·7	27·6	28·4
1882	17·7	18·2	18·2	18·4	17·9	17·9	17·8	17·6	17·3	16·8	17·1	16·2	17·6	31·2	33·1	33·6	34·8	35·0
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of nine years.	13·6	13·7	13·8	14·1	14·5	14·6	14·5	14·4	14·3	14·1	13·9	13·7	14·2	23·2	23·3	23·7	23·7	24·0
1880	14·2	14·3	15·0	14·8	15·0	14·9	14·5	14·3	14·1	13·8	13·8	13·9	14·4	21·7	22·8	22·9	23·9	24·4
1881	14·6	14·3	14·8	14·6	15·2	16·5	15·2	14·9	15·2	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·0	32·4	32·0	32·5	31·3	31·7
1882	15·4	16·3	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·2	15·0	15·2	15·1	14·6	15·2	15·4	32·7	26·1	35·1	34·7	34·8
BELLARY.																		
Average of nine years.	13·6	13·8	13·8	14·2	14·4	14·5	14·1	14·1	14·2	13·7	13·3	13·5	13·9	25·4	24·6	26·1	25·4	25·0
1880	15·4	15·5	14·7	15·2	15·2	15·5	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·0	15·0	14·9	15·2	23·8	24·2	23·2	25·0	25·2
1881	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·8	15·1	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·6	14·9	14·2	14·5	14·9	37·5	37·3	37·6	39·2	39·7
1882	14·7	14·6	14·3	12·9	13·2	13·1	13·1	12·9	13·3	13·6	13·7	13·7	13·6	32·8	32·4	32·8	31·4	29·2
KURNOOL.																		
Average of nine years.	12·8	12·6	12·5	12·8	12·9	12·8	12·9	12·8	12·7	12·2	12·4	12·3	12·6	23·3	23·5	23·9	23·7	23·3
1880	13·7	13·8	13·9	13·7	13·3	13·5	13·0	13·3	13·5	13·5	13·3	13·2	13·5	26·0	27·0	27·2	27·0	27·2
1881	13·2	13·0	13·0	12·5	12·7	12·7	12·7	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·7	12·7	12·7	39·6	37·4	36·5	34·7	36·8
1882	12·6	12·9	13·2	13·1	13·0	12·6	12·8	12·7	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·7	12·8	34·9	35·3	34·7	32·9	31·1
MADRAS.																		
Average of nine years.	11·9	12·8	12·5	13·8	13·8	13·4	14·0	13·2	13·0	12·9	12·4	12·7	12·7	19·8	19·8	18·8	19·5	19·4
1880	12·1	11·8	11·8	12·3	12·3	12·0	11·9	12·0	12·1	11·9	11·8	13·9	12·2	15·8	11·5	20·2	20·2	16·2
1881	13·2	14·8	15·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·7	14·5	14·3	14·2	14·5	14·5	20·2	22·3	23·0	22·8	21·6
1882	15·3	15·8	15·9	16·0	16·1	15·2	15·1	15·6	15·2	14·9	13·5	14·3	15·2	23·0	23·0	24·4	24·4	24·4
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of nine years.	15·4	15·8	16·2	16·7	16·8	16·4	15·2	14·7	14·6	14·5	14·7	14·6	15·4	18·4	16·9	18·7	18·2	18·4
1880	14·5	14·7	14·8	14·6	14·9	14·0	13·8	13·5	13·3	13·1	13·1	13·6	13·9	...	18·7	18·7	18·7	21·6
1881	15·5	17·2	17·2	17·0	17·5	17·3	16·1	15·9	16·3	16·3	16·5	17·1	16·6	20·2	...	...	...	...
1882	17·2	17·8	18·1	18·0	17·8	17·1	16·3	15·8	16·1	16·1	14·8	15·2	16·7	27·1	...	...	...	...
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of nine years.	15·8	15·7	15·9	16·4	16·4	16·4	15·9	16·1	15·8	15·5	16·2	15·7	16·1	41·3	25·2	27·2	25·4	25·0
1880	15·3	15·8	15·5	15·2	15·3	14·3	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·7	14·7	15·9	15·1	21·1	20·9	22·5	22·2	22·3
1881	16·1	17·5	17·2	17·4	18·0	17·9	17·4	16·8	17·4	17·7	18·0	18·2	17·4	25·2	23·4	26·1	25·6	26·1
1882	18·3	18·6	18·5	18·8	18·7	18·3	17·7	17·4	17·2	16·6	16·5	15·1	17·6	31·7	31·9	32·2	33·1	32·4
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of nine years.	15·5	16·5	16·9	16·9	16·5	16·2	15·5	15·3	15·3	15·1	15·6	14·8	15·9	31·0	33·0	33·0	31·1	29·6
1880	14·2	14·9	14·9	15·1	15·2	14·9	14·5	14·5	14·4	14·5	14·8	16·0	14·8	24·6	23·8	25·5	25·3	25·9
1881	17·1	18·3	18·2	18·3	18·5	18·3	16·7	15·7	16·3	16·3	16·2	16·7	17·2	32·7	34·1	32·8	31·6	32·1
1882	16·8	20·0	20·0	20·1	19·4	18·0	17·6	17·1	17·4	17·4	17·7	17·6	18·2	31·2	39·0	38·8	37·6	36·3
TANJORE.																		
Average of nine years.	14·6	15·1	15·4	15·5	15·2	14·9	14·4	14·0	14·0	14·7	14·7	14·1	14·7	24·5	25·0	23·2	25·6	26·0
1880	15·1	16·0	16·2	16·5	16·3	15·9	14·8	14·4	14·7	15·4	15·1	14·3	15·4	25·6	24·0	26·9	28·3	26·2
1881	15·1	18·2	16·7	17·4	17·2	16·7	15·4	15·2	15·2	16·8	17·6	17·5	16·5	29·4	27·6	31·8	32·3	31·6
1882	18·0	19·3	20·3	20·4	19·8	19·2	18·7	17·5	17·2	19·3	19·2	18·0	18·9	34·3	34·9	34·9	33·8	36·9
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of nine years.	14·5	14·9	15·0	14·9	14·9	13·1	14·3	13·9	13·9	14·2	14·4	14·0	14·4	30·2	32·7	30·7	31·9	31·8
1880	14·1	14·8	15·0	14·7	14·7	14·3	14·2	13·5	13·7	14·0	14·8	14·7	14·4	33·2	39·7	40·9	40·0	35·7
1881	15·2	16·1	16·5	16·9	17·2	17·0	15·3	14·6	14·7	15·4	15·5	14·9	15·8	44·7	61·3	43·5	61·4	58·3
1882	17·3	18·1	18·3	18·4	17·8	17·3	16·3	15·4	15·6	16·0	16·6	17·3	17·0	49·6	46·7	57·3	58·1	58·1
MADURA.																		
Average of nine years.	12·6	13·1	13·3	13·7	13·6	13·1	12·8	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·5	12·6	14·4	29·9	30·4	30·2	29·6	29·6
1880	13·1	13·9	14·0	14·0	14·0	13·8	13·4	12·7	12·9	12·8	13·5	14·0	13·5	32·8	31·3	30·4	28·4	28·7
1881	14·7	15·2	15·9	14·1	17·1	16·5	14·8	14·1	14·0	14·0	14·5	15·0	14·9	33·1	31·4	32·6	36·8	37·1
1882	15·6	16·5	16·9	17·1	17·0	16·6	16·6	16·3	16·0	15·8	15·4	16·6	16·4	38·9	40·8	38·5	40·1	39·1

I.

1882, *compared with the average of previous nine years ending* 1879, *exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
25·1	23·9	23·9	24·0	24·2	22·1	26·7	25·4	32·1	31·6	31·3	31·4	30·6	30·1	30·0	28·9	30·9	33·9	33·7	32·2	31·4
28·6	31·2	31·5	34·6	33·1	37·7	41·5	34·4	31·5	31·1	31·5	31·7	31·8	32·6	34·1	34·6	36·9	39·2	42·5	41·4	34·9
36·6	36·6	33·9	35·0	35·0	33·8	36·6	36·4	39·3	39·5	39·5	39·5	39·0	38·5	37·9	38·0	38·2	39·5	40·1	37·6	36·9	38·7
28·1	25·3	23·9	26·9	25·4	25·4	25·4	29·5	36·5	36·6	36·4	36·3	36·3	34·5	33·0	33·1	34·4	38·0	37·5	38·1	35·9
24·4	24·2	23·4	24·6	24·5	25·3	25·9	25·6	26·6	25·8	27·1	27·3	26·8	25·4	24·6	25·2	26·9	28·4	27·6	26·8	26·5
33·3	28·9	34·1	35·9	33·2	29·2	35·9	32·2	28·3	27·9	29·1	31·6	33·2	32·9	34·8	38·3	41·1	37·5	34·2	35·3	32·9
34·3	33·3	31·0	32·2	29·7	28·0	27·9	33·3	36·2	36·6	35·9	36·5	34·4	33·9	32·8	32·2	32·9	31·5	28·9	29·2	33·4
25·1	23·7	23·8	23·5	24·2	23·4	23·8	26·6	29·8	28·6	28·7	27·8	28·1	25·5	24·8	25·9	26·2	27·3	28·0	28·9	27·4
30·1	29·1	29·2	29·0	28·2	27·1	27·3	29·3	32·8	32·5	31·1	32·5	32·2	31·9	31·7	30·9	31·4	30·4	30·0	29·7	31·4
34·9	33·5	31·8	31·6	31·3	21·1	31·9	31·8	32·4	34·3	35·5	34·5	34·2	36·5	34·8	34·2	33·4	33·0	23·0	35·4	33·4
36·6	35·4	32·3	31·6	31·3	33·0	35·0	34·9	37·4	34·1	38·0	38·3	37·5	37·3	36·8	32·2	33·4	33·0	33·4	33·7	35·4
36·4	35·2	33·3	33·6	33·8	32·1	33·8	35·4	35·5	33·6	36·2	35·4	34·7	33·7	32·9	30·6	32·6	33·3	34·0	34·4	33·9
22·3	22·1	21·9	22·3	21·8	20·6	21·2	22·4	27·1	27·6	27·6	28·1	28·3	27·7	26·6	26·0	26·4	26·1	24·4	25·9	25·4
25·4	23·6	23·3	23·4	24·6	25·3	27·2	24·7	27·8	28·8	29·7	32·1	34·3	34·2	31·6	30·1	30·8	30·0	30·4	31·8	30·9
29·0	29·1	29·5	30·7	29·5	29·9	32·3	29·9	33·9	36·3	36·8	35·9	36·4	37·7	36·0	35·1	36·0	34·6	34·2	35·6	35·7
28·6	27·8	29·4	29·6	29·6	29·5	29·1	30·4	37·9	38·6	38·3	37·7	36·9	36·2	34·8	34·0	33·9	33·9	33·1	32·2	35·6
24·7	25·1	24·6	23·7	22·5	23·3	23·4	24·3	27·5	26·9	28·4	27·9	28·5	28·6	28·6	28·1	27·9	27·4	26·6	25·5	27·6
26·0	25·1	24·5	24·3	25·0	24·8	25·1	24·5	24·7	24·5	25·4	26·4	27·1	28·2	28·8	27·2	27·4	27·5	28·0	27·8	26·9
29·0	29·3	29·2	29·1	29·1	29·4	30·7	28·6	28·6	29·5	30·0	30·0	31·8	31·9	32·8	33·0	32·8	32·3	32·2	33·0	31·5
34·4	33·6	32·1	31·3	31·0	31·2	29·4	32·5	33·1	35·1	36·1	39·3	36·7	36·7	35·8	36·2	35·7	35·5	35·5	33·9	35·8
23·4	22·7	22·6	22·4	22·2	22·2	22·1	22·9	25·5	25·5	25·9	26·8	27·3	26·5	25·3	25·5	24·6	24·6	24·6	24·3	25·6
24·5	25·4	24·9	26·6	27·2	29·8	30·1	25·4	24·2	25·2	25·8	27·6	28·6	28·3	28·5	26·8	28·3	29·6	30·7	32·9	28·1
33·1	32·1	31·6	31·7	32·5	32·5	33·2	32·2	33·8	33·9	34·4	35·0	35·6	35·5	35·7	34·5	34·9	36·0	35·4	36·5	35·1
34·0	31·0	30·5	30·7	31·8	32·1	32·4	32·1	37·3	37·4	37·2	37·2	37·2	36·0	34·2	33·6	34·1	34·7	35·2	36·4	35·9
24·4	23·3	24·4	22·8	23·8	24·8	22·6	24·4	29·1	28·6	28·3	29·2	28·7	28·7	27·4	26·9	26·9	27·1	28·4	28·8	28·2
25·5	26·7	27·5	29·9	31·8	34·4	35·7	27·7	25·7	26·5	27·4	27·8	27·8	26·8	27·8	28·4	31·1	32·8	33·1	39·0	29·9
38·4	35·5	33·1	32·5	34·0	32·3	33·5	35·9	40·2	40·7	39·9	43·4	43·9	42·4	39·2	36·1	36·7	39·2	35·6	37·3	39·5
29·0	30·3	31·8	36·0	39·0	37·3	39·5	33·4	36·2	35·7	35·2	34·3	31·6	32·2	33·5	34·5	39·0	42·8	44·5	42·8	36·9
22·6	22·1	21·5	21·1	20·8	22·4	22·5	22·6	24·6	24·9	24·4	25·4	25·5	24·7	24·2	23·9	23·2	25·2	22·4	23·2	24·2
27·3	27·9	28·9	30·9	33·8	38·0	39·4	30·1	24·1	26·9	28·6	26·6	29·7	26·7	28·7	28·9	28·9	30·0	31·0	33·0	28·6
35·5	31·8	31·8	32·3	34·0	34·2	34·5	34·0	34·9	37·7	38·6	37·1	36·2	40·7	37·0	35·2	31·5	34·7	33·7	36·0	36·1
28·3	29·0	29·8	31·7	33·4	34·5	34·4	32·5	37·7	34·0	37·1	32·4	35·0	33·3	32·9	27·6	32·9	34·2	36·1	35·8	34·1
19·0	19·3	19·5	19·2	19·5	...	20·4	19·3	22·2	23·6	21·3	23·3	23·4	22·8	23·6	24·1	23·9	24·1	23·5	24·5	23·2
17·6	18·0	20·2	20·5	20·2	20·2	20·2	18·4	22·0	21·3	21·5	21·1	21·6	22·2	22·1	22·5	22·8	23·7	24·0	26·5	22·6
22·8	22·1	20·9	21·6	23·0	23·0	23·0	22·2	27·4	27·9	26·4	26·1	25·8	27·3	27·2	26·7	27·4	27·3	26·7	28·1	27·0
23·6	23·7	23·7	23·7	23·7	23·7	25·2	23·9	29·7	29·8	29·7	29·0	29·1	29·0	28·1	29·1	29·1	29·4	29·4	29·1	29·2
18·3	18·8	19·9	20·6	20·2	20·2	20·5	19·5	24·3	23·9	23·9	24·6	24·8	24·0	22·5	22·8	23·3	24·5	24·6	23·6	23·9
20·1	19·4	21·5	23·0	...	...	...	...	22·4	21·8	21·7	22·3	22·7	21·7	21·4	21·6	22·9	24·2	24·4	25·0	22·7
...	...	23·0	...	...	27·1	27·1	24·3	26·0	26·5	25·6	25·2	25·7	26·4	25·1	25·3	26·7	27·7	28·5	28·4	26·4
25·3	25·3	24·8	24·9	24·9	22·5	20·2	24·4	28·5	28·5	29·0	29·9	28·8	28·0	27·4	27·8	27·9	27·9	28·1	28·9	28·4
26·1	24·4	25·9	25·8	25·6	24·8	24·2	25·3	27·5	26·9	26·9	27·9	28·5	26·6	27·5	27·1	27·4	28·4	28·7	27·5	27·5
22·8	23·8	25·3	25·2	23·9	24·4	26·2	23·4	24·3	24·2	24·3	25·7	26·4	26·0	25·3	25·3	25·8	27·4	28·7	29·1	26·0
26·5	34·4	30·4	31·7	31·3	31·0	32·8	28·7	30·9	30·4	30·5	31·2	32·5	32·5	30·6	30·7	31·4	34·0	34·0	34·8	31·9
31·5	30·6	33·1	32·8	33·5	31·2	30·4	32·0	34·4	34·1	33·7	34·1	35·3	33·7	33·1	33·0	32·3	33·2	32·9	33·2	33·6
28·5	27·8	26·5	25·2	27·0	...	28·6	29·2	29·9	29·9	29·2	28·5	27·9	29·4	26·2	26·1	28·5	30·7	30·7	30·0	28·9
24·0	24·6	22·3	22·2	22·6	22·9	27·5	24·3	26·0	25·7	25·4	25·1	25·4	25·0	24·2	24·8	26·7	28·5	29·5	31·6	26·5
32·7	28·4	28·3	26·8	28·5	27·5	28·6	30·3	33·5	33·2	32·1	30·5	30·9	30·4	27·4	26·9	27·9	32·7	35·1	33·0	30·9
35·6	35·3	32·8	31·0	32·2	38·0	44·1	35·9	33·9	35·4	35·4	34·6	34·3	33·2	32·5	32·6	34·6	36·5	37·6	37·4	34·8
24·2	22·1	21·8	23·5	26·1	25·7	25·5	24·4	29·3	29·1	29·3	28·6	27·8	26·9	26·0	26·1	26·8	30·5	29·7	29·2	28·3
26·0	23·0	21·3	22·7	26·0	29·3	27·4	25·6	24·3	27·5	26·9	27·2	24·9	26·5	24·9	23·1	26·2	28·3	28·4	29·8	26·5
30·5	26·6	30·4	24·0	27·6	31·4	33·9	29·7	32·2	33·4	35·0	33·0	33·7	32·4	31·9	31·1	30·2	31·9	32·7	36·8	32·8
34·5	33·3	31·4	31·2	34·3	35·0	32·4	33·9	39·8	40·5	40·8	41·0	40·9	37·0	36·5	34·3	33·3	36·1	36·8	37·3	37·9
28·0	25·7	26·4	25·4	27·2	25·2	26·7	28·5	30·9	30·2	28·7	28·5	27·8	26·7	27·4	25·6	27·2	29·4	29·6	29·2	28·4
36·0	33·7	33·2	33·1	34·8	36·4	29·4	35·5	22·7	25·0	25·0	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·3	24·3	25·7	28·3	30·7	31·2	25·9
56·4	52·3	41·2	40·6	43·8	48·2	46·1	49·8	32·4	32·8	32·7	35·1	33·1	33·3	31·4	29·5	29·8	34·3	34·7	35·3	32·9
48·1	48·5	43·3	43·2	44·9	43·4	43·7	48·7	37·1	39·6	38·0	37·8	36·3	35·3	34·8	32·9	34·1	36·6	37·9	38·4	36·5
28·0	27·7	26·9	26·7	25·8	25·5	29·3	28·3	27·2	28·3	27·2	28·4	28·8	27·1	26·1	26·0	27·2	26·6	26·1	28·0	27·2
27·4	27·4	25·9	25·9	26·2	25·7	30·1	28·4	24·1	24·3	24·7	24·8	23·8	25·7	24·4	24·0	24·9	25·2	26·1	31·4	25·3
38·0	37·4	36·1	36·8	37·5	37·4	38·1	36·0	30·5	31·8	33·5	34·0	34·6	34·6	32·6	30·8	31·0	34·5	34·1	37·5	33·3
40·2	41·0	42·1	42·1	38·2	37·5	45·3	40·3	38·7	38·0	36·7	37·0	35·5	35·4	35·0	35·6	35·8	35·6	37·6	39·6	36·7

STATEMENT

Table showing the average prices of food in the Madras Presidency during 1880, 1881, *and* 1882,

Districts,	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of nine years,	11·4	11·6	12·1	12·4	12·1	11·1	11·1	11·1	11·2	11·6	11·6	11·4	11·6	20·9	20·2	20·9	23·4	22·4
1880	13·7	14·4	14·7	14·4	14·3	13·5	12·9	13·2	13·2	13·4	13·1	13·6	13·7	22·8	26·0	25·8	27·2	26·4
1881	14·1	14·7	14·9	15·1	15·4	14·5	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·7	14·4	14·9	14·3	30·1	30·9	26·4	27·1	28·0
1882	15·0	15·9	16·5	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·3	16·4	16·6	17·6	18·2	18·5	16·8	29·1	30·5	30·5	30·8	30·9
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of nine years,	12·8	13·1	13·2	13·2	12·6	12·6	12·5	...	...	...	12·7	12·7	12·8	20·4	20·9	21·5	20·9	20·5
1880	13·3	13·3	13·8	14·1	13·7	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·9	14·3	14·7	13·8	18·9	17·1	19·8	19·9	19·7
1881	15·3	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·5	16·0	15·3	15·5	13·9	14·3	15·2	15·4	15·3	27·6	27·9	28·8	31·0	32·0
1882	15·5	15·9	16·0	15·8	15·6	14·8	14·7	14·3	14·3	14·9	15·4	15·6	15·2	31·2	31·7	31·4	31·6	30·9
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of nine years.	9·3	9·5	9·4	9·6	9·5	9·3	9·6	9·4	9·6	9·1	9·0	9·0	9·4	15·8	15·2	15·8	15·6	14·4
1880	10·2	10·4	10·4	10·1	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·3	10·1	10·3	10·3	10·5	10·3	17·5	17·5	16·7	16·6	15·9
1881	11·5	11·9	11·8	12·1	12·2	12·1	11·9	10·8	11·0	13·8	11·1	11·1	11·8	22·5	22·5	22·5	21·2	21·6
1882	11·4	11·8	11·9	11·8	11·6	11·4	11·2	11·3	11·0	11·0	10·8	11·4	11·4	22·9	22·3	21·4	19·7	20·0
SALEM.																		
Average of nine years.	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·7	14·8	14·2	13·9	13·7	13·9	14·3	14·5	14·5	14·4	27·5	26·1	25·7	26·2	25·7
1880	13·1	13·4	13·0	13·2	13·5	13·0	12·9	12·6	12·9	12·5	16·0	16·4	13·5	17·5	17·7	17·7	15·0	18·7
1881	17·1	17·0	15·6	14·6	16·5	15·2	14·5	14·2	13·5	15·2	16·3	16·6	15·5	24·1	27·1	25·0	25·0	26·9
1882	16·3	17·3	16·8	16·9	16·7	16·4	15·7	14·8	15·2	15·9	16·1	16·5	16·2	29·0	30·0	29·1	30·9	31·7
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of nine years.	13·8	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·4	13·0	12·9	13·0	13·2	13·2	13·2	13·2	13·4	...	...	...	...	...
1880	12·8	12·9	13·0	12·9	12·8	11·9	12·1	12·0	12·4	12·6	13·3	13·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	...
1881	14·8	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·5	16·7	17·0	16·2	16·4	17·0	15·7	15·5	16·3	...	...	...	...	...
1882	16·5	16·8	17·3	17·7	16·9	15·7	15·3	13·9	13·4	12·6	13·0	14·7	15·3	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of nine years.	12·6	12·3	12·6	12·4	12·2	12·2	12·0	12·1	12·6	12·9	12·7	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	...
1880	12·7	12·8	12·8	12·5	12·4	12·2	12·5	13·2	13·5	13·7	14·2	14·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...
1881	14·3	15·6	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·3	14·6	14·9	15·4	15·3	15·2	15·2	...	...	...	...	...
1882	15·4	15·7	15·9	15·5	17·0	14·5	14·1	14·0	14·3	15·1	15·2	15·5	15·1	...	...	...	...	...

I—(*Continued*).

compared with the average of previous nine years ending 1879, *exclusive of* 1877—(Continued).

Cholum.								Ragi.											
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
21·1	20·3	19·8	20·4	21·1	20·2	20·1	20·6	24·9	24·2	23·5	23·9	23·2	21·8	20·9	21·1	22·0	22·7	21·6	23·2	22·7
26·5	25·7	25·6	27·5	28·2	28·3	30·0	26·7	25·8	26·4	26·1	24·7	25·1	24·9	24·5	24·7	27·0	27·6	28·6	33·5	26·6
29·2	28·7	27·2	27·6	29·4	29·6	29·9	28·7	34·2	32·1	31·6	31·2	32·4	31·5	29·7	29·1	29·2	30·7	31·3	33·5	31·4
27·4	29·8	30·8	32·2	32·3	32·6	34·0	30·9	33·1	34·1	34·0	34·0	31·6	28·0	29·4	29·8	32·2	32·8	33·5	36·6	32·4
20·6	20·6	19·4	...	...	21·1	20·9	21·8	26·6	26·7	26·6	26·9	25·5	25·5	25·1	...	...	...	26·7	27·4	26·2
20·6	20·9	21·0	21·8	22·7	23·2	25·9	20·9	24·0	22·8	23·4	23·7	23·8	23·8	23·8	24·4	25·9	26·9	29·0	33·4	25·4
31·4	29·9	28·5	29·3	31·1	32·2	32·6	30·2	34·0	34·8	35·8	38·0	38·5	37·7	34·7	33·0	35·3	35·6	37·1	39·1	36·1
30·0	30·4	30·0	29·1	29·8	29·7	30·6	30·5	37·1	36·3	34·9	36·3	36·5	34·7	33·7	32·7	33·1	34·9	33·3	37·1	35·1
15·2	15·7	16·2	16·7	16·9	16·6	16·8	17·2	18·5	17·8	17·7	17·9	17·6	17·5	17·5	17·8	18·0	18·0	17·9	18·5	17·9
15·3	17·3	17·3	18·1	17·4	18·7	19·4	17·3	17·6	17·3	17·5	17·7	17·2	15·8	17·0	17·8	18·2	17·9	18·9	18·8	17·6
23·0	22·9	20·2	20·5	20·5	20·7	22·1	21·7	20·8	21·2	21·7	22·3	23·6	23·7	20·9	18·7	20·1	20·8	20·1	21·9	21·3
19·3	20·1	19·8	19·4	19·6	22·6	22·6	20·8	22·5	22·5	21·9	21·3	21·0	20·3	20·5	20·1	20·2	21·2	21·3	21·9	21·2
25·9	25·8	25·4	25·5	26·4	26·5	25·6	26·0	30·0	30·1	29·2	30·8	30·0	30·1	28·5	27·8	29·7	30·5	30·7	29·7	12·1
22·2	22·1	22·0	22·7	34·9	26·8	27·3	22·1	21·1	20·9	21·6	22·7	23·2	23·2	22·9	23·0	23·6	33·1	28·2	29·0	30·3
26·1	24·5	25·7	23·2	29·7	31·2	33·0	26·8	29·6	30·8	29·5	28·9	33·1	30·1	27·4	27·7	27·7	32·1	32·4	33·9	32·5
31·0	30·2	29·8	30·8	32·1	31·6	30·9	30·6	32·9	32·5	32·2	33·4	32·9	31·8	30·1	29·9	31·7	32·9	33·6	33·5	24·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	22·1	20·4	20·6	20·3	19·2	18·8	18·7	19·0	19·2	20·2	20·7	12·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	16·2	16·1	15·4	15·1	14·8	14·3	14·3	14·2	14·1	16·6	19·5	24·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	21·4	20·1	21·7	22·0	21·7	21·5	21·4	20·9	21·3	20·8	21·2	71·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	21·3	21·0	20·3	20·5	19·7	18·7	17·6	17·8	17·5	19·1	20·2	70·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	21·4	22·5	21·5	21·5	22·0	21·2	21·8	22·1	22·2	22·1	22·3	21·9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5	18·5	19·1	18·5	17·8	17·9	19·4	20·1	19·1	20·2	20·1	20·9	19·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	22·8	22·6	24·0	23·4	23·3	22·2	20·8	21·6	22·0	21·9	22·0	32·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	22·2	22·0	22·3	21·8	21·9	22·9	22·1	21·7	21·9	23·3	23·6	22·3

STATEMENT

Table showing the comparison of monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Bellary ...	Average of nine years ...	15	0·04	0·1	0·06	0·1	0·14	0·4	0·52	1·2	2·95	5·0
	1880		...	...	...	...	0·27	1·1	0·55	2·0	2·50	4·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·18	0·6	0·45	1·7	2·06	2·9
	1882		0·40	0·9	...	...	0·07	0·2	0·14	0·3	2·41	5·7
Canara ...	Average of nine years ...	5	0·56	0·3	0·12	0·3	0·14	0·4	1·14	2·5	9·38	9·3
	1880		...	...	...	...	0·01	...	2·46	4·0	3·21	7·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·8	0·20	1·6	5·56	10·8
	1882		1·22	2·8	...	...	0·01	0·2	0·28	0·8	9·84	9·6
Chingleput ...	Average of nine years ...	7	0·76	1·1	1·17	0·7	0·42	0·7	0·36	0·3	3·76	2·2
	1880		1·22	2·0	1·38	1·0	...	...	0·23	...	0·65	1·0
	1881		0·73	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	1·3
	1882		0·60	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·43	1·0	0·32	0·7
Coimbatore ...	Average of nine years ...	10	0·18	0·3	0·41	0·8	0·62	0·16	1·74	3·0	2·97	5·3
	1880		0·14	1·0	...	...	0·08	...	3·21	6·0	3·81	9·0
	1881		0·01	0·2	...	...	0·15	1·0	0·39	0·7	4·08	8·4
	1882		0·99	2·1	...	...	0·30	0·6	1·31	2·7	5·98	10·1
Cuddapah ...	Average of nine years ...	11	0·25	0·4	0·20	0·4	0·38	0·7	0·24	0·4	3·07	3·5
	1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	2·0	2·09	4·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·27	0·2	0·53	1·1	2·98	3·9
	1882		0·45	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·87	1·0	1·03	3·0
Ganjam ...	Average of nine years ...	16	0·41	0·8	0·39	0·9	0·71	1·3	1·13	2·3	3·11	4·9
	1880		0·09	1·0	0·90	1·0	0·03	...	1·10	3·0	2·81	6·0
	1881		0·01	0·1	...	...	1·59	2·3	0·67	1·8	1·44	2·9
	1882		0·33	0·6	0·06	0·3	0·05	0·3	1·58	4·3	3·51	6·9
Godavari ...	Average of nine years ...	20	0·29	0·4	0·27	0·4	0·38	0·3	0·41	0·7	2·71	3·9
	1880		0·01	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·28	1·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·47	0·9	0·42	0·4	0·40	1·0
	1882		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·5	1·47	2·0
Kistna ...	Average of nine years ...	11	0·63	0·6	0·08	0·2	0·55	0·5	0·28	0·4	2·34	3·5
	1880		...	...	0·25	1·0	...	...	0·26	1·0	1·31	3·0
	1881		0·03	0·1	...	...	1·15	1·7	0·59	0·9	0·86	2·0
	1882		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·9	1·88	3·1
Kurnool ...	Average of nine years ...	9	0·09	0·3	0·04	0·1	0·19	0·3	0·36	0·6	2·14	3·9
	1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·0	1·50	3·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·74	0·8	0·29	1·2	1·46	3·2
	1882		...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1	0·23	0·9	1·08	3·2
Madras ...	Average of nine years ...	1	0·94	2·1	0·74	0·9	1·51	1	0·46	0·9	4·42	3
	1880		2·65	5·0	2·48	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881		0·52	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	1
	1882		0·27	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·04	1	0·05	1
Madura ...	Average of nine years ...	13	0·64	1·1	0·75	1·3	0·87	1·4	1·83	2·9	1·96	2·9
	1880		0·65	2·0	0·12	1·0	0·50	1·0	1·31	2·0	1·66	4·0
	1881		1·46	3·0	...	...	0·54	0·8	0·13	0·4	1·85	3·7
	1882		1·18	2·3	0·20	0·4	0·27	0·8	1·72	2·8	2·56	5·2
Malabar ...	Average of nine years ...	15	0·43	0·5	0·30	·1	0·73	1·2	3·21	5·3	9·72	10·4
	1880		0·02	...	0·25	...	0·36	1·0	5·21	8·0	10·26	10·0
	1881		0·01	0·3	...	...	0·66	1·1	0·97	2·7	5·18	9·5
	1882		1·37	2·3	0·00	0·1	0·19	0·9	1·55	3·5	14·82	10·9
Nellore ...	Average of nine years ...	17	0·77	0·9	0·45	0·2	0·36	0·5	0·17	0·4	2·29	2·3
	1880		0·11	1·0	0·04	...	...	...	0·19	1·0	0·73	2·0
	1881		0·16	0·4	...	...	0·18	0·5	0·29	0·4	1·14	1·5
	1882		1·26	1·5	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·3	0·52	1·1
North Arcot ...	Average of nine years ...	17	0·43	0·5	0·75	0·3	0·59	0·5	0·38	0·9	4·18	3·9
	1880		0·23	1·0	0·42	1·0	...	...	1·12	2·0	3·00	7·0
	1881		0·16	0·1	...	...	0·07	0·4	0·03	0·1	1·51	3·3
	1882		1·25	2·4	...	...	0·03	0·1	0·83	1·6	2·41	4·9
Nilgiris ...	Average of nine years ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1880		1·06	2	0·78	1	0·26	1	5·66	13	6·89	18
	1881		0·77	3	0·24	1	6·51	6	0·84	2	6·84	13
	1882		2·81	4	...	...	0·17	2	6·27	7	9·19	10
Salem ...	Average of nine years ...	10	0·23	0·3	0·36	0·5	0·88	1	1·31	2·3	4·61	5·9
	1880		0·37	1	0·19	1	...	...	1·98	4·0	5·68	9·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	0·17	0·5	0·20	0·4	4·01	7·2
	1882		0·96	27	...	...	0·27	0·6	1·45	2·0	7·14	8·8
South Arcot ...	Average of nine years ...	8	0·33	0·7	0·91	0·7	0·31	0·4	0·77	0·7	3·38	3·2
	1880		0·75	2·0	0·34	1·0	...	...	0·48	1·0	1·49	3·0
	1881		0·42	1·3	...	...	00·3	0·1	...	...	1·17	1·9
	1882		2·17	3·7	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·9	1·97	3·2
Tanjore ...	Average of nine years ...	10	1·12	1·7	1·00	1·1	0·40	0·5	1·39	1·9	2·56	2·9
	1880		0·72	2·0	0·99	2·0	0·02	...	0·74	2·0	0·72	2·0
	1881		3·04	5·2	0·02	0·2	0·07	0·1	...	...	0·40	0·9
	1882		1·49	3·8	...	...	0·06	0·1	0·14	0·6	3·48	4·8
Tinnevelly ...	Average of nine years ...	11	1·62	2·0	1·13	2·0	1·62	2·7	1·75	3·3	1·71	3·3
	1880		0·89	2·0	0·66	2·0	1·06	2·0	2·47	4·0	1·29	4·0
	1881		1·04	3·3	0·02	0·1	2·40	3·0	0·41	1·0	1·07	2·3
	1882		2·45	3·5	0·67	1·3	0·38	0·1	1·56	2·8	1·47	4·5
Trichinopoly ...	Average of nine years ...	5	0·59	0·9	0·63	0·9	0·36	0·6	1·49	2·1	2·93	4·2
	1880		0·17	1·0	0·20	...	0·05	...	1·78	4·0	2·92	5·0
	1881		0·15	1·0	...	...	0·25	0·6	...	...	3·67	5·6
	1882		2·19	3·0	...	...	...	...	1·78	2·4	5·47	7·4
Vizagapatam ...	Average of nine years ...	15	0·45	0·6	0·42	0·8	0·55	0·6	0·82	1·3	3·81	5·0
	1880		0·36	1·0	0·61	1·0	0·02	...	1·53	4·0	3·56	6·0
	1881		...	...	...	...	1·60	2·6	0·72	1·4	1·26	2·7
	1882		0·02	0·2	0·00	0·1	0·06	0·1	0·72	1·8	3·91	7·1
Total ...	Average of nine years ...	233	0·53	0·6	0·54	0·5	0·54	0·9	0·99	1·6	3·71	4·3
	1880		0·47	1·0	0·55	1·0	0·12	...	1·46	3·0	2·68	5·0
	1881		0·40	0·9	0·01	0·0	0·81	1·1	0·34	0·8	2·27	4·2
	1882		1·02	1·9	0·04	0·1	0·09	0·3	1·06	1·9	3·83	5·4

II.

1880, 1881, *and* 1882 *with the average of nine years ending* 1879, *exclusive of* 1877.

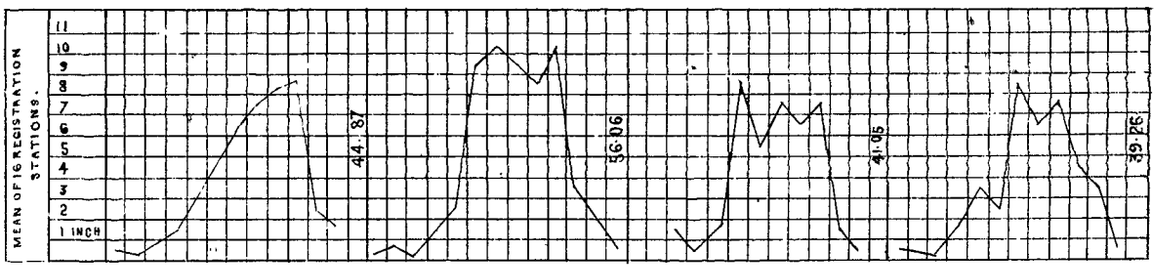
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·94	6·1	3·26	7·1	3·73	7·3	5·73	9·4	6·18	8·8	0·87	1·9	0·23	0·4	26·65	48·2
4·07	9·0	1·91	6·0	3·15	6·0	3·63	5·0	8·54	11·0	2·74	6·0	0·12	1·0	27·48	51·0
1·73	3·6	0·45	2·3	3·19	7·0	4·83	6·5	1·85	3·1	2·09	4·7	...	...	16·83	32·7
1·11	4·7	2·08	8·1	6·21	8·6	4·82	10·0	1·76	4·7	4·82	7·3	0·01	0·1	23·88	56·9
38·85	26·3	40·96	28·9	27·57	25·7	16·29	21·4	9·28	14·1	1·70	3·8	0·46	0·9	146·43	134·2
35·67	3·0	40·69	30·0	9·94	22·0	8·09	23·0	6·68	11·0	5·10	8·0	1·19	2·0	113·04	139·0
22·28	26·8	12·70	26·6	31·50	29·0	10·21	21·2	2·55	4·8	6·86	12·2	...	...	91·98	133·8
36·93	27·2	58·45	31·0	19·38	23·0	12·97	19·4	11·72	14·6	2·12	5·8	0·28	0·4	153·21	134·8
2·54	5·0	3·80	7·5	9·42	9·6	6·08	7·6	9·25	1·0	10·48	9·8	2·46	4·0	46·27	58·6
1·63	5·0	3·84	9·0	3·81	81·0	7·22	8·0	7·18	9·0	17·80	19·0	4·37	6·0	49·33	68·0
1·20	3·1	2·16	4·0	6·48	9·6	5·81	9·4	1·80	2·7	10·61	11·1	4·34	6·8	33·62	48·5
1·06	1·8	2·50	7·0	5·10	8·7	4·40	4·8	5·78	8·8	23·84	14·5	0·43	0·8	44·45	50·2
1·91	4·7	1·96	5·4	2·9	4·6	3·14	6·3	5·77	9·4	3·56	6·4	1·67	2·3	26·03	49·7
0·98	4·0	0·04	6·0	3·18	7·0	1·68	5·0	7·33	14·0	10·94	14·0	0·91	4·0	33·20	70·0
0·49	2·3	0·30	2·2	2·45	6·5	2·57	5·1	2·72	4·7	4·71	9·3	1·40	4·6	19·27	45·0
2·14	6·9	2·44	10·0	3·41	8·2	1·78	4·6	7·80	10·7	5·07	11·8	0·56	22·0	31·78	69·9
2·47	4·6	3·60	6·9	4·24	7·5	6·63	9·1	7·53	8·5	2·61	4·3	0·60	1·3	31·84	48·6
2·64	6·0	1·25	4·0	3·52	6·0	2·91	5·0	6·16	9·0	8·96	12·0	0·21	1·0	28·05	49·0
4·15	6·9	0·51	2·2	7·33	9·5	5·80	8·1	1·50	3·1	4·44	5·6	0·33	0·8	27·84	41·4
1·52	3·5	0·64	3·4	3·38	7·2	4·79	7·2	3·47	5·9	12·53	9·1	0·04	0·5	28·94	41·5
4·93	6·7	6·05	10·8	7·36	11·9	8·08	11·5	8·69	8·3	2·08	2·7	1·89	1·2	44·87	63·8
9·23	11·0	10·09	15·0	9·32	13·0	8·75	11·0	10·17	10·0	3·51	6·0	0·06	...	56·06	77·0
8·39	11·9	5·88	13·1	7·18	12·0	6·38	11·4	7·93	4·4	1·40	2·1	0·18	0·9	41·05	62·3
2·43	6·0	8·16	12·5	6·51	11·9	7·62	12·4	4·55	7·6	3·72	6·1	0·74	1·3	39·26	70·1
4·18	5·9	6·36	10·1	5·69	9·0	7·63	10·3	9·78	9·9	2·20	2·2	0·62	0·5	40·57	54·0
2·23	4·0	3·78	6·0	1·06	2·0	2·19	2·0	2·80	5·0	6·55	7·0	0·31	1·0	19·30	28·0
4·44	5·5	2·96	5·7	6·22	9·8	8·99	10·4	0·46	0·7	2·68	3·2	...	...	27·04	37·6
3·28	5·6	2·23	3·9	3·31	5·1	13·29	10·7	3·59	4·9	9·57	7·0	2·16	0·7	39·09	40·1
3·34	6·0	5·25	10·0	5·74	10·1	6·22	9·9	8·47	10·1	2·31	2·7	0·23	0·6	35·35	54·9
2·96	7·0	1·87	6·0	5·01	2·0	4·91	8·0	3·65	7·0	7·47	9·0	0·59	1·0	28·28	51·0
6·26	8·0	1·37	4·2	8·21	15·6	6·98	12·2	0·71	2·0	4·08	5·9	0·03	0·2	30·27	50·8
2·02	6·6	3·55	11·1	3·83	7·8	8·49	11·2	3·63	6·8	12·44	8·1	2·72	0·9	38·96	56·4
3·14	6·1	4·97	9·3	5·11	8·9	7·64	8·9	5·16	7·5	0·89	2·0	0·04	0·3	29·99	49·5
4·05	8·0	1·53	6·0	5·73	8·0	3·83	7·0	4·63	9·0	2·66	7·0	0·19	...	24·47	49·0
4·38	7·1	0·90	3·2	5·54	11·3	4·76	10·4	1·86	4·1	1·82	5·0	...	...	21·75	46·3
1·61	4·7	2·90	9·8	3·62	6·9	6·05	10·1	3·18	6·2	6·25	6·6	0·36	0·3	25·27	48·8
2·62	9·9	4·19	13·4	4·86	15·4	5·14	13·0	13·23	15·4	14·68	16·0	4·23	7·7	56·15	98·8
1·11	11·0	4·49	18·0	4·97	16·0	8·83	15·0	8·61	17·0	22·97	24·0	5·77	9·0	61·88	116·0
2·33	16·0	2·60	12·0	5·08	12·0	8·11	16·0	1·91	5·0	15·40	14·0	7·83	12·0	44·04	91·0
4·00	8·0	3·27	16·0	3·62	17·0	1·87	11·0	7·67	15·0	29·25	20·0	0·16	3·0	50·20	94·0
1·21	2·3	1·40	2·9	2·25	4·4	2·41	4·6	5·74	9·0	5·74	7·9	2·72	3·6	27·53	44·6
0·61	1·0	0·52	2·0	2·51	5·0	1·50	4·0	5·74	9·0	14·10	16·0	4·66	5·0	33·88	52·0
0·87	2·6	0·26	0·5	2·39	5·1	2·63	4·0	2·86	4·9	6·11	10·8	4·47	8·5	23·57	44·3
0·57	2·4	0·29	1·3	3·15	6·2	1·24	2·8	4·16	8·5	7·36	12·7	3·12	5·9	26·62	51·3
33·19	25·0	28·17	25·3	15·96	21·7	1·86	16·7	10·04	14·3	3·55	6·3	1·11	2·3	117·52	131·4
30·19	27·0	25·37	29·0	7·61	13·0	5·40	14·0	4·81	12·0	7·89	14·0	0·99	2·0	98·36	130·0
10·65	22·9	18·35	20·1	22·12	26·2	7·54	14·8	4·01	8·7	7·86	12·2	0·13	0·6	77·48	119·1
42·37	24·7	54·09	30·9	14·62	20·4	8·99	17·8	12·45	14·6	5·43	11·1	0·36	1·1	156·26	138·1
1·44	3·3	2·98	6·2	3·42	6·3	4·67	7·1	10·63	9·0	7·17	6·3	2·18	2·7	36·53	45·4
1·61	5·0	1·03	4·0	3·02	6·0	2·47	5·0	8·94	10·4	24·07	18·0	2·11	3·0	44·32	55·0
2·55	4·5	0·59	1·6	3·61	5·6	3·21	5·9	1·00	1·4	11·39	9·0	2·07	2·2	26·19	33·0
1·45	3·1	1·38	5·0	2·03	3·5	1·86	4·3	5·36	6·1	18·19	8·8	2·05	1·1	34·31	34·8
2·84	5·0	3·53	64·0	5·37	8·8	7·10	8·9	7·78	9·9	5·19	6·6	1·25	2·9	39·40	54·7
1·39	4·0	2·46	6·0	5·16	6·0	3·85	6·0	7·52	10·0	12·84	14·0	1·98	4·0	39·97	61·0
2·99	5·5	1·07	2·7	10·29	13·0	8·82	9·4	2·15	2·8	7·42	8·5	1·72	3·2	36·23	49·0
1·40	3·1	18·5	5·9	6·82	9·9	3·80	5·9	3·70	5·6	19·55	12·1	0·12	0·5	41·77	52·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·22	14	5·20	17	6·23	12	3·64	10	12·76	23	15·19	22	5·57	7	70·17	140·0
4·23	12	6·99	12	8·07	22	5·51	14	7·01	15	14·29	22	2·81	9	64·14	131·0
12·27	18	17·65	29	5·69	20	3·71	13	9·53	18	7·08	16	...	...	74·37	137·0
2·59	4·5	3·61	6·1	4·53	7·3	6·92	9·5	7·32	9·4	3·00	0·5	0·98	2·0	36·42	54·0
1·07	3·0	1·99	5·0	6·76	7·0	1·75	4·0	9·69	13·0	9·54	14·0	1·02	3·0	40·04	64·0
1·42	3·7	1·16	3·1	7·66	10·9	7·12	8·4	1·57	2·5	5·61	7·9	0·63	3·0	29·55	47·6
0·80	2·5	2·78	6·7	9·52	10·9	3·44	4·8	4·59	7·9	10·16	11·9	0·29	0·9	41·40	59·7
2·04	3·9	3·29	6·0	5·55	8·4	6·66	8·3	7·53	9·6	8·53	9·6	3·35	4·6	42·66	56·2
0·98	3·0	3·21	7·0	4·82	8·0	4·65	7·0	8·38	12·0	17·41	16·0	3·77	8·0	46·28	68·0
1·07	3·3	1·20	2·4	4·72	8·9	7·24	9·8	1·52	1·8	5·62	10·6	4·17	8·1	27 16	48·2
1·24	3·8	2·37	6·1	6·93	10·4	3·70	5·8	4·44	6·3	11·94	13·0	0·92	2·8	56·29	56 0
1·86	3·2	2·59	4·9	4·57	7·2	4·87	7·7	8·13	10·9	9·43	11·5	5·69	6·9	43·63	60·7
1·17	3·0	1·29	4·0	6·69	9·0	3·17	6·0	7·34	9·0	25·02	20·0	5·67	8·0	53·54	67·0
1·16	3·3	0·23	0·8	4·07	7·0	5·85	10·0	2·34	3·7	6·88	13·0	17·10	15·8	41·16	60·0
1·21	3·0	0·92	2·3	7·26	10·9	2·74	4·8	5·04	7·7	15·14	15·2	6·04	8·8	43·80	61·3
0·88	2·2	0·67	1·6	0·76	2·1	1·41	2·9	4·21	7·0	7·27	10·6	3·54	4·8	26·57	44·6
0·27	1·0	0·58	2·0	1·07	3·0	0·24	1·0	4·23	7·0	14·01	17·0	3·88	5·0	30·65	50·0
0·15	0·5	0·32	1·0	0·82	2·5	0·83	1·6	3·45	5·0	9·07	10·5	3·42	6·5	23·90	37·3
2·65	5·5	1·42	4·6	1·45	2·8	0·88	1·0	4·97	8·2	5·17	8·1	3·09	6·2	26·56	49·5
1·68	2·8	2·42	3·9	3·86	5·7	4·87	7·1	8·14	11·9	5·60	8·5	2·20	4·4	34·78	53·2
0·68	2·0	0·89	2·0	6·52	8·0	2·51	5·0	6·28	10·0	16·56	17·0	3·10	5·0	41·66	59·0
0·60	1·4	0·64	0·6	5·64	9·2	6·10	8·0	2·38	4·8	6·28	9·0	5·43	7·4	31·14	47·6
0·85	1·4	0·46	1·6	5·36	7·6	3·25	3·8	5·26	10·2	9·66	14·0	1·51	3·2	35·73	54·6
4·25	6·0	5·58	9·0	6·20	9·6	7·57	10·6	9·37	9·0	2·12	2·6	2·69	1·1	43·84	56·3
5·81	10·0	9·64	15·0	7·29	13·0	6·29	10·0	8·13	11·0	4·57	8·0	0·31	1·0	48·12	80·0
8·84	11·6	4·31	10·0	7·76	12·9	6·86	12·3	5·46	3·5	3·42	3·9	0·02	0·1	40·25	61·0
1·82	4·0	6·01	12·1	5·45	10·0	10·52	13·1	4·07	5·9	8·08	7·9	1·07	1·1	41·74	63·4
5·77	6·6	6·74	9·0	6·19	9·6	6·48	9·6	8·11	10·0	4·95	6·3	1·93	2·9	46·70	63·1
5·45	8·0	5·84	9·0	5·11	9·0	4·21	8·0	7·12	11·0	11·93	14·0	2·22	4·0	47·16	73·0
4·29	7·7	3·04	6·2	7·63	11·6	6·00	9·9	2·71	4·2	6·57	9·0	2·62	4·2	36·74	60·6
5·84	7·0	8·35	10·4	6·04	10·3	5·23	8·5	5·59	8·8	10·84	10·8	1·28	1·9	49·21	67·3

RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM

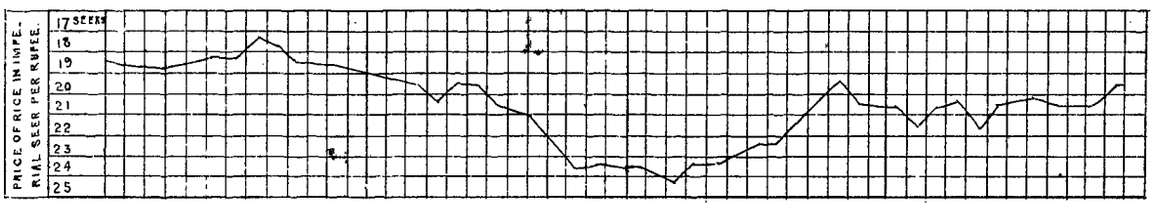
GANJAM.

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



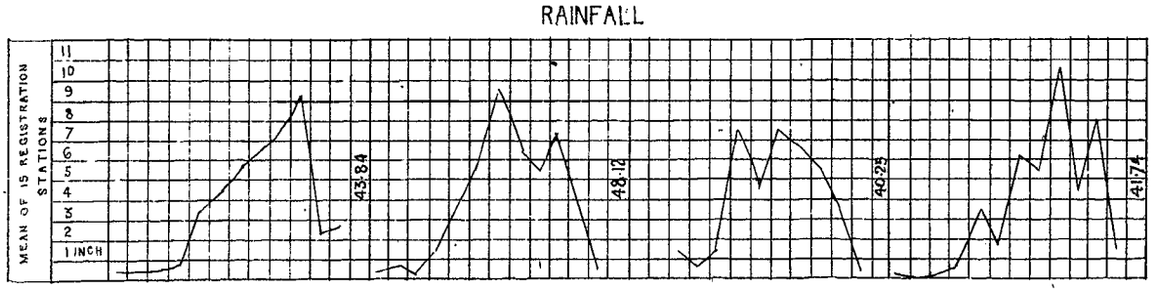
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



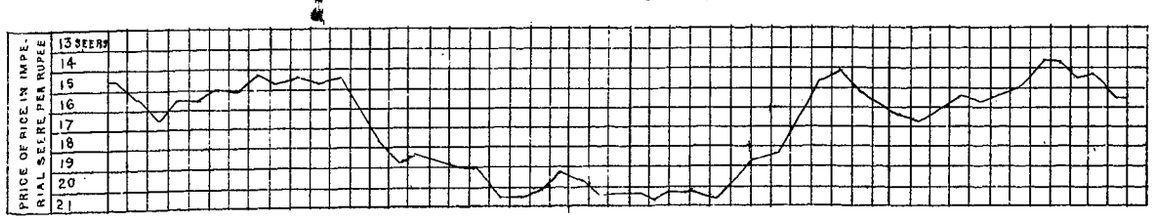
VIZAGAPATAM

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGT	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

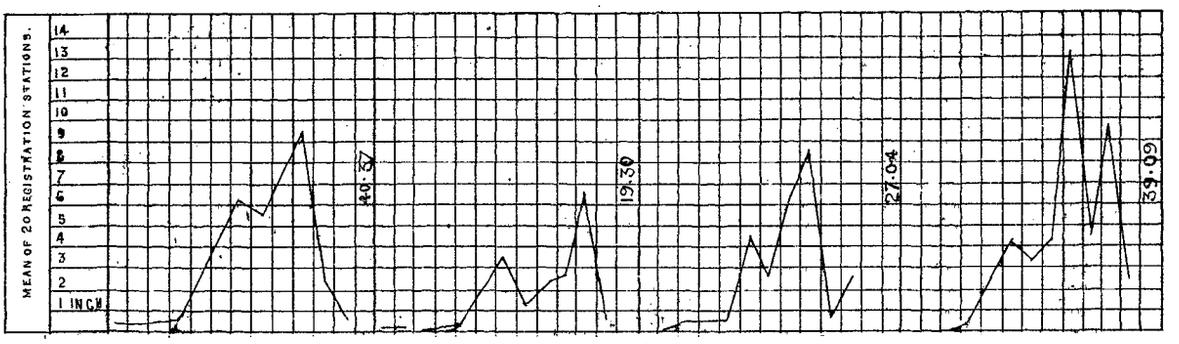


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

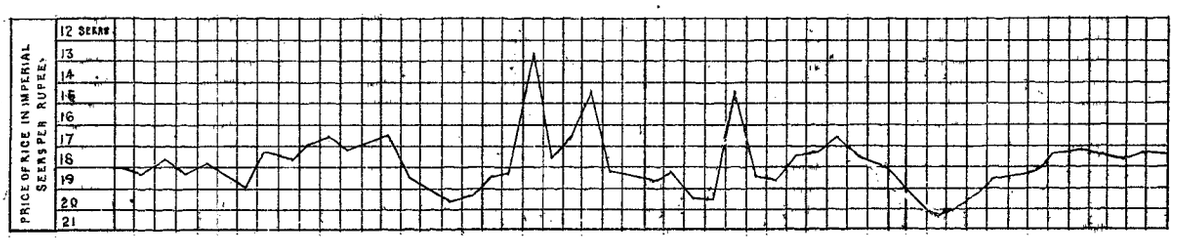
GODAVARI.

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



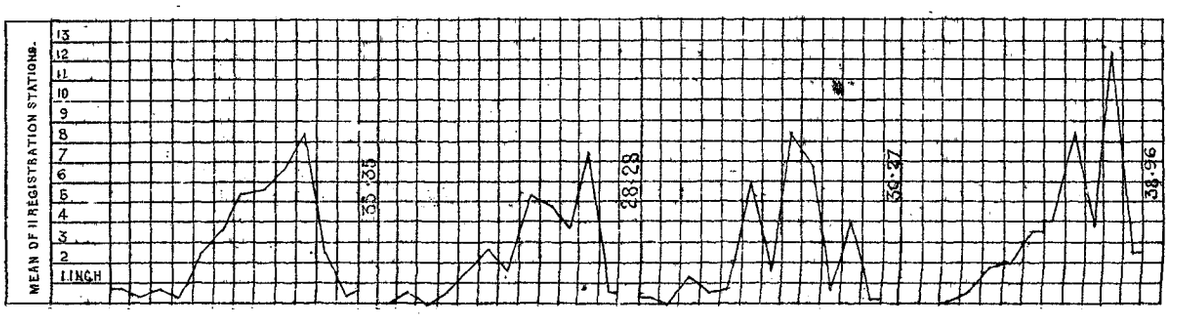
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



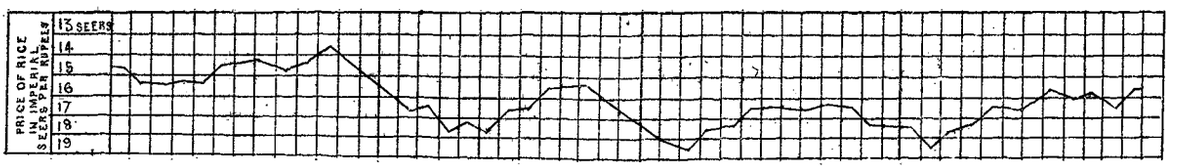
KISTNA.

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

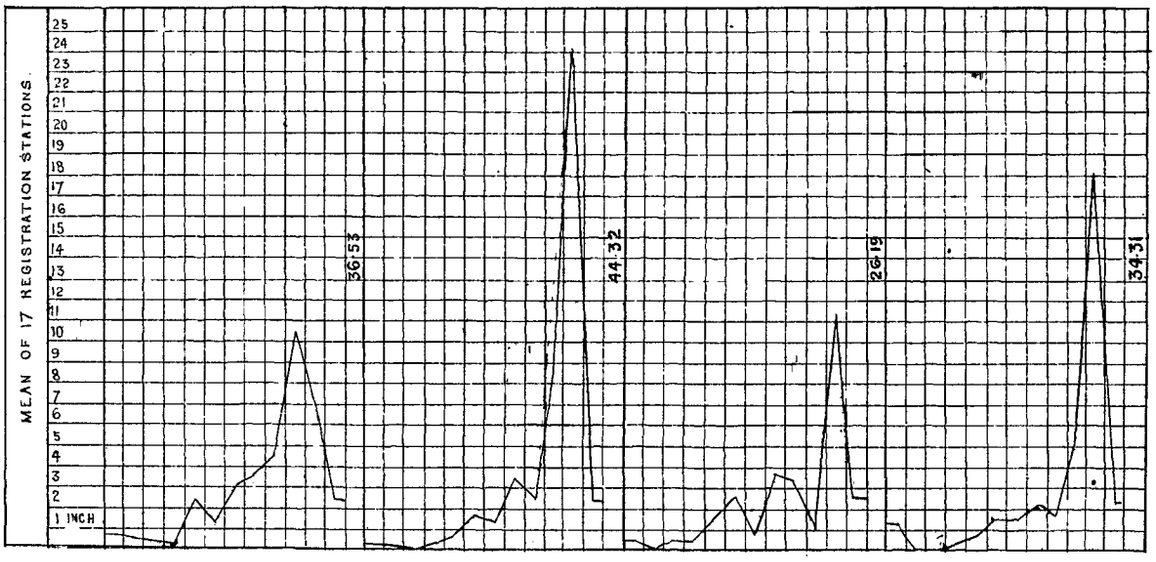


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

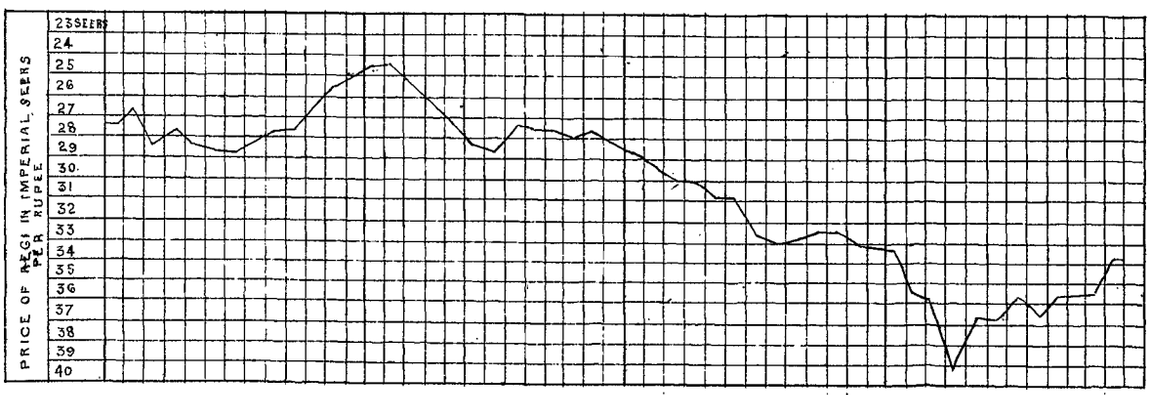
NELLORE.

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



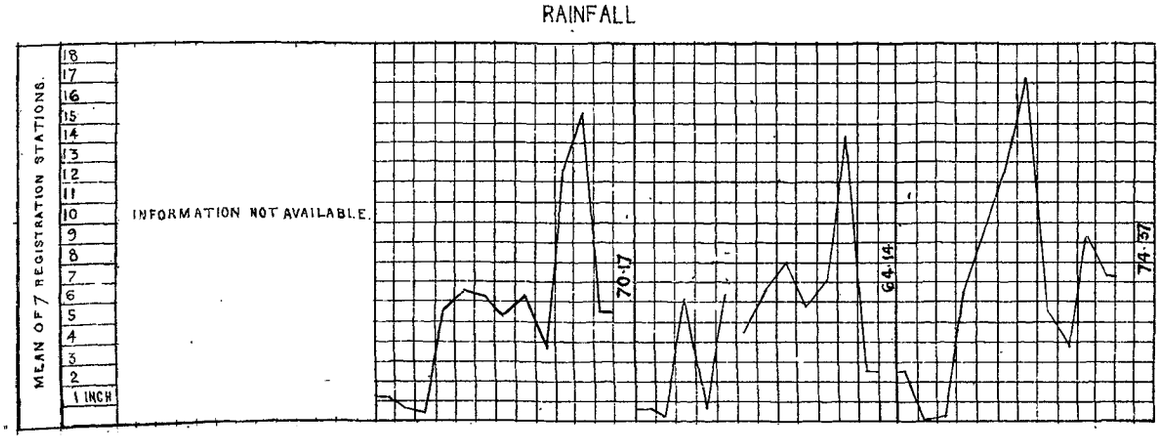
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



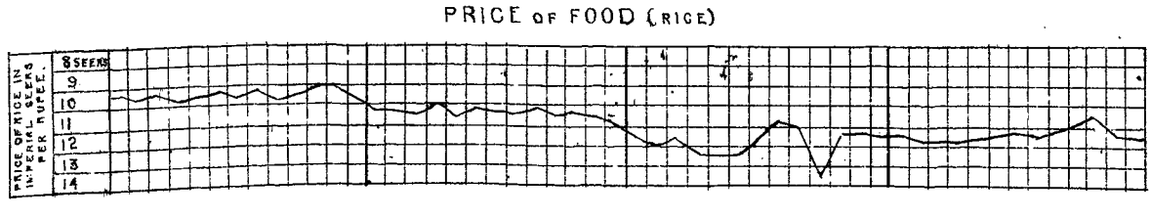
NILGIRI.

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

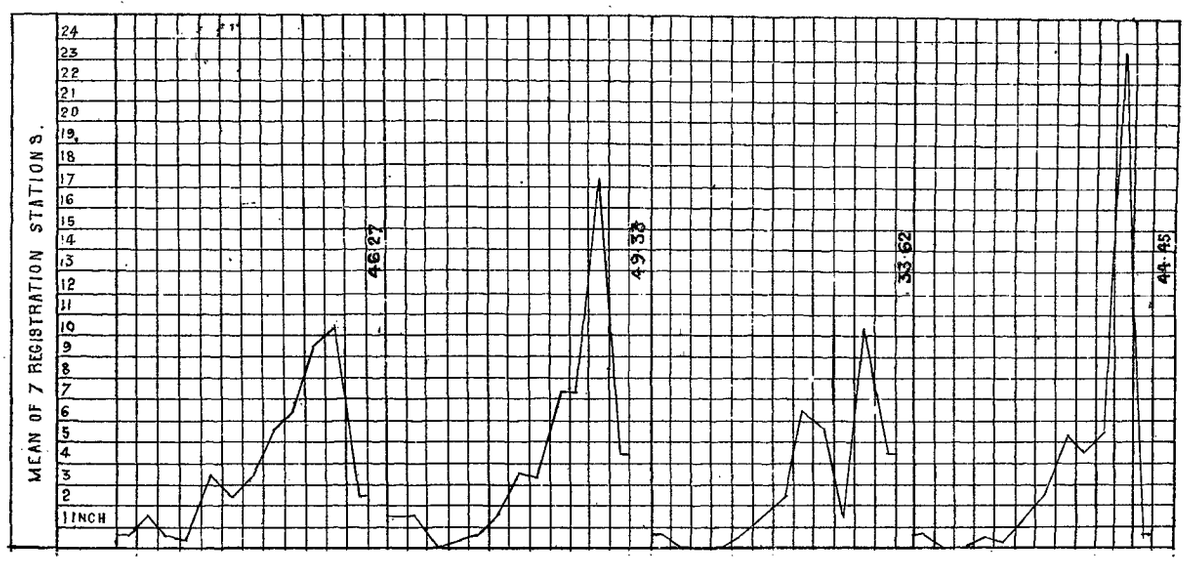


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

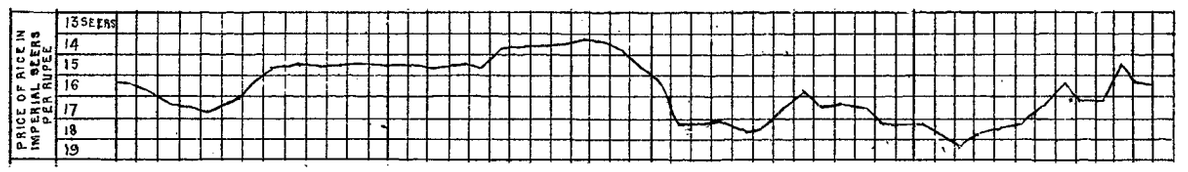
CHNIGLEPUT.

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



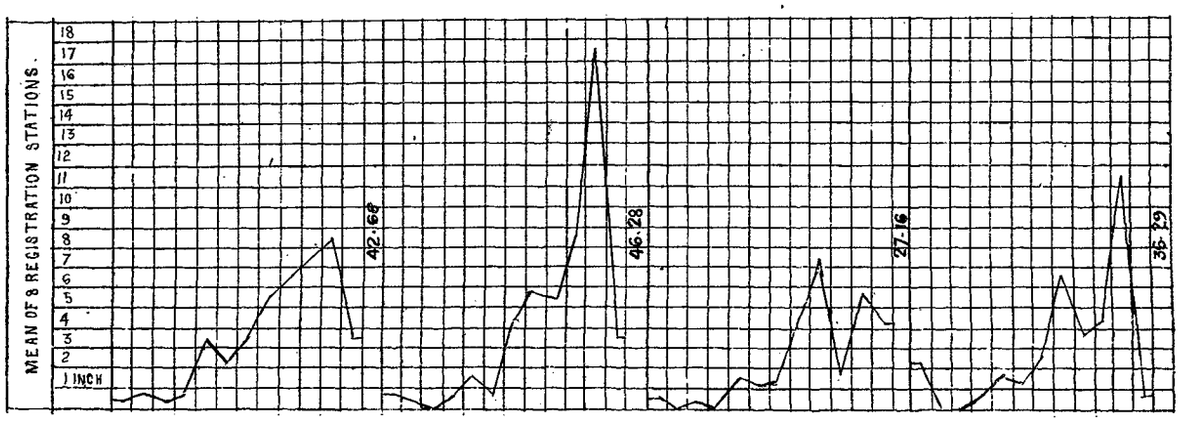
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



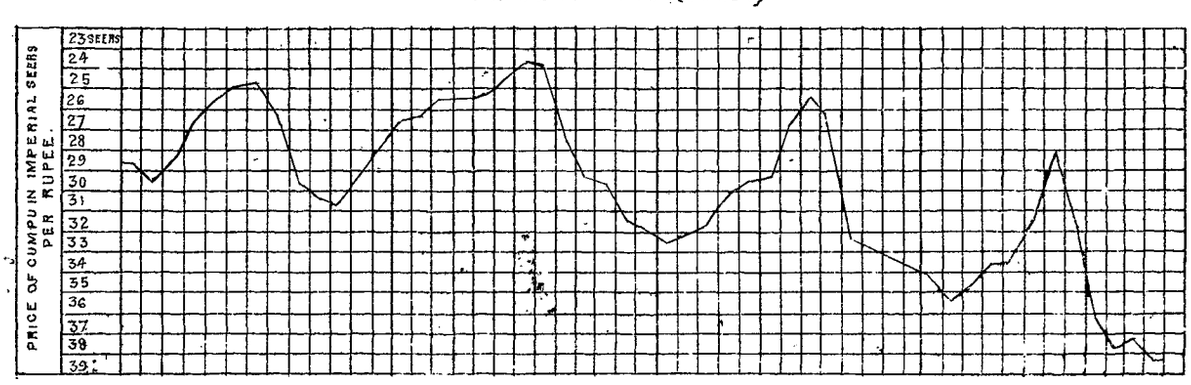
SOUTH ARCOT.

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

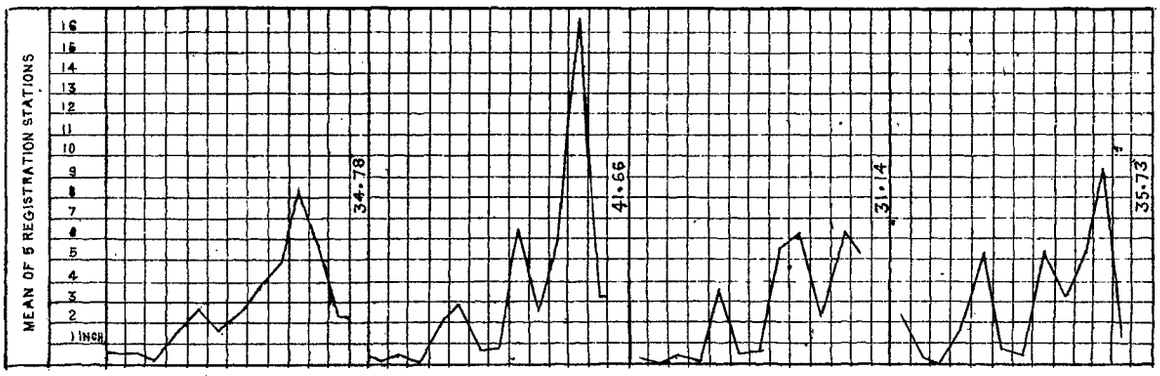


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

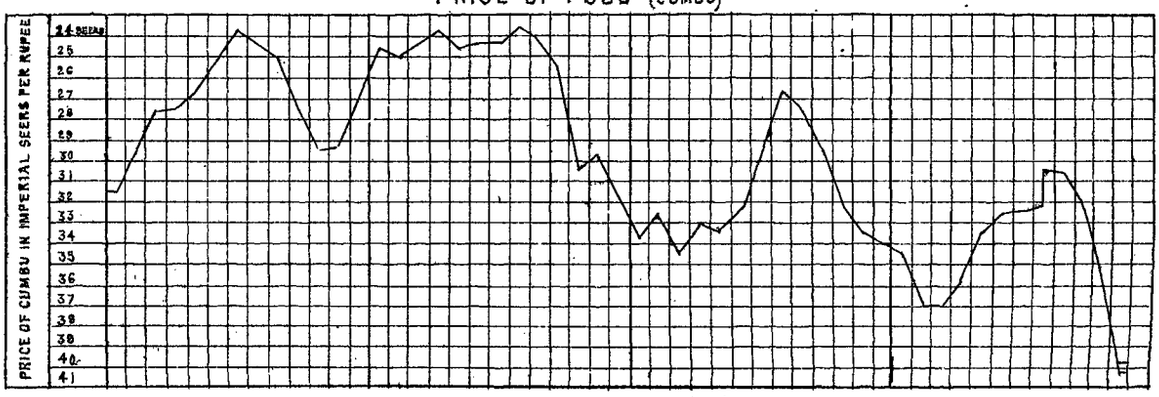
TRICHINOPOLY

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



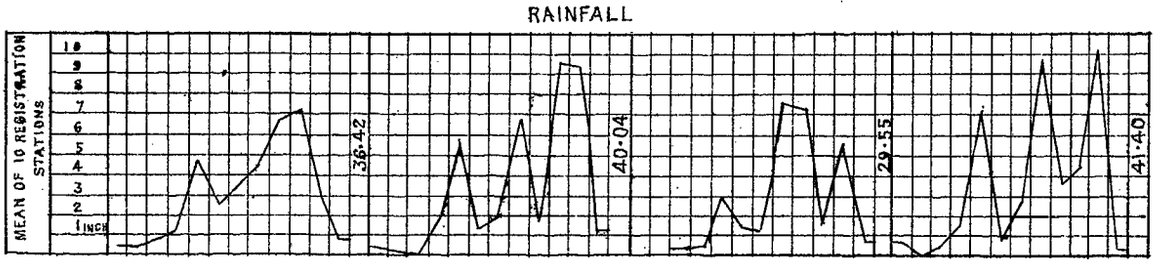
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



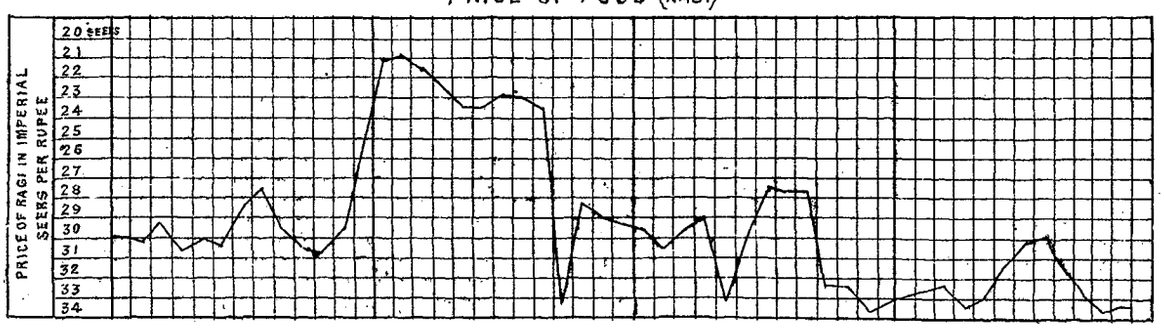
SALEM

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)

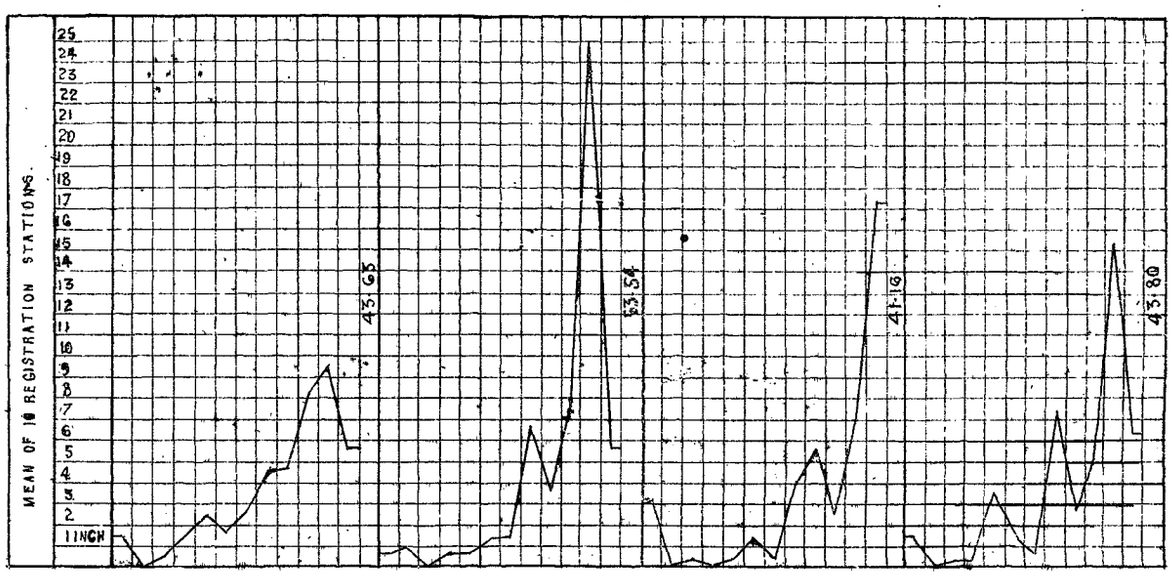


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

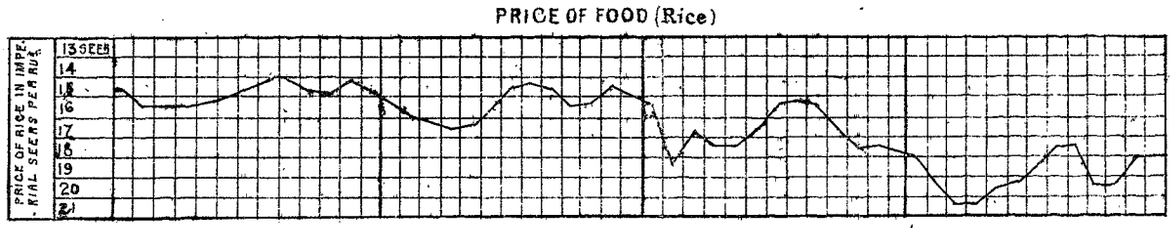
TANJORE

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL.



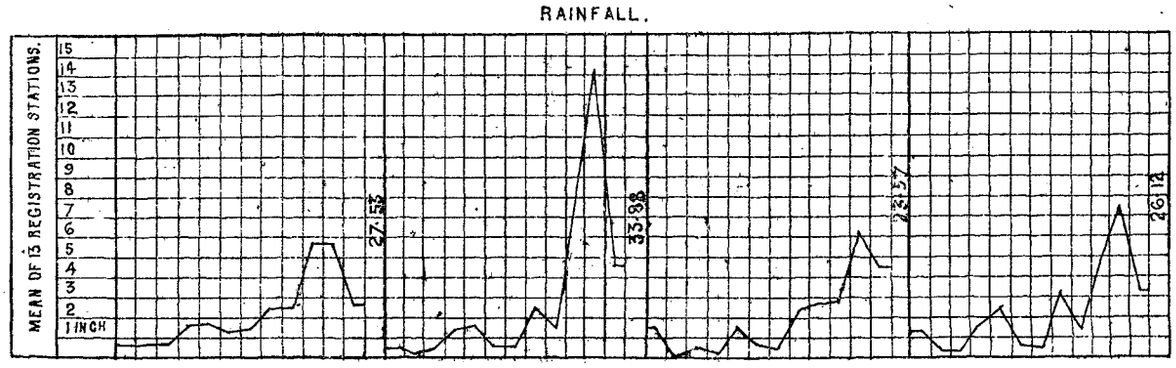
PRICE OF FOOD (Rice)



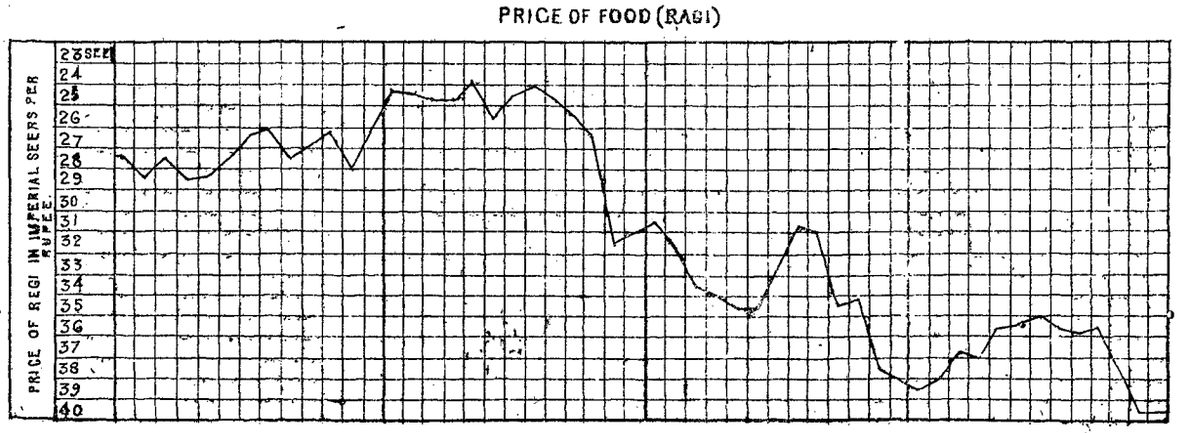
MADURA

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL.



PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



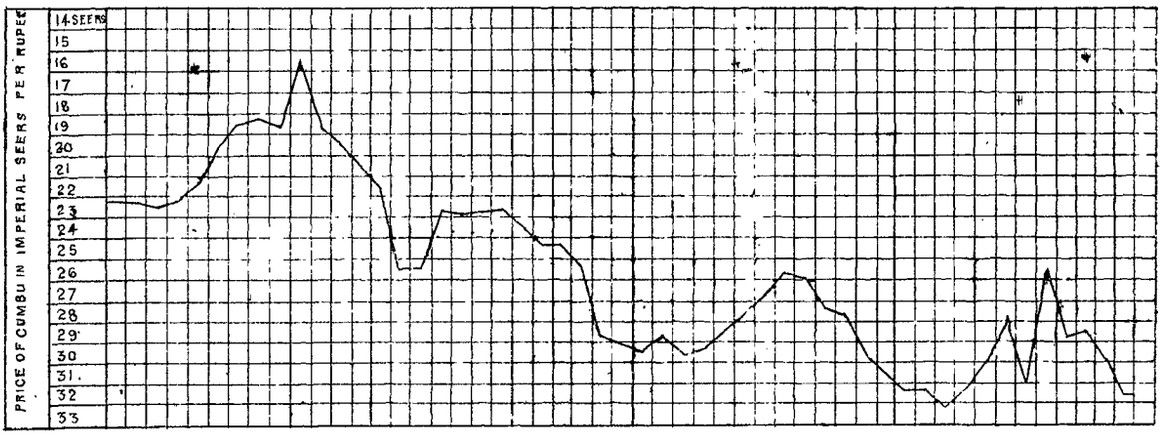
RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

TINNEVELLY.

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL.

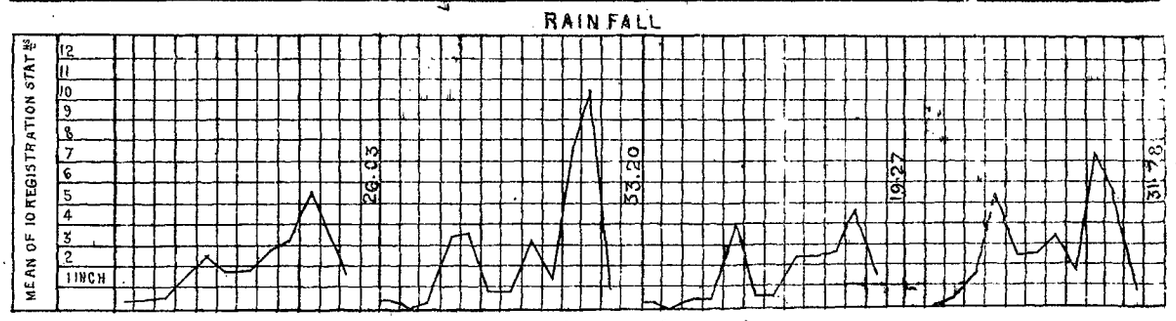
PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)



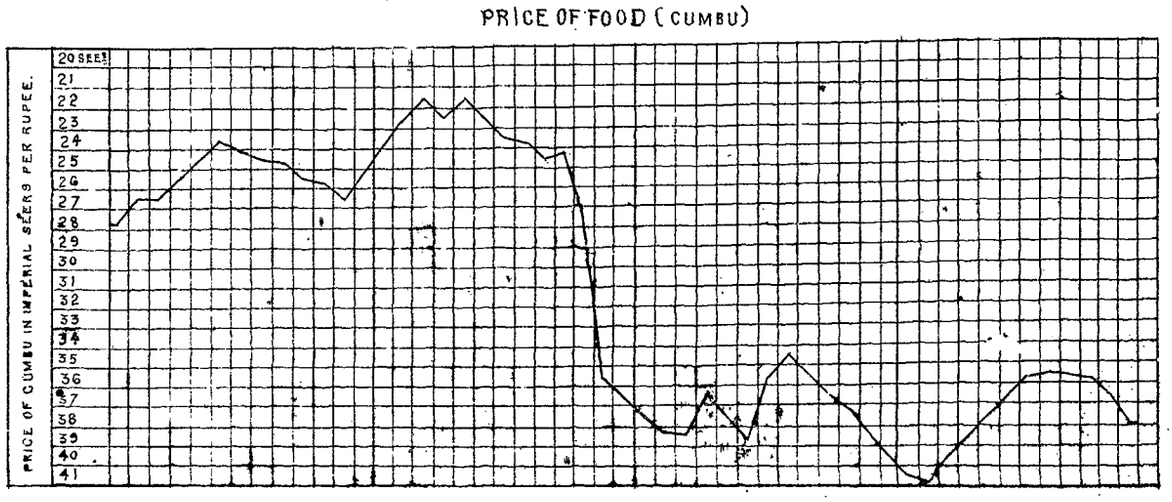
COIMBATORE.

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU)

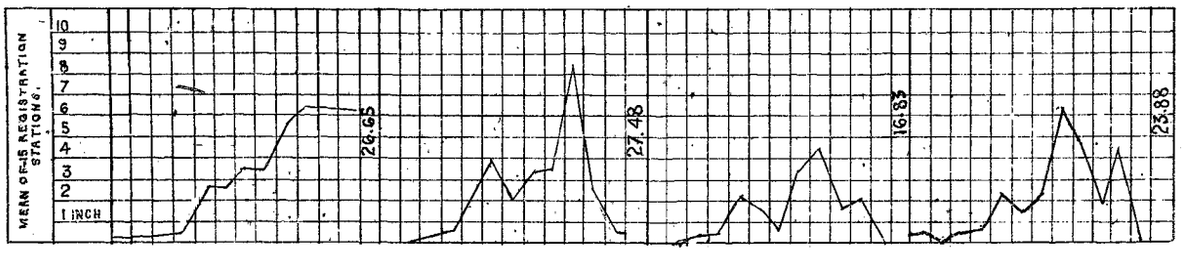


RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

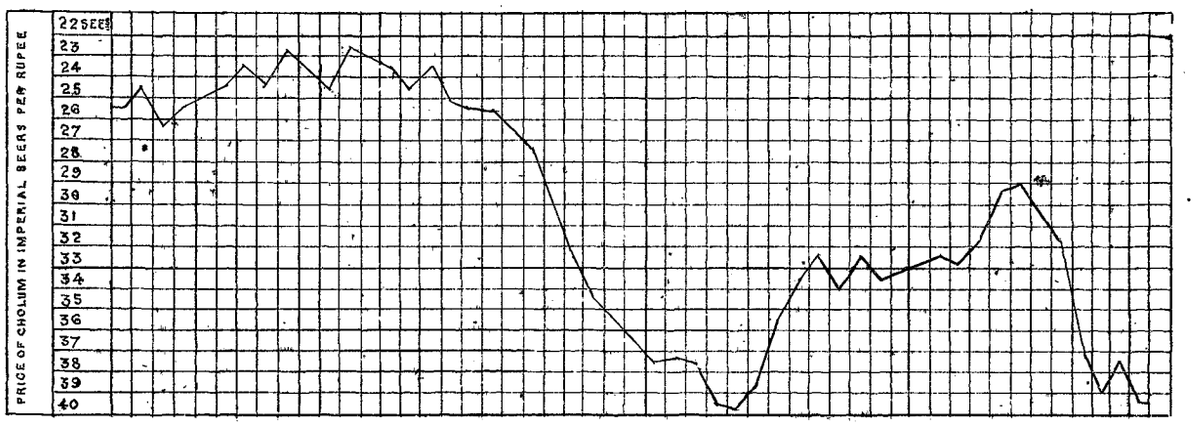
BELLARY

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL



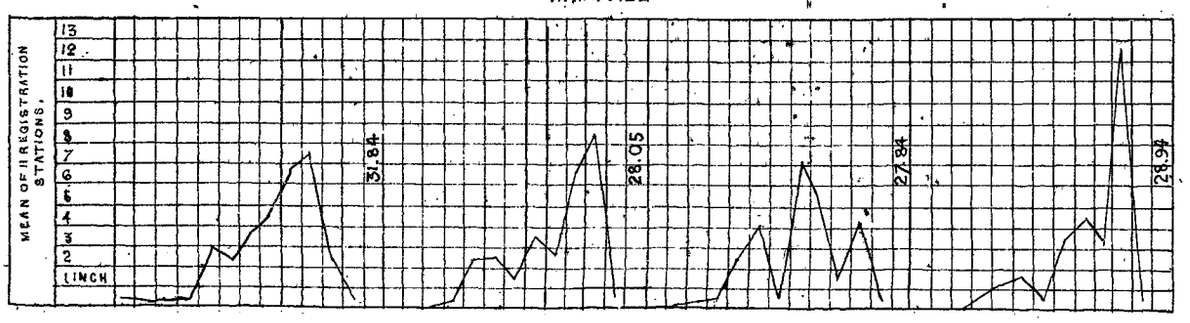
PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM).



CUDDAPAH

	YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

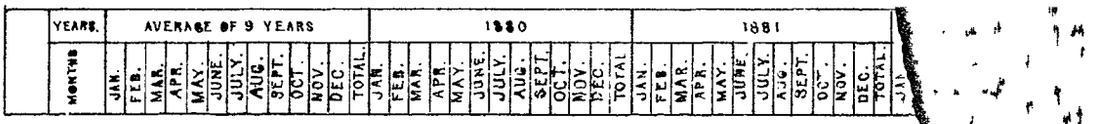
RAINFALL



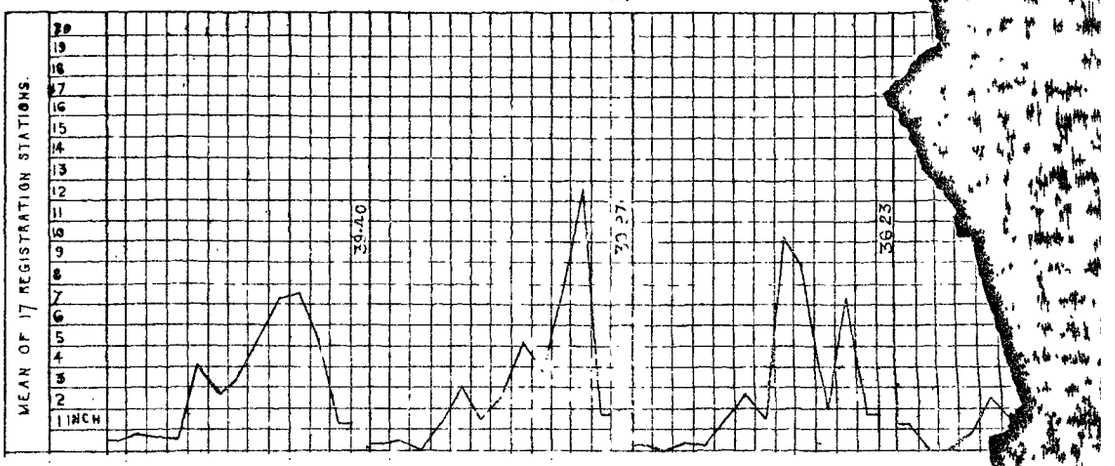
PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

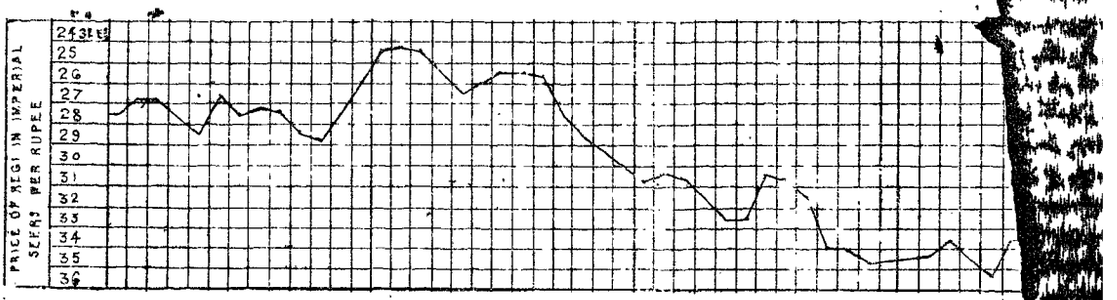
NORTH ARCOT.



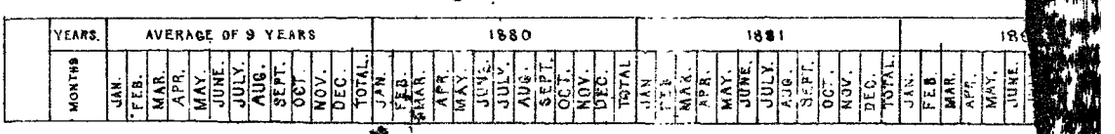
RAINFALL.



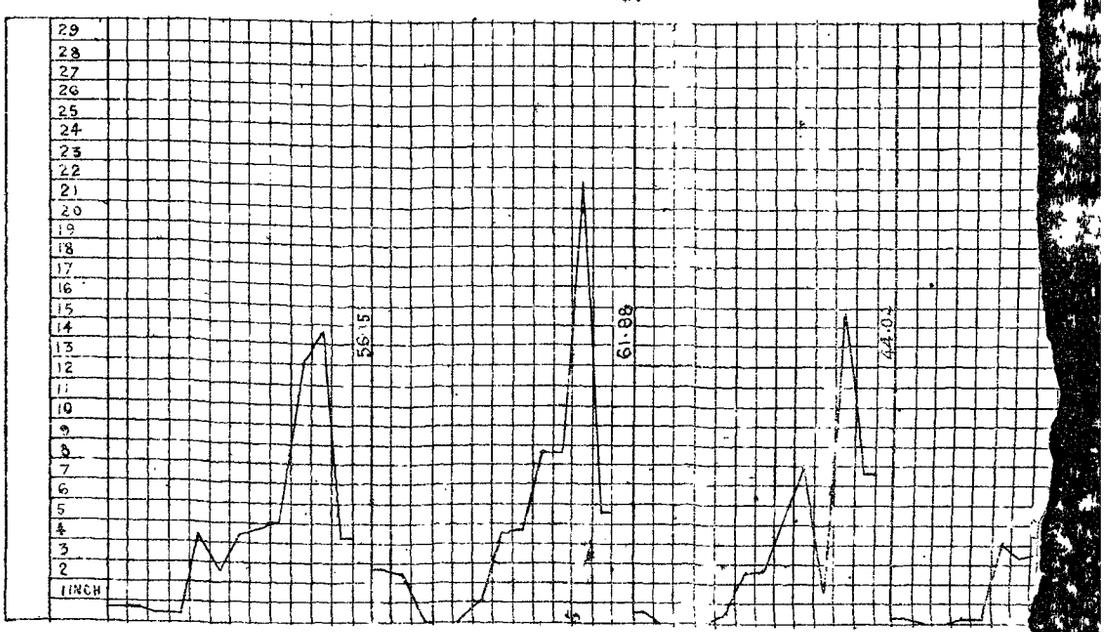
PRICE OF FOOD (Rice)



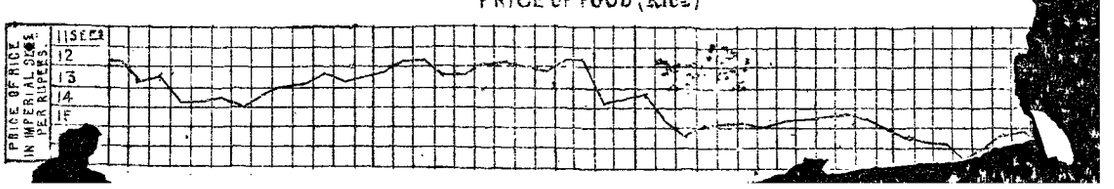
MADRAS (row



RAINFALL.

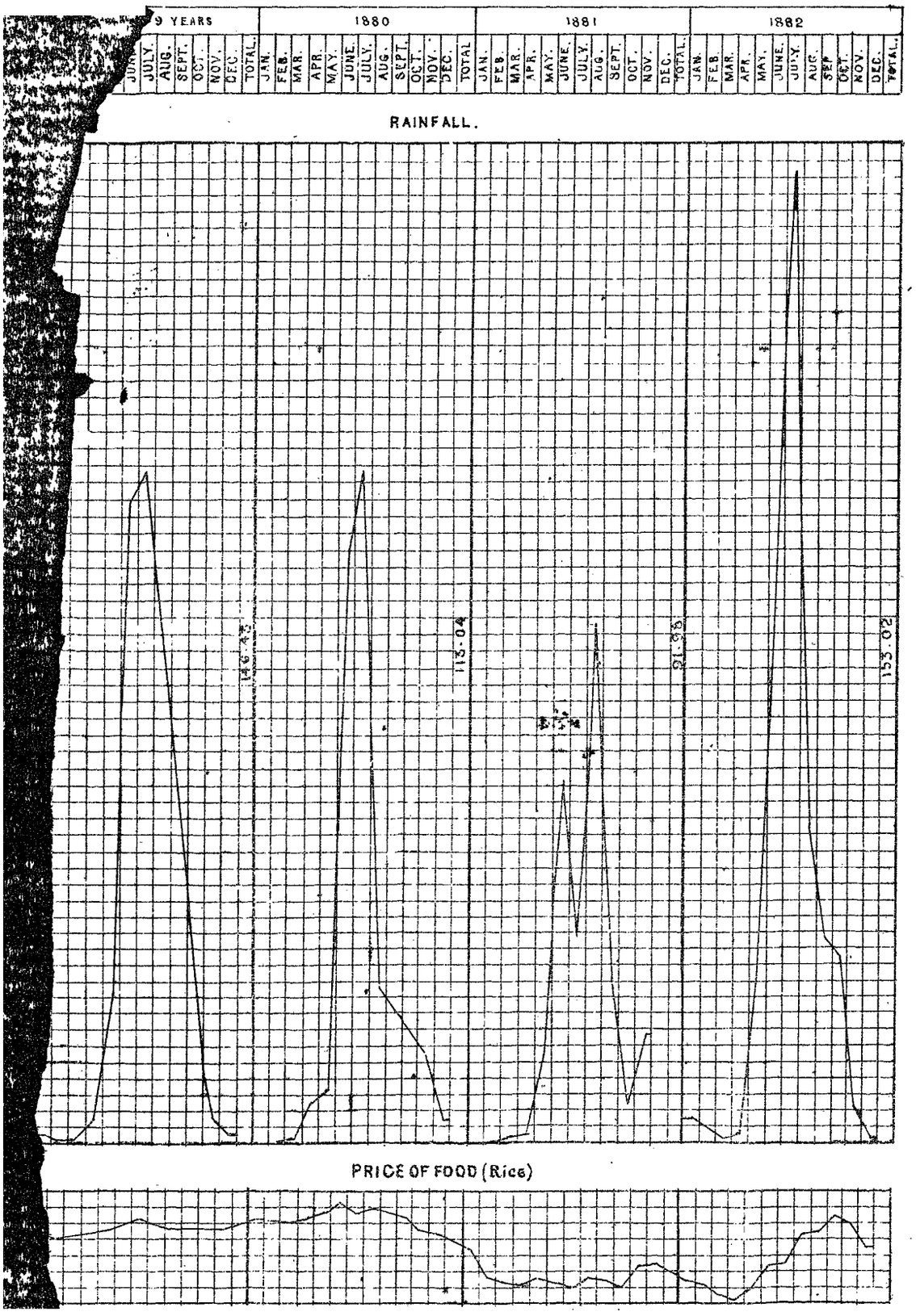


PRICE OF FOOD (Rice)



RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

SOUTH CANARA

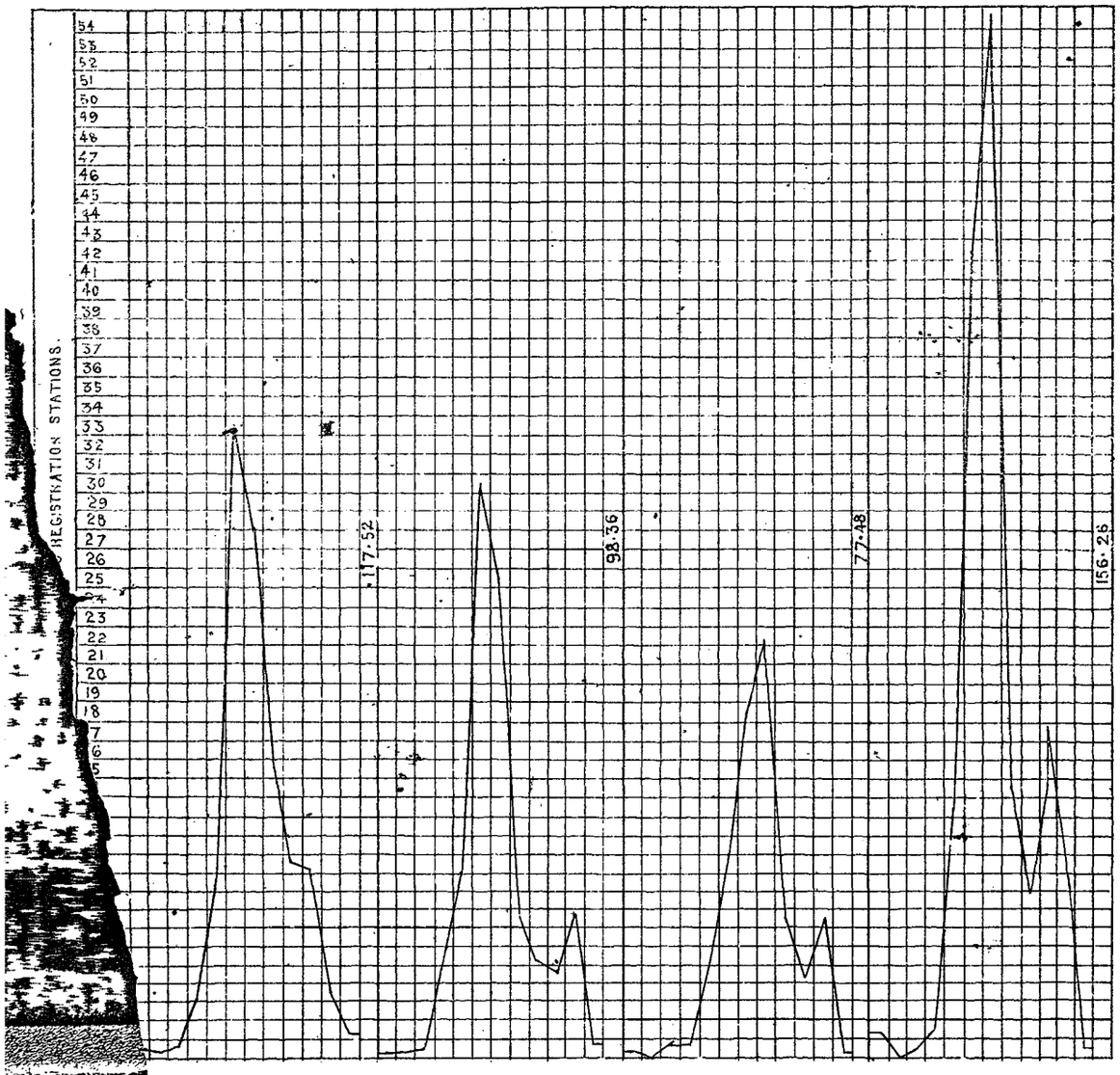

9 YEARS
JULY. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL.
1880
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL
1881
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL.
1882
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEP OCT. NOV. DEC. TOTAL.
RAINFALL.
146·43
113·04
91·95
153·02
PRICE OF FOOD (Rice)

RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAM (Continued)

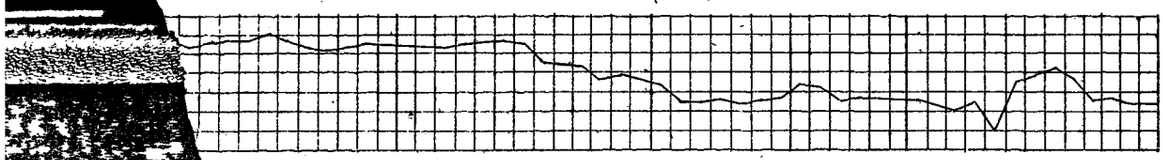
MALABAR

YEARS.	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
MONTHS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

RAINFALL.



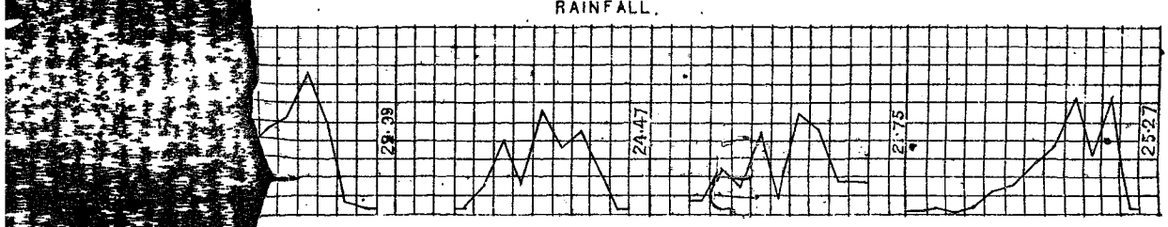
PRICE OF FOOD (Rice) -



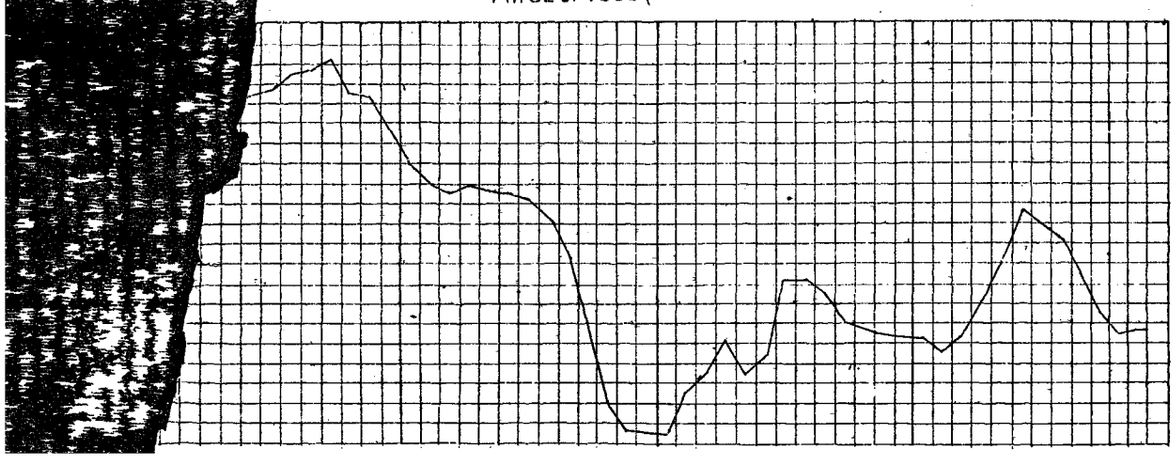
KURNOOL

	AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS												1880												1881												1882											
	AY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.

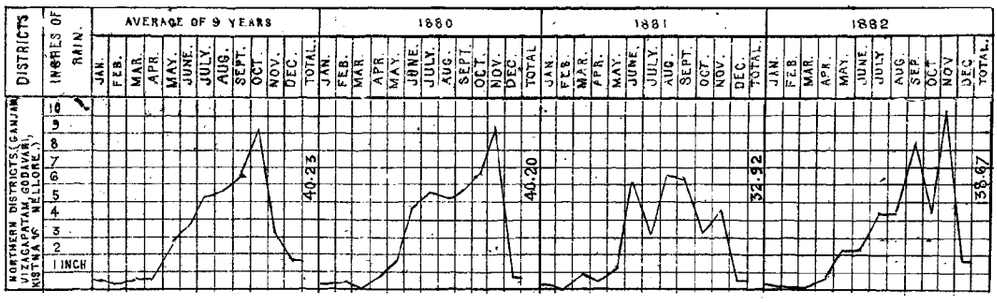
RAINFALL.

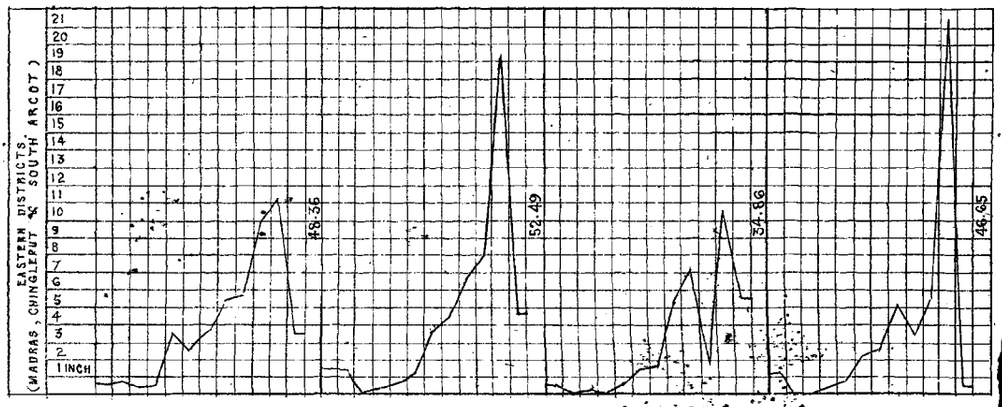


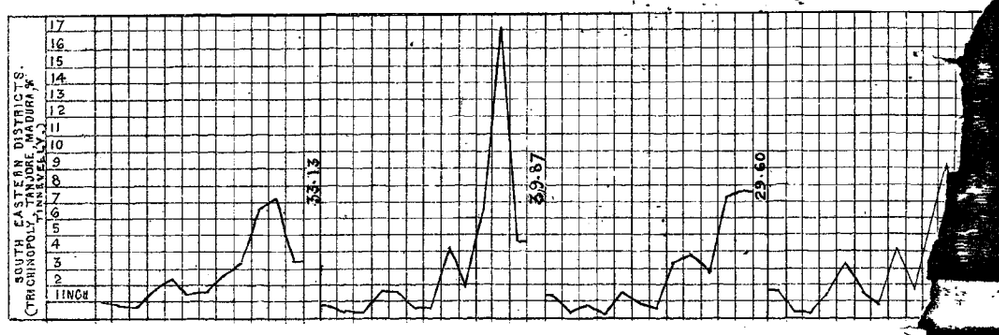
PRICE OF FOOD (

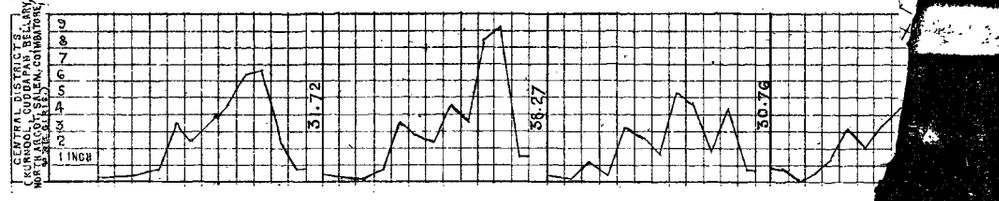


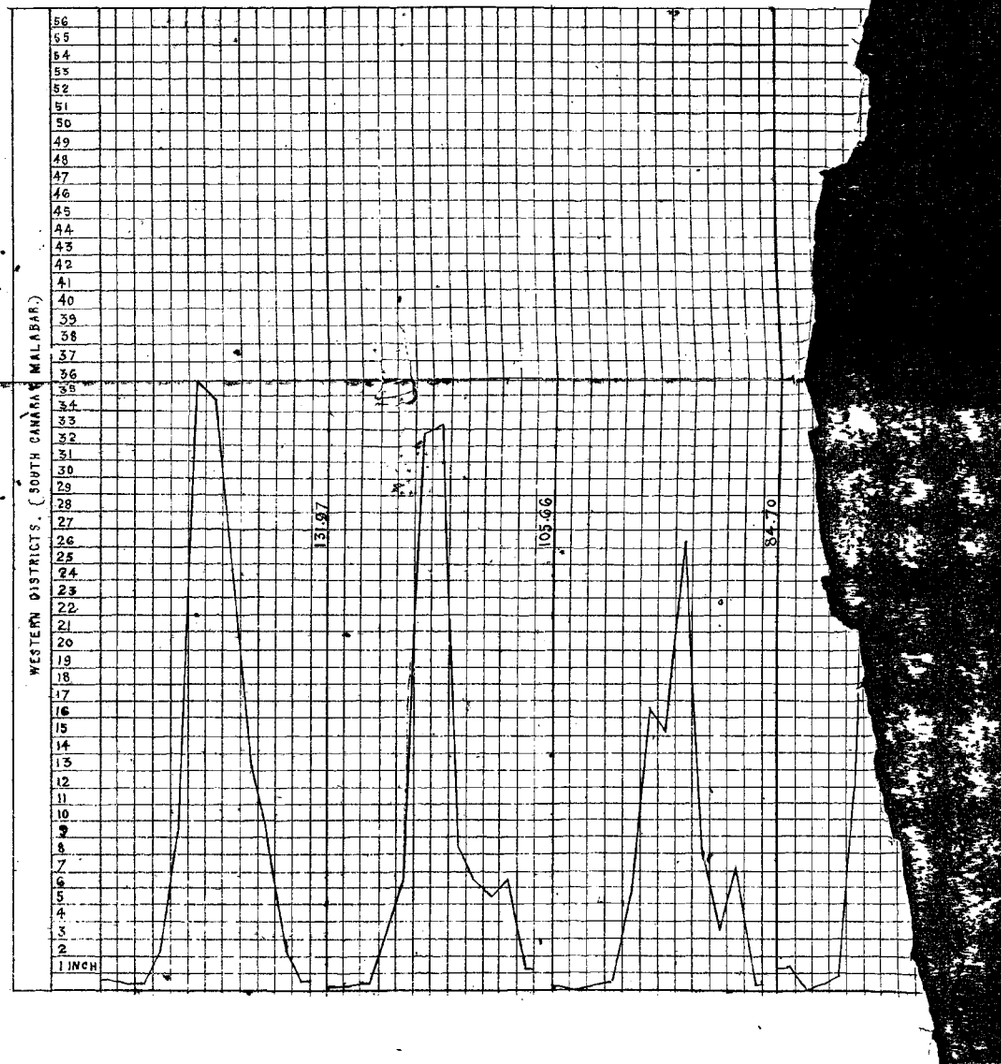
RAINFALL DIAGRAM.



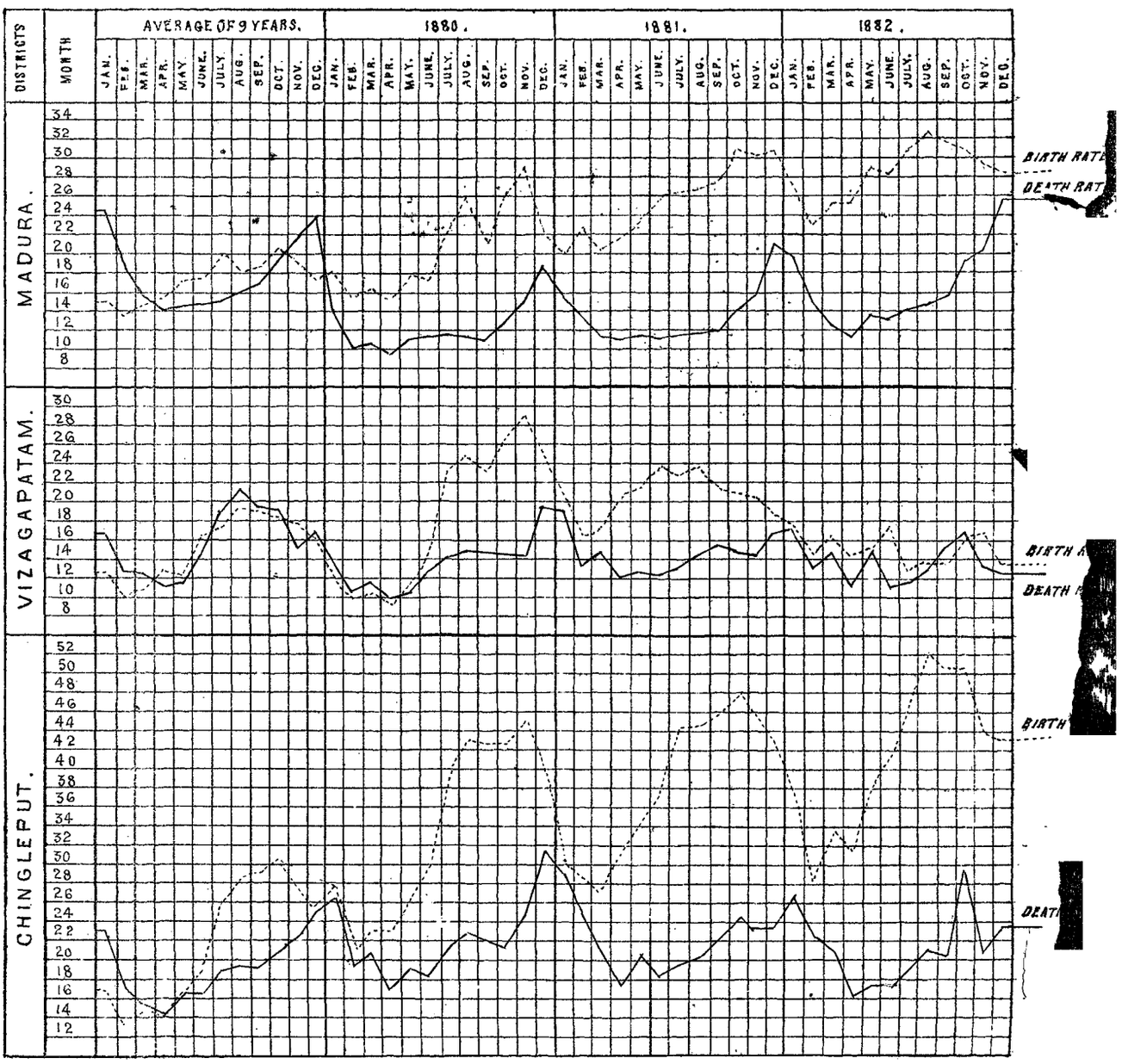




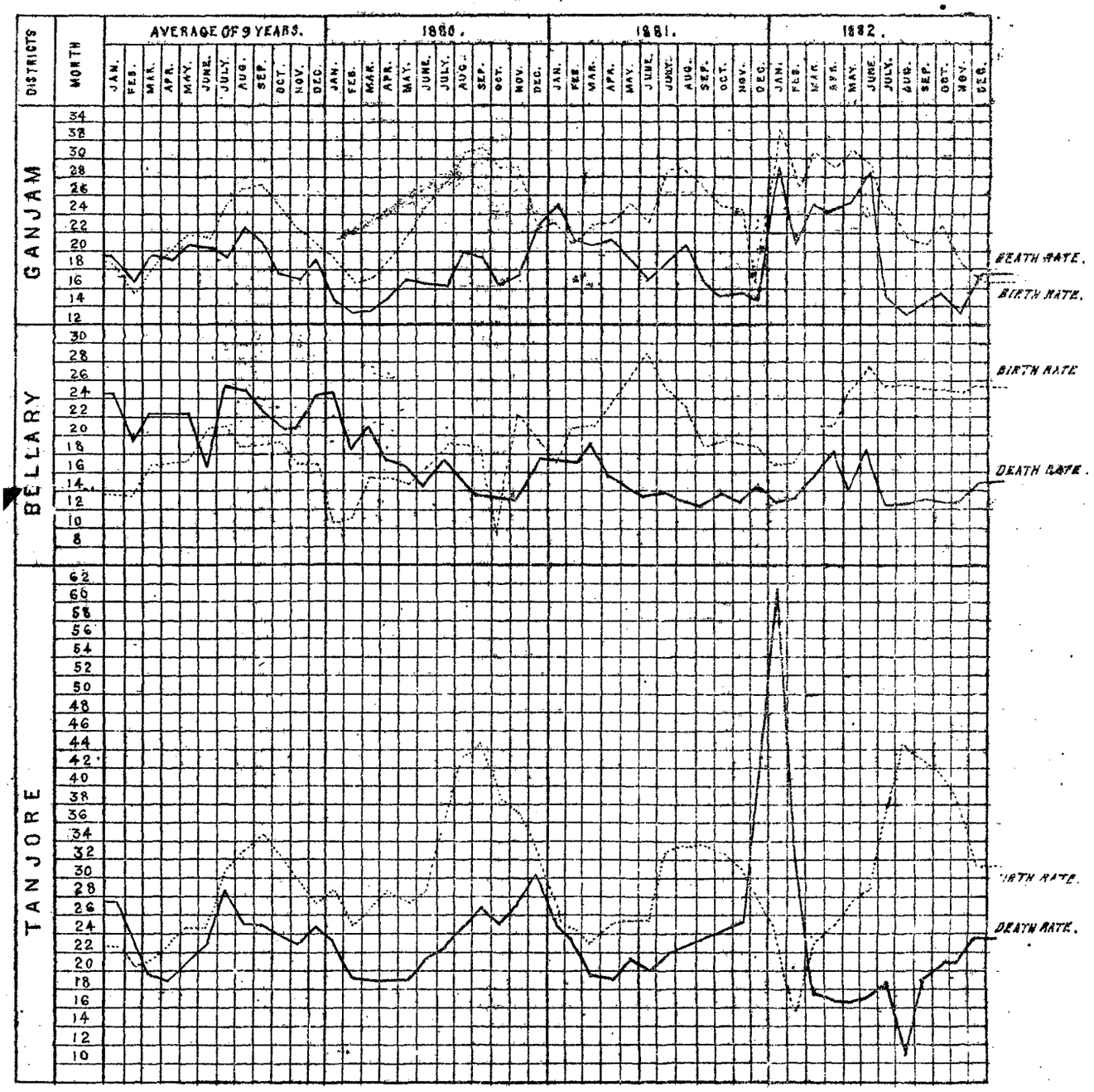




BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (Continued)

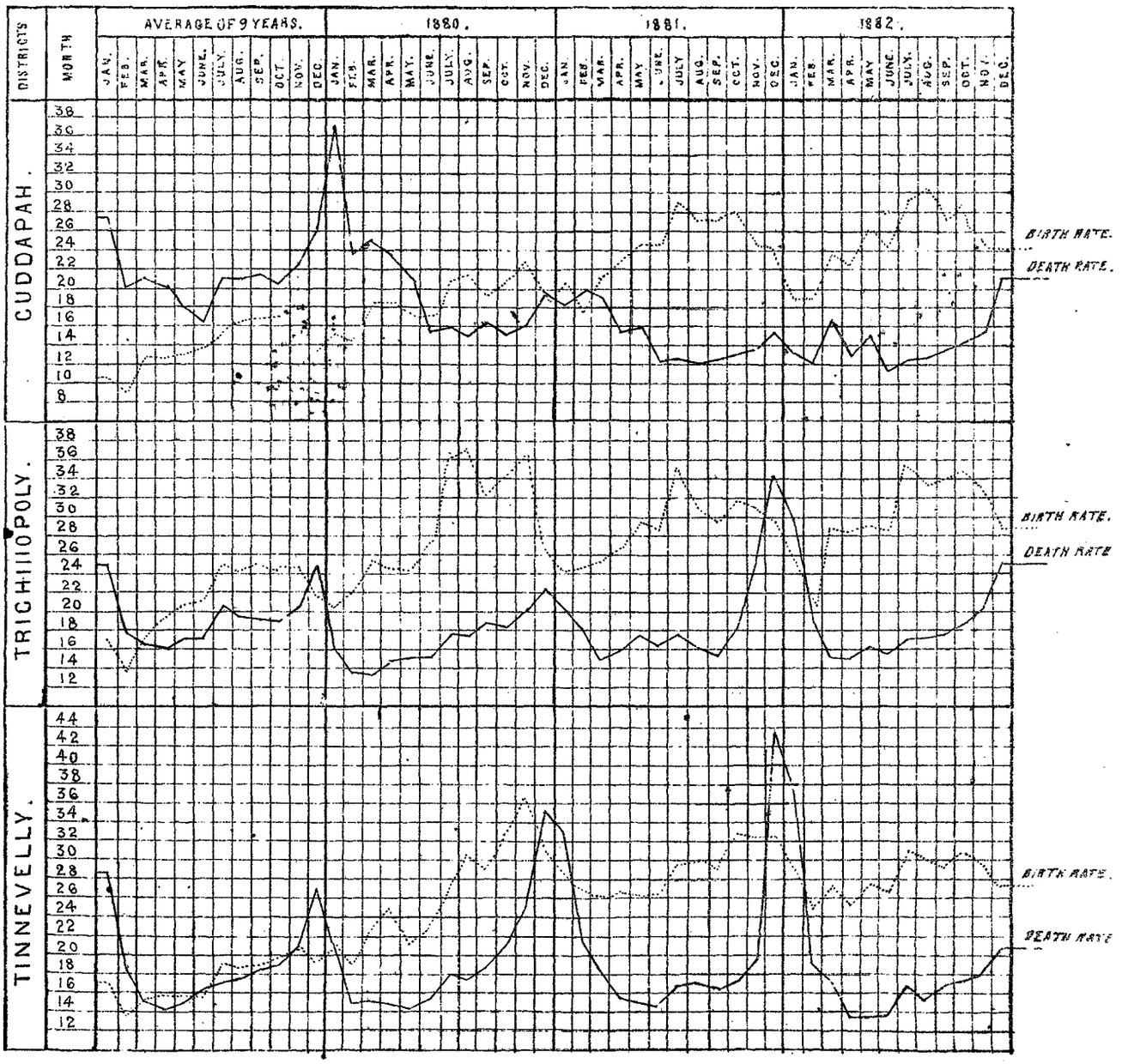


BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS



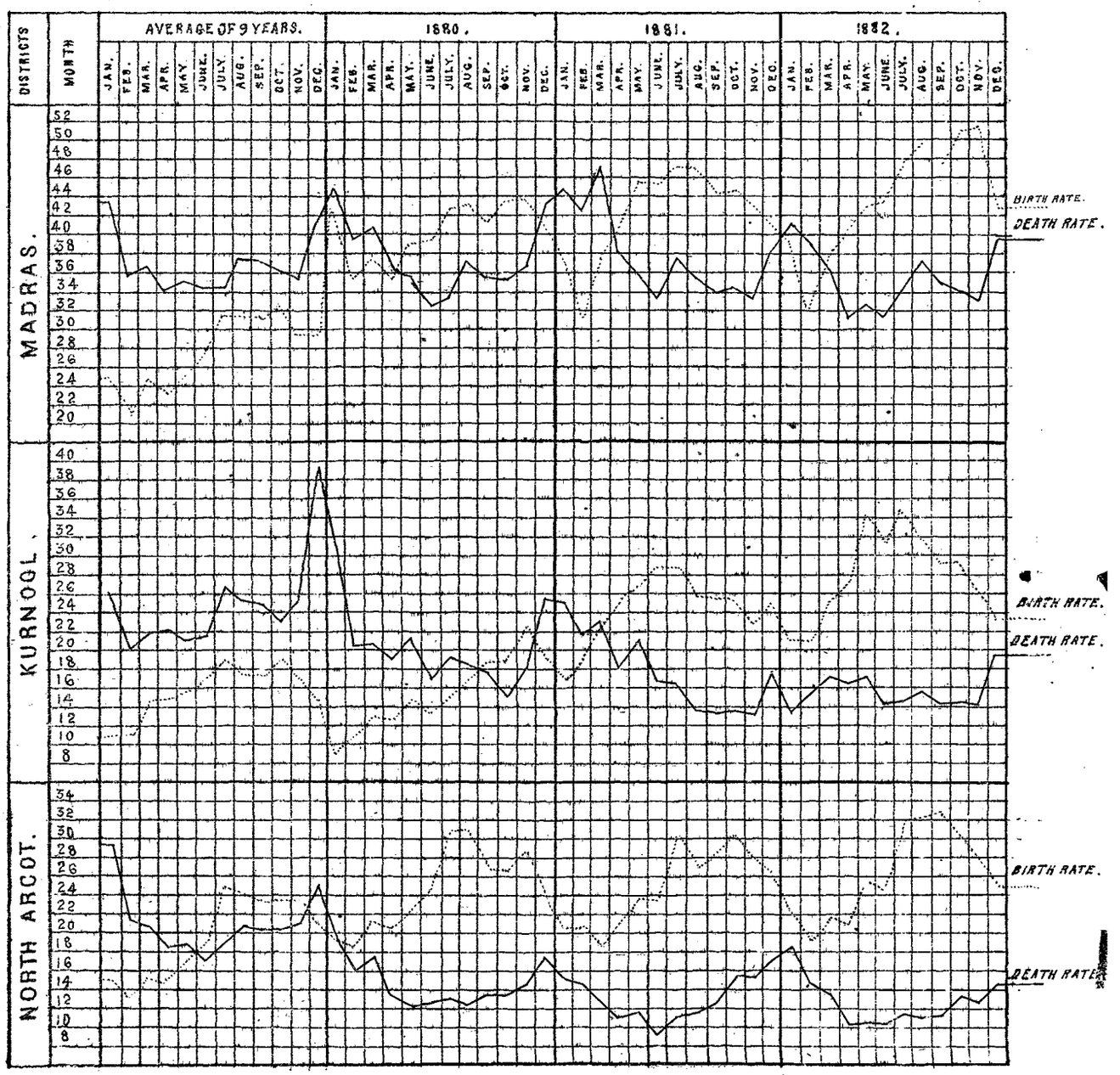
THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS. (Continued.)


DISTRICTS
MONTH
AVERAGE OF 9 YEARS.
1880.
1881.
1882.
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE. JULY. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
CUDDAPAH.
38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8
BIRTH RATE.
DEATH RATE.
TRICHINOPOLY.
38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE.
DEATH RATE
TINNEVELLY.
44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12
BIRTH RATE.
DEATH RATE

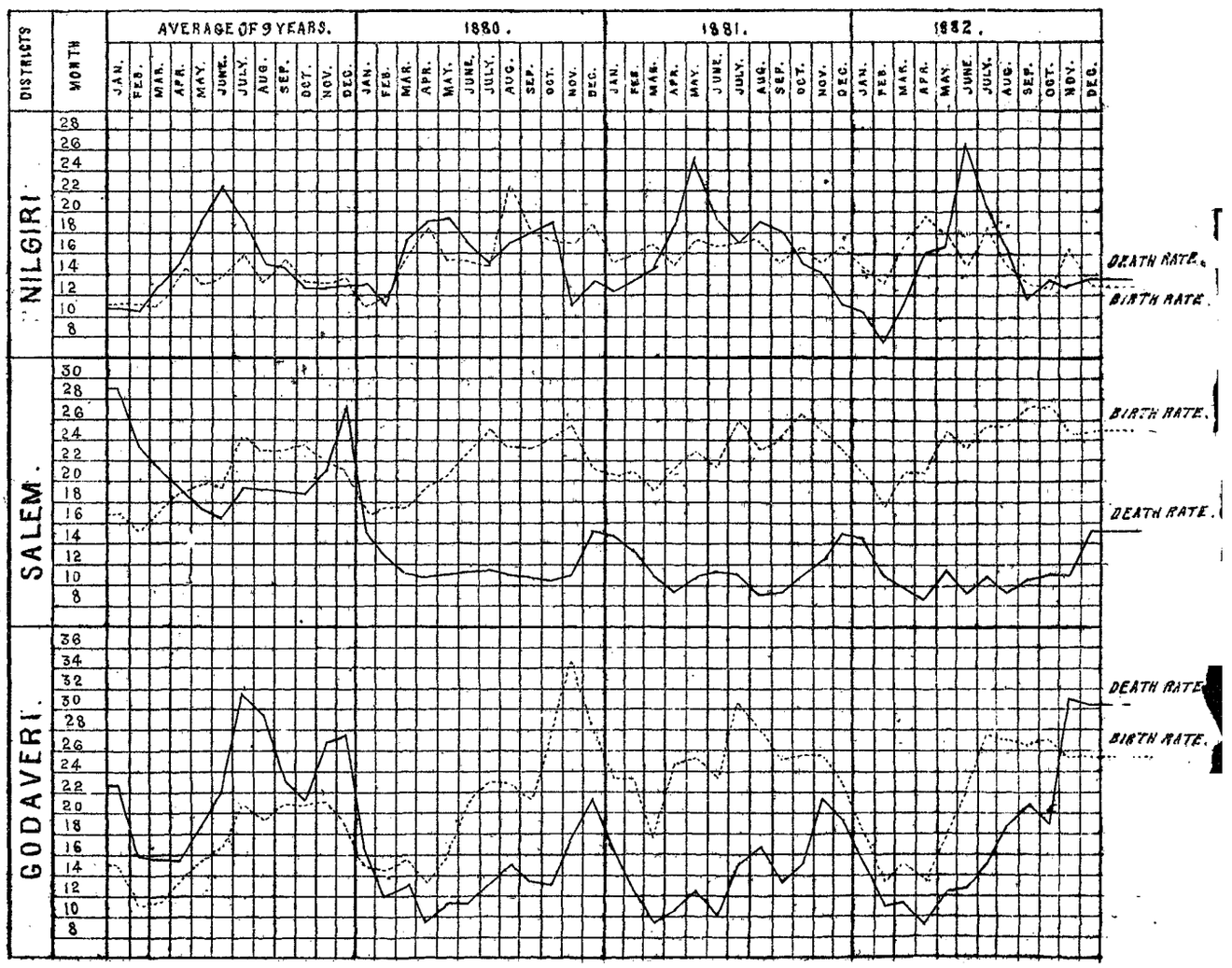
THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (Continued.)



THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (Continued)

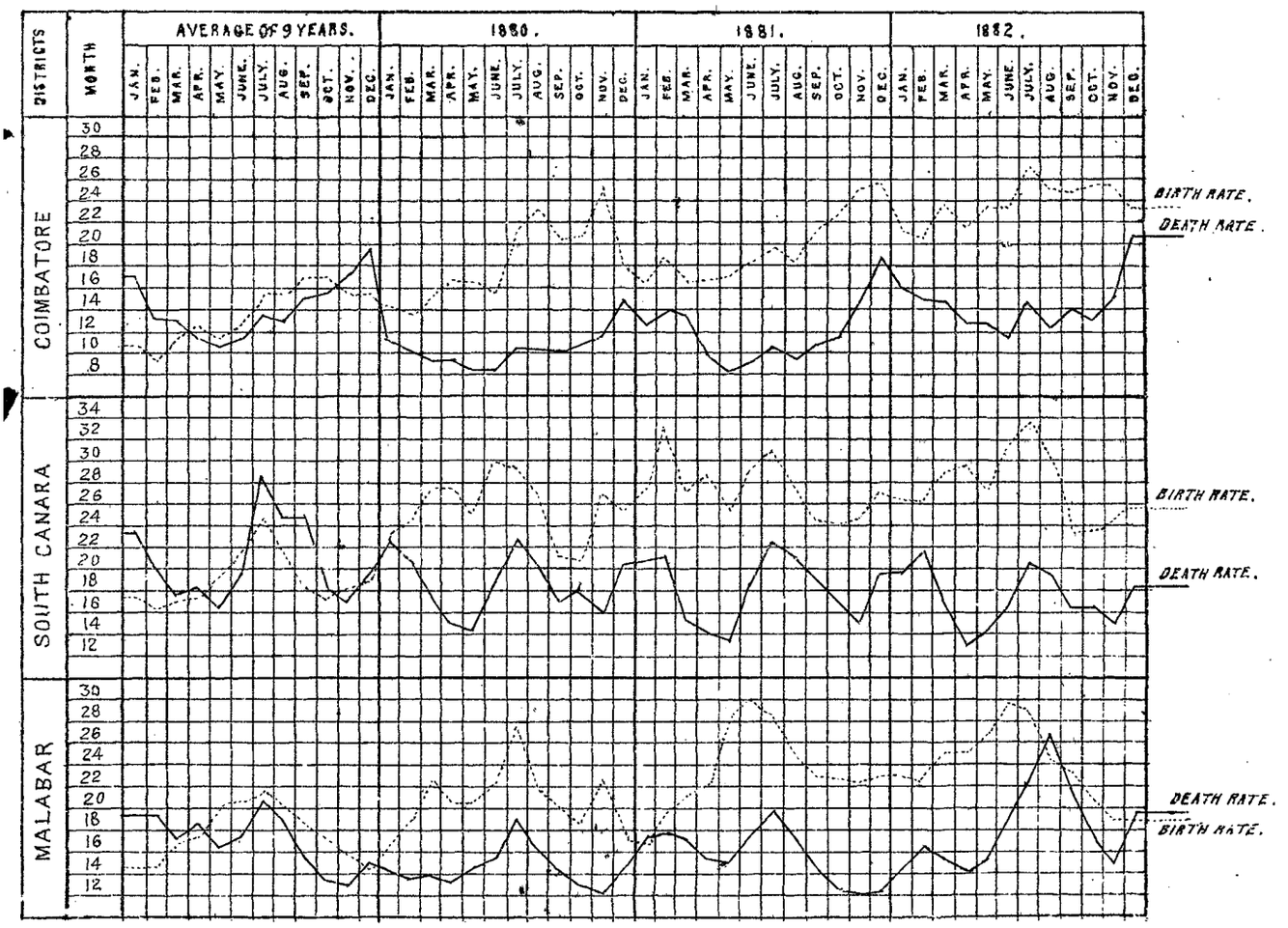


THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (Continued)

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (Continued)



THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

00134020

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1882-83.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1883.